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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Charities Commission

TO THE

Honorable CHARLES S. DENEEN

Governor of Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

December 31, 1911



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL CO., STATE PRINTERS
1912

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION TO THE COMMISSION, COVERING THE WORK OF HIS OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1911.

The policy of the State Charities Commission, outlined a year ago, soon after the induction into office of the present executive secretary, has been followed closely by him during 1911.

A beginning has been made on every line of work considered at that time desirable. Along some lines greater progress has been made than along some others. Other fields of opportunity have in the meantime opened themselves and seek your endorsement.

The commission has already justified its existence. Under the policy it has adopted it has become a useful servant to agencies in the field of charitable work and, with pardonable pride, I believe, it has accomplished results, the full importance of which will become more and more apparent with time.

Acting under the general direction of the Act creating the commission, the general survey and investigation of the whole system of public charitable institutions of Illinois has been pushed.

The inspection of the jails and almshouses during the last few months of 1910 necessarily was made hastily, but it proved to be beneficial. The report of the condition in which the jails were found to be, aroused a new interest.

Sheriffs and officers responsible for county affairs in many places at once recognized their duty and began to remove objectionable conditions.

Shortly after the appearance of this report, newly elected sheriffs were inducted into office throughout the State. They began a work of cleaning up and the inspection reports for this year reveal a decided change for the better in physical properties, all of which will be found in more detail in the chapter on jails.

The idea that jails should be abolished has been injected with vigor into the discussion of this question. Dr. F. H. Wines has taken the lead in this movement. His address before the National Conference of Charities at Boston, in June, in which he advocated the abolishment of the county jail as the only means of getting rid of its evils met with wide approval and easily became one of the front rank thoughts of that meeting.

Pending that time when this ideal condition may exist, it is fortunate that public sentiment has been aroused and that in response to it some improvement is being made in the physical environment of men, women and children detained in these places.

Equally good reports of improvements come from the county almshouses. A number of counties are erecting or preparing to erect new infirmaries.

At the same time the jails and almshouses were inspected, inquiry was made in each county into its private and semi-private charities and its public outdoor relief.

The inspector has collected a vast quantity of information covering the expenditures of county funds in relief and the manner in which account of them is kept. She has made a list of the organizations in each county which dispense charity or are charitable in their character or are doing sociological work. An effort has been made to secure from these some idea of the amount of money received and expended, along with a statement of methods adopted to raise funds.

What has been learned in this investigation is preliminary to a deeper study which will go on through the year 1912. An account of this inspection will be found under the proper heading in this report.

Personally I have visited all of the seventeen State institutions two or more times and have made report on each visit, a copy of which has been sent to each member of the commission as soon after the inspection as possible.

These reports will be found in another section of this volume.

Two of the visits to each institution were made for the especial purpose of inspection. All other visits were in response to special call.

All complaints of every nature which have reached this commission have been investigated by me in person. Complaints which were heard during visits to institutions were likewise inquired into.

Some of these investigations were made at the request of the State Board of Administration and included both State and private institutions. All inquiries have been made with thoroughness to the end that the truth might be developed.

Some idea of their extent and variety may be obtained from the details found in the chapter of this report devoted to this subject.

Having gained some knowledge of the physical plant at each institution, I have, during the last visit of 1911, paid particular attention to the condition of patients, their treatment, their food, the kitchens, staff meetings, clinical records, course of study in the schools, quality of teaching service, progress of children and the methods of instruction, discipline and reclamation in vogue, and all other subjects which pertain to the welfare of the state's wards.

It is easy enough to see whether wards and buildings are clean and sanitary, the beds covered with white spreads, the kitchens neat and the floors polished, etc., but it is quite another thing to know whether the medical, surgical and nursing service of the State hospitals, the course of study and the methods of teaching and reformation in the State schools, whether for delinquents or defectives, are up to the highest recognized standard; it is another matter to know whether we, as a State, are doing our part in the solution of those problems which place upon it the burden of insanity, feeble-mindedness, defectiveness and dependency.

It is not enough to take outward physical appearance as evidence of the value of the interior and deeper work they are designed to do.

The superintendent's word that the clinical records are up to date and complete is good, but it is another thing to be able to know it for a fact by an intelligent inspection.

The meal prepared in the kitchen may look good and wholesome, but those to whom it is served may refuse to eat it.

Appearances belie the fact so often that the service of inspection becomes one of minute personal investigation involving close attention to detail and a comprehensive, thorough knowledge of a variety of subjects big enough to stagger one to look at, to say nothing of mastering. So I have, during the year, devoted much time to reading and study along these lines, applying the knowledge thus gained, as I have pursued my course through wards, buildings, departments and institutions.

The task is so monumental that a year of work and study upon it makes only a scratch upon the surface.

The more visits I make, the more that is interesting, fascinating and important in the administration of a State charitable institution develops to furnish the material for a report. There are not five minutes at a stay of one of these charities which are not marked by some new facts or a clue that leads to a fact or directs the inquiring mind into a channel heretofore unexplored.

Progress in these matters is swift these days. Learned men are giving them attention. Volumes are written each month throughout the world. Experiments are producing results. To keep up with the times requires a pace quite incompatible with the commonly accepted conception of a State official's habits of ease.

In this department of public service, whatever may be said of others, he must either keep up or be run down. A progressive State or a progressive, conscientious man cannot lag nowadays in the public charity service.

The public no longer regards him indulgently as a State employé but demands of him, as of no other, that he know and that he be efficient and vigilant. The teeming, increasing thousands in our public charitable institutions touch life at so many tender points, arouse so much of human sympathy and require such a wide knowledge and exceptional character on the part of those to whom they have been entrusted for treatment, care and the study of their problems that the home and the public purse, first affected by them, exact undivided attention and strict fidelity to duty by the State. Hence we find that all states which have made progress in these questions have come to regard officials charged with their study as a part of a technical and educational system, not to be disturbed by changes in political complexion of the State government and not to be involved in partisan or factional disputes of political character. The service is so tremendous in its extent, so comprehensive in its scope, so far reaching in its effects, that a life time devoted to it conscientiously, continuously and intelligently would not be sufficient to enable one to say he knows it.

The question of the child has come prominently before us during the year and study has been given to it. It is the coming big question in social reform and betterment.

Our system of caring for dependents and protecting them to that time when they may protect themselves is a makeshift. The State has been side-stepping its full duty by assuming a portion of it and leaving to loosely jointed private associations the work of caring for these children and finding them homes. The system has not produced the most desirable results. Its weakness lies in the after-care or inspection of the home in which children have been placed. This is wholly inadequate.

During the coming year those who are giving attention to this subject hope to be able to report a plan that will meet with the approval of the public and the General Assembly.

The County Boards of Auxiliary Visitors throughout the State have responded well and have made more complete reports of the state of the jails and almshouses. The annual visits of an inspector from this commission have served to encourage these boards and to bind them closer to the central authority. Improvement in this service will continue.

All the books that fell into the possession of the commission when the new law went into effect have been resurrected. Those that could be disposed of without injury to the service have been thrown away. The rest have been placed in bookcases and to them added many recent works on subjects in which the commission is interested and the current reports of the advanced states.

An experienced librarian has been engaged to catalogue these works and to make minute index of their contents according to the Dewey system. This work is nearing completion and will furnish the nucleus of a technical library. The General Assembly had appropriated \$500.00 per year for the purchase of books and the plans for model jails and almshouses, the latter to be at the disposal of county authorities in the way of suggestion in their preparations for new buildings or improvements.

In addition to these sources of information, the current magazines of this country and England, dealing with subjects pertaining to medicine, surgery, dietary, mental and nervous diseases, psychiatry and the like, have been subscribed for and from each are clipped all articles of comment that touch directly or remotely any question in which this commission or the State institutions may be interested. Such clippings are mounted, indexed and filed where they will be available to anyone who may desire to see them.

Though this has been in progress only six months, the results have been gratifying. These clippings and the books which we may purchase I hope may become very soon a circulating library. It is my intention to have a catalogue made of the books and of the subjects on which clippings are selected. Members of institutional staffs will then be able to borrow what they desire.

Already two members of such staffs have availed themselves of the library and others will do so as its existence becomes known.

The offices of the commission in Springfield have been refitted to permit our work to be done better. Though the room is insufficient it has been equipped to make every inch available.

The offices have been painted, new carpet laid and new furniture purchased; an enclosed room, formerly used as a toilet and storage house,

has been converted into a workroom and serves its purpose admirably, thereby permitting expansion in the single office room and section of corridor allotted to the commission.

The State Conference of Charities required a large part of my time. The results were adequate compensation. The conference was eminently successful in every particular. New features introduced proved successful and the proposals for more aggressive work in the future will bear fruit and make the conference a greater, vital force throughout the State.

Upon instruction by the commission, I attended the National Conference of Charities in June. Have also attended the Indiana State Conference of Charities and the two meetings of the Illinois State Hospitals Medical Association and, in line with the policy of the commission on the subject of the organization of the different grades of employes of the institutions, have given this association every encouragement possible. It is one year old and has held two meetings, but in that time it has grown rapidly. It includes the members of the medical staffs of the various institutions. Each staff elects two of its members to attend as delegates the semi-annual meetings. The State board has agreed to pay the actual expenses of such delegates, an expense that is infinitesimal in comparison with the good results.

Included in the reports of inspections of county jails and almshouses will be found an extended account of visits made to the Cook County Hospital for Insane at Dunning and the Cook County Infirmary at Oak Forest. These inspections were made by Miss Martin, the inspector of institutions of this commission. She spent liberal time at each and her reports, particularly as to Dunning, are of especial value.

The plan of submitting quarterly to each member of the commission a detailed statement of the finances of the commission with a list of bills contracted and paid has been established.

The accounts of the commission, since the beginning of the service of the present executive secretary to Nov. 8, 1911, have been audited by two members of the commission.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD—PRESENT SYSTEM OF CARE
 INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY—COMPLETE
 STATE CARE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS ADVOCATED
 WITH ABOLITION OF THE PRIVATE INSTITUTION—A
 PLEA FOR THE NATURAL RIGHTS OF THE NORMAL
 CHILD WHO HAS BEEN LEFT A DEPENDENT UPON
 THE CHARITY EITHER OF THE PRIVATE CITIZEN OR
 THE STATE.

The State has assumed complete care of :

The blind child ;

The deaf child ;

The delinquent child ;

The feeble-minded child ;

The soldier's orphan ;

The dependent child found in the almshouse.

For each of these classes the State has established institutions on an elaborate scale to teach and instruct and, among the delinquent, also to reform.

There remains outside the pale the dependent child who is normal and has not been, perhaps we might say, fortunate enough to get into the poor-house.

Why this child should have been left out of consideration has never been explained. His care and training the State has left to the tender mercies of loosely jointed, irresponsible and inadequately supervised private organizations with a wide variety of motives and peculiarities.

This commission is of the opinion that the day has come when the State should perform its plain duty to this class by providing for them care, training and education in State schools until such time arrives when they may be placed in homes which efficient and adequate inspection has demonstrated to be adapted to the character and the physical condition of the individual.

The chartering and certification of the so-called private institution either to train or to place out dependent children, should cease, and the complete responsibility for them assumed by the State.

It has long been realized that the dependent child in Illinois has been the victim of State neglect and impoverished private benevolence.

The baby farm has been notorious ; it has been uncovered many times in many places, trafficking in the life and destiny of abandoned infants.

The child finding and placing institution, organized and conducted for a profit, has existed to the shame and disgrace of Illinois.

Others have been exact copies of old Squeers Dotheboys hall.

The State law has been lax on this subject.

It permits any number of persons to organize a home for orphans and dependents.

They may proceed with or without a charter as a corporation, but if they want such a charter they must first secure a certificate from the Board of Charities as it was under the old law or the Board of Administration as it is under the new.

This certificate is revocable at the discretion of the board issuing it, but the charter may be taken away only through quo warranto proceedings in court, an exceedingly difficult thing to do.

Once established, this institution becomes subject to inspection by the board that certified it. The inspection is made through an agent of the board, who likewise is expected, through his department, to visit all children placed out in homes by it.

He becomes the only connection between the institution and the State agency which certified it.

With the multiplicity of duties imposed upon this agent by a multiplicity of such organizations, it is manifestly impossible for him to visit and inspect all of them with the facilities and funds at his disposal.

These children so placed number into the thousands.

For the performance of this work, the General Assembly has, until the last session, made ridiculously small appropriations. Indeed this department was not even established until 1905, but at no time, even the present, with considerable enlargement of allowance, has it been able to make anything like an adequate inspection of the private institutions and the children placed out in homes by them.

What has been the result?

These institutions have run pretty much as they pleased. A board of trustees or managers elect a superintendent and he or she becomes the managing officer and ruling spirit. The managers are composed of prominent men and women of the community who give the institution local standing and prestige and thereby attract to it a questionable character of charity, consisting of household leavings and domestic surpluses.

The details of the management are left to the superintendent. How he disciplines the children, how he feeds them, whether the diet is varied and proper, how he treats them, what effect his example may have, all are matters with which few such boards are acquainted.

The State inspector arrives unheralded. He finds the house clean, the children clean and the food that day sufficient and well cooked. The children are on their good behavior. They see a stranger and, of course, do not confide in him. The financial records are examined. The superintendent tells how he manages the place and naturally he paints a glowing picture of the results.

In the absence of appearances of wrong or of complaint from any source, the inspector makes such a report as has in the past entitled the place to renewal of certificate.

So with the children in private homes. The annual visitor has found appearances satisfactory, yet within an hour before or after the visit the

dependent may have been treated to excessive physical torture or taught some damnable thing or forced to some groveling, stunting duty, either of which would, if known, condemn the place as a residence for any child. It has been found in innumerable places that children have been taken from these institutions to become slavish drudges in private homes.

But often a long time elapses before the wrong has been discovered and the child rescued from his exploiter. Unbelievable stories of inhumane treatment of these children are unearthed every year. The placing of girls in homes where there are sons has resulted in scandal, ruin and despair for the dependents. The investigation of the home into which children are to be placed by these private institutions is so miserably inadequate, almost without exception, that it condemns the Illinois system of caring for its dependent children as unworthy of support.

Nearly sixty private institutions for the care of dependent children have been chartered and certified by the State. There is a wide range in their sources of income and in the motives which prompt their activity.

It requires no extensive explanation to make plain the economic waste of so large a number of such homes. Their population runs from fifteen or twenty to seventy-five or one hundred.

The superintendency and overhead expenses in an institution of twenty inmates will be practically as great as in that of one hundred, while five hundred, housed in a State institution, constructed on the cottage plan, equipped with far better schools, better forms of recreation and amusement, better incentive to development, better food and more modern methods can be operated at a per capita cost much less than that which prevails in the home for twenty or even a hundred children.

The State institution is subject to continued supervision. There is a continuous report of every character from the institution to the central authorities in Springfield and the child from such an institution, when placed out, can be much better looked after and his foster home is much more likely to be careful in the treatment accorded him. State institutional diet can be corrected by order from Springfield if the local authorities fail to furnish properly balanced ration.

There is daily report of punishment and discipline and there is opportunity for the introduction at once of new methods which have been tested and approved. Such an institution keeps in closer touch with what other states are doing and is more responsive to progressive ideas.

The private institution accepts children sent to it by the courts. The law provides that the county may pay a maximum of fifteen dollars per month for the maintenance of a girl and ten dollars per month for a boy, but often the county pays scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. The Board of Supervisors check up these children. The average board looking at the proposition from an economical standpoint alone, will insist upon the placing out of these children as rapidly as possible. Anything to get them off the county support is the effect of such an arrangement and it results in evils and abuses which it is unnecessary here to enumerate.

Hence placement is often made without proper inspection of the home to which children are to be sent, after-inspection by the institution soon degenerates and records become disarranged and finally are suspended. The child is lost.

The dependent child who falls into the possession of the county farm is often, even there, much better off than the dependent child wandering in the city or town; for the State goes to the county farm, removes the normal dependent to a State institution and there gives him all the advantages of education, training and home environment, watches over his daily conduct and requires a record each day of his every action.

If the private institution is to continue to perform the function in society for which it was designed, then there must be more drastic laws for the protection of the child within. The State Board of Administration must be provided with more power than it now possesses and the Juvenile Court must be strengthened materially. These institutions must come up to higher standard or surrender not alone their charter as a corporation but their certificate^a as well, and the State must exercise over them as close supervision and inspection as it exercises over its State institutions for similar classes. The dependent child in the private institution is entitled to as much as the dependent child gets in the State institution, and the private institution which can or will not furnish it must close its doors.

These conditions are too much to hope for, we fear, and we are of the opinion the private institution can never be brought up to proper standard either by voluntary act of their friends or the enactment of legislation.

But so long as they exist and until that day comes when a quickened public opinion will demand and support complete State care of dependent children in public institutions, the private institution must be made the object of legislation and such stringent supervision and inspection as will approximate conditions possible only in a State school.

Many agencies have been giving this subject serious thought during the year.

The modern theory of social improvement regards prevention as fundamental. Prevention of social distress must begin with the child.

From a purely cold, commercial standpoint, calculated in dollars and cents, the State should extend its greatest energies in getting possession of the dependent child and hedging him about with protections and fortifying him with physical strength, moral stamina and educative training for his future citizenship.

Here is a large and growing class to which the State may confidently look for positive results.

The insane, delinquent, feeble-minded, must ever be considered primarily as a custodial class. A small per cent of the insane may be returned to life. Some of the delinquent may be reformed. The feeble-minded are essentially custodial. But the dependent child is a gilt-edged investment that will pay liberal dividends and, on any market, return full value if properly watched and developed.

During this year, 1912, those agencies which have been conducting investigations and making studies of this subject and many who have, in an individual capacity, given attention to it will make public in writing their opinions and conclusions.

The general public is already keenly alive to its importance and will be swayed by these publications.

We believe that the inevitable conclusion of nearly all will be favorable to complete State care. None, however, will disagree with the general proposition that the system in vogue is far from satisfactory and that radical legislative reforms will be necessary to make it even approach a satisfactory condition.

The use of the word "State" or "Illinois" in the name, adopted by any of these private institutions, is a source of much confusion and can be used as a cover to deceive deliberately the public.

An institution, carrying either word in its name, whether intentionally or not, does deceive the average person; for the fair inference is that such an institution is a State institution.

The name, in fact, should indicate clearly the character of the institution.

A PLEA FOR THE EPILEPTIC—BUT DANGER LURKS THAT PUBLIC DEMAND WILL BE SATISFIED BY ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL COLONY FOR ALL CLASSES OF EPILEPTICS—MODERN CONCEPTION TREATS THE IMPROVABLE AND UNIMPROVABLE CLASSES IN TWO DIFFERENT COLONIES—TO COMBINE THEM WOULD BE WORSE THAN TO DO NOTHING FOR THEM BY MEANS OF LEGISLATION.

As this report goes to the printer, public opinion in favor of the establishment of a State institution for the care of epileptics is assuming proportions, sufficiently definite to warrant the prediction that the needed legislation will be granted by the General Assembly.

While the public is thus making itself felt on this very important question, it is to be regretted that its conception of the character of the institution desired is either hazy or distorted.

Leaders in various movements to influence public opinion and to bring about this institution are largely responsible for this condition, because they themselves have failed to understand the real needs and to differentiate between the classes of epileptics who must be considered in any scheme for their improvement.

We cannot too severely condemn the plan which includes in its parts an institution for epileptics, irrespective of degree.

There are three classes of these distressing unfortunates.

First, there are the young for whom there is some hope. It may be incorrect to say that any of them may be cured, though we believe the statistics bear out the assertion made by some, that a small per cent, about ten per cent, of young epileptics may be permanently restored. There is, however, no doubt that this class may be materially improved and saved from the fate of chronic or insane epilepsy and their life rendered comparatively easy and pleasant.

Second, there is the unimprovable chronic epileptic for whom the State can do nothing more than to furnish a place of shelter and custody.

Third, and, perhaps, rightfully belonging to the second class, are the insane epileptics who are now confined on the wards of the hospitals for insane.

The modern plan, based on the intelligent information and investigations of those who have thought and experimented, provides: first, for

an industrial colony for improvable epileptics. Here the patients may live and work outdoors. The colony combines agriculture and all allied occupations with industrial shops and schools.

Whatever medical treatment is considered necessary or efficacious is administered here by a staff of specialists who consider the individual patient in his relation to his affliction.

In such a colony there is no room for the chronic epileptic. He would be a deterrent to the improvement of his more fortunate brothers and a disturbing element throughout the administration. The two cannot be colonized together with any degree of success and the legislation which the next General Assembly may enact should make this discriminatory regulation: that never, under any circumstances, shall the Industrial Colony for Improvable Epileptics be invaded by the chronic class.

Second, this plan should make provision for the chronic class. At present those in State custody are housed at the Lincoln State School and Colony to the detriment of the mental deficient for whom this institution was originally planned and there are thousands at large who should be cared for by the State.

Lincoln is not the place for them; they should all be by themselves. They, too, should have the advantages of colony life and quarters especially designed to the peculiarities of their affliction. Outdoor life and exercise are also of assistance to them in lessening and lightening their distress.

Third, the insane epileptics should be segregated and colonized in specially planned and constructed quarters attached to two of the present State hospitals for insane.

Frequent pleas have been made to the General Assembly for appropriations with which to erect buildings at Anna and Kankakee where all insane epileptics might be segregated.

Such a plan is humane, because it places the epileptic among his own kind, where even, among the insane, there is manifested frequently mutual interest in each other. It is not an unusual thing to see an insane epileptic assist another when he needs it. They associate and mingle with each other with less friction than characterizes their life on general wards.

The presence of one or two epileptics on an insane ward is distressing to those not so afflicted. Two epileptics require more attention than a dozen others. There is continual danger that they will injure themselves. It becomes necessary to keep radiators and pipes covered and to maintain a system of surveillance over the whole ward which might be modified but for them.

Their removal and segregation would leave room on the wards for several hundred insane patients. Before the last General Assembly it was shown that the insane epileptics, now scattered through the wards of the insane hospitals, numbered 648.

If these were provided with special quarters at two of the hospitals for insane, there would be left vacant room for the same number of non-epileptic patients on the State hospital wards.

Any plan which contemplates placing the three classes or any two of them together in the same colony will prove a failure.

Other states have attempted it with disastrous results. Illinois should take heed not alone of the warnings of those who understand the epileptic and advise against combination colonies but also of those failures which have been apparent where the experiment has been tried. Not only has expert opinion and practical demonstration condemned it but reason and theory are both arrayed against it.

Those who have undertaken to assist in the movement for the creation of a colony for epileptics should not treat the subject with the looseness which has characterized it so long, that positive damage has been done to the cause. Unless there is a revision in the public mind, it will be satisfied with the establishment of any kind of a colony for all kinds of epileptics which would be as bad as no legislation at all.

The State should not attempt to dispose of its obligations and responsibility to this class of unfortunates by any such slipshod method. If any remedial steps are to be taken they should be guided by the light of reason, the opinion of those who know and the experiments which have been made. They should be animated, too, by a spirit of humanity to do everything possible for the alleviation of the suffering that this disease entails upon its victims and his family and friends. We shall only accentuate them, if we organize a combination colony where the promising youth and the chronic sufferer must meet and mingle.

The interest which the public is manifesting in this class has grown wonderfully during the last twelve months.

Many societies have taken action, the medical world is aroused to the needs of the hour, and those charged with the care of the unfortunate, wherever they may be found, have begun to put into form their demands for better accommodations and care for the epileptic.

The next State Conference of Charities will no doubt make this subject prominent in its program.

As an indication of the aroused public mind on this question the following resolutions by the Board of Supervisors of Adams county, adopted during the year, are quoted:

"By Supervisor Albright:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Illinois passed an Act taking effect July 1, 1899, establishing a colony for epileptics in the State of Illinois, and appointing a committee to locate a site for the same; and

WHEREAS, Nothing further has been done in the matter by the Legislature, or such commission; and

WHEREAS, Such a home for epileptics is greatly needed in Illinois; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Adams county, Illinois, in regular session convened, that we urge upon the Legislature and the officials having such matters in charge, the necessity of prompt action in this matter; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the clerk of this board to the Governor, the Illinois State Board of Charities and the Senator and Representatives of this district.

The above and foregoing resolution was adopted by the Adams County Board of Supervisors in annual session convened September 15, A. D. 1911.

[Signed] J. A. CONNERY,

County Clerk."

A REPORT BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF
THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, UPON THE
CLOSING OF THE ORIGINAL GRAVEYARD AT THE
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, WITH FIGURES ON ITS
POPULATION, AND DEATH RATE SINCE ITS OPENING.

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, Nov. 13, 1911.

Another chapter in the great tragedy of the migration of pauper insane from the county farms of Illinois to State care has been closed at the Peoria State Hospital.

On the brow of a hill overlooking the valley of the Illinois river and the bluffs and hills of the Tazewell shore, repose all that is mortal of the first regiment of nameless, unknown and abandoned derelicts who were led in that movement from their miserable habitat among the poor farms to the tender arms of the State.

The last body has been laid to rest in this cemetery. Its gates have been closed and its records sealed.

In the ten years of the history of the Peoria State Hospital this little patch of God's acre has increased rapidly until 861 have found the eternal peace and rest of death beneath tiny moulds within its borders.

What a story of human misery these graves conceal! Could the veils all be drawn aside from the lives of these 861 men and women there is no fiction in the world's literature that would begin to approach in intensity and interest the tragedies and romances of their existence.

Here lie ten "John Does." They were admitted to the hospital without name, residence or friend. They were entered upon the records as John Doe No. 1, John Doe No. 2, and so on. They lived and died in the hospital and they were buried in this picturesque spot under this numerical appellation.

No one came to see them. No one inquired for them in life or shed a tear for them in death. No one ever delved into their past. No one knows whence they came. They could give no account of themselves.

Whether they traveled through life unmarked and unknown, or whether in the past they wrought and left an impression, we do not know; their storms and calms, their ambitions and disappointments, their hopes and their despair, their joys and sorrows make up a story whose contents have been sealed from living eye by a kind decree of immutable fate.

Whether they entered this world by the unwatched door of obscurity and poverty or were acclaimed by music and wealth is now immaterial,

but that they departed unrecorded and unmourned in its annals, their graves, with mute cement posts bearing their number, attest in the language of mute woe too deep to be sounded.

There is another grave, that of Christine. Christine came to the Peorial hospital from the Kane County farm in 1904. That was her name at the county farm. Authorities there knew nothing of her history. Under that name she entered the Peoria institution and from it she was buried as Christine upon this hillside.

Rhoda Derry is buried here in grave "217." To her memory is due an enduring monument; for it was her mute misery and indescribable condition of woe that aroused the conscience of a great State to its duty to its insane.

Dr. Zeller in his report characterizes hers as the most remarkable case that came to his institution from the county farms. He doubts that the entire country could produce her equal.

At the age of twenty-two years she was a beautiful young woman. Witchcraft unbalanced her mind. She was immured in the Adams County Poor Farm. There for nearly fifty years she existed. During that time she became demented, crippled, deformed and hideous to behold.

Her keepers could not control her. In her insane fury she picked her eyes out and spent the rest of her days in blindness. To restrain her they constructed a box in which straw furnished her bedding.

When the Peoria hospital was ready to receive patients from the county farms this wretched creature was packed up in a clothes basket and shipped to Bartonville, where late one night it was unloaded from the baggage car of a train that contained some twenty inmates of the Adams County farm.

The superintendent and officials of the hospital thought this basket contained clothing and it was not until midway up the hill that a movement within attracted their attention. At the hospital the horrible contents of the basket were revealed.

Rhoda was placed in clean surroundings and special attendants assigned to her care.

She at once became the object of solicitous interest on the part of the nurses and she was never from that night to her death out of the sight of some one of them.

Employees vied with each other in attentions upon this unfortunate. Her case received wide publicity and every visitor asked to see the "woman who was brought there in a clothes basket." It was considered an honor and a favor to be assigned to the care of this patient.

She never talked. Her knees were drawn up until they touched her chest. She weighed about 150 pounds and was in good physical health at the time of her admission. She was without relatives or friends. All her family had preceded her to the grave. At the time she was reported to Dr. Zeller by the State's attorney of Adams county, her name was unknown to him and it was only through his search that her history was uncovered.

She lived to be seventy years of age and died in the Peoria hospital, surrounded by her nurses. Due honors were done her as her body was laid to rest. Her nurses, many of the attendants and officials were present and tears filled in the eyes as the earth was thrown in upon her coffin.

Dr. Zeller in a report on this case said:

"Time which spared her to become an object lesson to the State and arouse its latent sense of justice to the unfortunates was slowly accomplishing its mission and her emaciation, always notable, became more pronounced until only a bundle of bones covered tightly with skin remained, and when the final summons came it found her surrounded by her faithful nurses, without even a bedsore upon her deformed body. Tell me such a life was lived in vain? Where are all the relatives of this once prominent family? All have preceded her to the grave. They no doubt lived useful lives but none made such an impression upon the public thought of the day as this unfortunate woman."

All the rest who sleep here came with names but that was all. They emerged from the cellars and dungeons of the poor houses, from the unspeakable underground warrens that confined them, from the garrets and attics of homes that had tried to conceal their shame from the world, and at this first opportunity shifted their charges upon the State, then to forget them.

Eight hundred and sixty-one! Not a large number, to be sure, but almost a full regiment, all of them abandoned, all of them friendless, except for the State; all of them unknown except for a name and a number.

Where is that Gray to stand today upon this hillside at the close of this silent tragic story to write the elegy of this graveyard? Who shall say he could not write of them who rest here:

"Nor, ye proud, impute to these the fault
If memory o'er their tombs no trophies raise."
"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire."
"He gave to misery all he had, a tear;
He gained from Heaven, 'twas all he wished,
a friend."

The graveyard is full. The last opening has been made, the last body has been laid upon its bosom and the last clod has rattled upon the pine box of Charity to echo and re-echo upon the stillness and beauty of this scene that uncanny, chilling voice that is the last message of the departing.

Every grave has a cement post. Every post has a number. Every number refers the inquirer to the records of the institution and opposite that number he may find a name and whatever of history was collected of this individual.

When this cemetery was opened, it was remote from the buildings. Since that time the institution has encroached upon its silent ward and it was decided to close its portals. After several years shall have elapsed, a minute map will be made of the plot, the posts will be sunk beneath the surface and over this scar the grass and the flowers will grow.

The graveyard which has just been closed is without a parallel in Illinois. It is probable that there are few like it in this country.

The Peoria hospital was originally established as an "asylum for incurable insane." Its first population was gathered from the county farms of Illinois and from the chronic wards of other State hospitals. It was exclusively a place of custody. The patients were advanced in years and physical decay. The death rate naturally has been large all through these years but the ridge has been reached and it is now on the decline, because of the fact that the institution has been for several years a hospital for general admission, like all others in the State.

Among the hundreds who poured into the "Peoria asylum" in its early days were these unknown and unnamed creatures who came from no one knew where and, apparently, no one cared except the superintendent and the public authorities who were mortified and shocked to find that here in Illinois conditions had reached such a low degree of humane consideration for the unfortunate as to permit the aggregation of such woe and suffering, neglected and forgotten in the county farms and in many of the homes of the State.

There have been nearly 1,700 deaths in the ten years of Peoria hospital. The bodies of all but the 861 have been taken away by friends for burial at home.

This hospital has kept with exacting care a complete institutional death record. There is a volume for each year and a page for each decedent. There is first his registry number, his name, sex, color, date of admission, date and cause of death, including the hour and the ward on which the death occurred, his nativity, his condition, whether married or single, the duration of the fatal disease and all its complications, place of burial, number of grave if buried in the institution grounds, the name of the undertaker, and the names of those who took the body away if it was removed from the hospital.

If there was a coroner's inquest, the verdict was printed and attached to the page. There is a statement of the duration of the patient's insanity and his classification. On the fly-leaf of each volume there is printed the number of deaths during the year, the average daily population of the institution for the year and the death rate in percentage.

Until this year the hospital year has been from June 30 to July 1. The first volume is for the fraction of the year dating from the opening of the institution on Feb. 10, 1902, to July 1, following. There are five deaths during these few months; the average population was under 500 and the rate consequently was about one per cent.

During the second year the average population was 690, the deaths 22 and the rate per cent 3.2.

Third year, average population 728, deaths 46, per cent 6.3.

Fourth year, average population 1,209, deaths 144, per cent 11.

Fifth year, average population 1,331, deaths 152, per cent 9.9.

Sixth year, average population 1,876, deaths 239, per cent 12.7.

Seventh year, average population 1,994, deaths 283, per cent 14.2.

Eighth year, average population 2,061, deaths 297, per cent 14.2.

Ninth year, average population 2,116, deaths 326, per cent 15.

The ninth year ended with June 30, 1910. The fiscal year having been changed to end with September 30, the statistics for the time between June 30, 1910, and Sept. 30, 1911, had not been completed at the time these figures were taken but the death rate for this period will indicate a decline and from this on it will accord with that of other hospitals for insane in Illinois.

A new graveyard has been surveyed in a secluded hillside spot, distant from the hospital buildings and out of the path of man.

DISCIPLINE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS—ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES TO PATIENTS—REPORT ON DISCIPLINE IN STATE SCHOOLS AND ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Attention during the year has been paid closely to the subject of discipline both in the State schools and in the hospitals for insane.

To insure order and respect for authority from children, without resort to corporal punishment or other form of penalty that is out of tune with humane treatment, and to control insane patients without coercion or unkindness requires skill, tact and diplomacy of a high order, but, believing that both can be done in our institutions, all concerned have paid special attention during the year to this subject.

The result has been a reduction in the hours of restraint and seclusion among the insane and the abolishment of corporal punishment and similar discipline in the schools.

Peoria Hospital for Insane which has always been known for its lack of restraint has continued that policy. Elgin hospital at one time during the year was wholly without restraint as will be seen by the executive secretary's report. The same is true of the Lincoln School and Colony. In all other hospitals there has been reduction in the hours and the number of patients so treated.

Perfect freedom among insane is possible only in the presence of employes who understand that system. Those who have been used to the restraint system are still of the opinion that some insane cannot be liberated. Even among experienced men who have had long years of training there is a decided opinion that at times restraint is necessary for the good of the patient, if for no other purpose.

On the other hand it is contended restraint always works harm in the patient and that it is better to hold him by physical strength for a time than to place cuffs and anklets on his wrist and ankles.

It can safely be said that the theory of non-restraint is growing in this country and in this State. The alienists of the Board of Administration have made quarterly summaries of restraint in the several hospitals for insane and have distributed them among the institutions. Superintendents and others charged with the care of insane have been urged to train employes to the non-restraint system and to cut down the hours of restraint to the very minimum. Such officials have coöperated with the alienists and an effort has been made to comply with his request.

The restraint which is used in these institutions is of a very mild type. The old time chains and irons have been abolished. The Utica crib is no longer found in Illinois hospitals for insane or colony for feeble-minded.

Chemical and medical restraint is not administered except in cases of acute sickness and then only on the written order of the physician in charge, which order becomes a matter of institutional record. There are no padded cells but there are rooms on wards in which patients may be secluded not in restraint. The wristlet and anklet of fleece lined leather and the restraint sheet to keep the patient in bed are likewise imposed only upon the order of the proper authority.

The institution keeps a record of the patients restrained, the hours in which they were placed in restraint, the hours when taken out, the reason for restraint and the order of the physician in the case. A transcript of this record is mailed to the Board of Administration daily.

There has been a very small number of accidents or injuries to patients due to failures of attention or aggressions on the part of employes or conflicts between attendants and patients. In practically all cases the injury was slight, the responsibility readily fixed and the attendant guilty, discharged.

The chief trouble has been made by new employes, who have taken fright at an insane demonstration and in response to the sense of self-preservation have thought only of the usual methods of self-defense.

It is cause for congratulation, however, that these instances have been very rare; so few have been the accidents or injuries to patients which could not be explained that their number is negligible.

Attendants have often been honest and sincere and have told the truth at once though they knew it meant discharge which, under present civil service law, makes it impossible for them to re-enter the service of the State in any capacity.

There have been two or three cases in which the guilty attendant has made an escape and one or two cases were not proven sufficiently to warrant prosecution, though the evidence warranted discharge.

The State policy has been to accept no justification or defense for mistreatment of insane patients, however slight it may have been. At times this rule has been applied with questionable vigor. Men and women, long in the service, graduates of the training schools and without a mark against their records, have been discharged for very trivial offenses against patients. The service could not afford to lose them. Their going left place for a new, inexperienced employe. Their offense would serve as a lesson to them and, judging from their past, it would be safe to say they would never repeat it.

In such instances, good judgment would sanction the retention of such employes. A second offense, however, would be sufficient to demand their discharge.

But the general rule that the simplest neglect or the slightest offense against an insane patient or a feeble-minded child shall be sufficient to warrant discharge in disgrace is proper and should be enforced.

The policy, established several years ago, of making a complete record of every accident and injury has been followed. No matter how trivial an accident or injury may be, as detailed a report of it is made as of a

more serious affair. A copy of this report is kept in the institution files, one is sent to the Board of Administration and one to the State Charities Commission. The correspondent of the patient is notified at once.

A pin scratch is reportable, together with a statement how it happened and goes into the permanent records as an injury.

Not more than half a dozen injuries or accidents during the year have called for an investigation by the central boards, which, in itself, is a demonstration of the carefulness and certainty with which responsibility has been fixed at the institution at the time of the accident or injury and the faith of friends and relatives in the truthfulness and honesty of the reports.

As to discipline among the children in the State schools for their training, the most important reform has been the abolishment of corporal punishment, dark basement strong rooms, straight chairs and the like.

It was found by this commission on investigation among institutions of similar character in other states that corporal and severe punishment is rapidly passing. Many institutions reported no corporal punishment at all. A disposition to abolish screens and bars from windows was also noted.

In Illinois, the St. Charles School for Boys is a notable example of what can be done in an institution for delinquent boys who live under no restraint, such as bars or fences, and yet escapes are few and far between, compared with the total population. They live in cottages that are as homelike and pretty as the best residences in our cities. They sleep in dormitories with open windows and no night watch eye upon them except as he makes the rounds at stated periods and looks in to see that everything is all right.

Our State School for Girls continues the screened windows and locked doors. We look forward to the day when at least a part of these cottages may be wide open.

It was here where started the movement to abolish corporal punishment. As a result of an investigation early in the year a system of reports of discipline was ordered by the Board of Administration.

A girl who had gone out of the school made affidavit that she had been cruelly whipped while there. Authorities of the school denied she had been beaten. It was not possible for some of them to remember that she had ever been whipped. But it was the word of an unfortunate girl against the officers of a State institution. There were no records by which to disprove her assertions. Corporal punishment, it was admitted, had been practiced. The public in such a case is disposed to believe the child or to give him the benefit of the doubt.

There is this difficulty always in administering corporal punishment. However much a child might need it or might be improved by it, there is always room for question as to its severity. What the administrator will contend was a switching the victim will declare was a beating, and there is no way of proving either, but sympathies goes to the child.

The only safe course for any institution housing children is to prohibit absolutely all forms of corporal punishment and to have at hand the proof that prohibition prohibits.

Public sentiment appears to be opposed to its administration. The public schools no longer resort to it. Even the parent in his home must use it with moderation, else the Humane Society or the Children's Aid Society may step in. How much stronger, therefore, must be the reason for its total elimination from an institution whose officers exercised only statutory authority over its inmates.

The executive secretary of this commission made an investigation of the charges against the Geneva school and of the general question of discipline in children's institutions, and presented his report to the Board of Administration. The general recommendations of that report were adopted by the board and put into operation, with this addition, that corporal punishment was ordered stopped.

In his report he did not make specific recommendation to that effect but subsequent investigations in other children's institutions have convinced him positively of the wisdom of the board's action.

Following is a copy of the report referred to:

DENTAL SERVICE PROVIDED AT NEARLY ALL THE INSTITUTIONS DURING 1912
REGARDED AS THE ONLY SINGLE IMPROVEMENT WORTHY
OF THE MOST COMMENDATION.

No one single improvement in the service of the State institutions in the last year is deserving of so much commendation as the addition of resident dentists in their staffs.

This improvement was begun in 1910 but the greater portion of the work entailed in making it was accomplished in 1911. One is amazed when he recalls that for many years the teeth and mouths of the inmates of these institutions were neglected, the insane suffering in their own way from the tortures of toothache and making no mention of it, the children, to a greater or less extent affected in health by foul mouths and decayed teeth. The state's sense of humanity must have been low.

Arrivals at our institutions now see the dentist among the very first. The repair of teeth is considered one of the essential steps to the restoration of normal conditions of health either physical or mental.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of the effects of the teeth upon general health and ultimately upon moral health.

The insane man cannot be helped until he builds up physically; physical restoration depends largely upon the stomach, which, in turn, requires good teeth for the mastication of food.

The delinquent arriving at one of the schools has his future before him. What part in his reformation good health will play, no one can say, but that his teeth should be treated and given as close attention as any other of the factors of his physical life, will not be denied.

Thus he sees the dentist very soon after he arrives.

The normal dependent upon whom the State expends its money to shelter, educate and train him, used to go out into life unequipped for the fight. With stunted body, stooped shoulders, anaemic blood, decaying teeth, faulty eyes and impaired hearing, he was not fit to cope with any environment. The capital invested in him by the State had been almost wasted.

To make him effective the State should provide not alone shelter and food and education in books but strong limbs, erect body, ruddy complexion denoting vigor, and strength, necessary contributions to all of which are good teeth, good eyes and good hearing.

Considered by itself, without relation to any other, this improvement in the service is without doubt the most humane, the most thoughtful, the most economical and the most far seeing of the year.

The service has not been completely established.

All the Hospitals for Insane (except Watertown) are equipped to do dental service and dentists have been attached to their staffs.

One dentist serves Geneva and St. Charles, giving three days a week to each. His quarters and equipment are first class. At Normal there is a dentist. Lincoln State School and Colony likewise has one. The Chester State Hospital, with its small population, will be served from Anna. A dentist has already been through Chester and has extracted all lost teeth and treated, filled or capped all that could be saved.

The Schools for the Blind and Deaf at Jacksonville still depend upon the old method—that of sending the children to dentists in town and requiring the counties from which they came to bear the expenses. This is not satisfactory and never can be. A good dentist could probably serve all three institutions in that city just as the physician for the Blind and Deaf is also a member of the medical staff of the hospital for insane.

THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES: BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR PROGRESS, THE NUMBER OF THEIR GRADUATES IN 1910 AND 1911, AND THE PROGRAM AND THE NAMES OF THE GRADUATES AT EACH INSTITUTION IN JUNE, 1911.

Thirty-eight graduated in June, 1911, from the nurses' training schools of the seven State institutions in the insane group, against thirty-four in 1910.

Elgin, which graduated no class in 1910, sent out five young women this year.

Of the thirty-four who graduated in 1910, twenty-three were still in the service in June of this year. Several who have passed from the State service were honorably engaged either in national or private institutions or had entered upon private practice of their profession.

The concensus of opinion among the superintendents and the medical staffs is that the training schools are doing better and more thorough work each year and that the quality of talent graduated is higher in every respect.

That the service has been able to retain for twelve months twenty-three out of the thirty-four who graduated in 1910 must be accepted as an encouraging sign.

Investigation of the records of the State Civil Service Commission discloses the fact also that the graduates of these schools are making a better showing in the competitive examinations.

The best record for holding graduates in the service was made by the Lincoln State School and Colony which, at the time of the 1911 commencement, still enjoyed the presence of all the six graduates of 1910.

The following table shows the number of graduates in 1910 and the number who remained in service in June, 1911:

Institution.	Graduates, 1910.	In service June, 1911.
Jacksonville.....	6	5
Kankakee.....	7	3
Anna.....	5	3
Lincoln.....	6	6
Peoria.....	8	4
Watertown.....	2	2
Elgin.....		
Total.....	34	23

The following table presents the number in the class of each school in 1911:

Institution.	Graduates.
Jacksonville.....	4
Kankakee.....	10
Anna.....	5
Lincoln.....	5
Peoria.....	6
Watertown.....	3
Elgin.....	5
Total.....	38

The growing stability of the service, the increasing interest of superintendents and medical staffs, the perfecting of the course of study, the material advantages which accrue to nurses through better quarters in which to live at the institutions and the greater opportunities that are continually opening to the graduates of these training schools must of necessity improve not alone the quality of the entrant but also that of the graduate. While it is true that the State will lose soon after their graduation many of the most promising graduates of these schools who will be drawn away from the institutions by the higher rewards and the smaller responsibilities and less arduous duties of private practice, yet the presence among the people of nurses who are in sympathy with the objects and difficulties of the State hospitals and have been trained in the care and treatment of the mentally sick cannot fail to exert positive influence in that educational campaign from which we have a right to expect some results in combatting the increasing tide of insanity and mental defectives.

The quality of that portion of the classes who remain in the State service, it is obvious, will continue to improve it in direct ratio to the increase of personal attention, intelligent direction and sympathetic regard which those in authority extend to the schools.

The close of the schools this year was marked in each institution by proper respect in the form of commencement exercises.

In all hospitals these affairs were occasions of rejoicing and felicitations. The hour, however, was, in every case, characterized by its seriousness and upon each graduate was impressed, probably as it could be at no other time, the extent of the responsibility and the depth of the duty that he had voluntarily assumed in electing to be a giver of cups of water to the sick and unfortunate.

On each program there was one speaker at least who sought to arouse the members of the class and those other employes present to a full recognition of the seriousness of the work they had undertaken.

An address by Dr. J. L. Greene on "Dorothea Dix," delivered before several of the classes, deserved preservation. It was not only a complete and careful review of the facts and acts in the life of this woman but it analyzed her character and pictured to his hearers impressively and vividly her wonderful effect upon her day and all the years and ages following.

Unfortunately, Dr. Greene in moving his effects from Illinois to Arkansas lost the manuscript.

These commencements were preceded and followed by social enjoyment. Friends and relatives of graduates and of the institution were present to hear the exercises.

Each graduate received a beautiful gold pin from the State, testifying to the fact that he had completed the course of study of the training school. The pin is very attractive and conveys appropriate meanings in its design. A diploma was also given to each graduate.

For permanent preservation and for the information of the public, we have collected the programs and the names of the graduates of each institution and append them to this report:

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 28, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Invocation	Rev. F. A. McCarty
Idyl—"Softly Unawares"	Lincke
Address	Dr. J. L. Greene
Airs from "The Spring Maid"	Reinhardt
Presentation of Diplomas	Hon. Charles R. Williamson
March—"The Winning Fight"	Holtzmann

Following the exercises reception and dance.

THE CLASS.

Miss Lillian M. Campbell,	Miss Lulu E. McCarver,
Miss Orpha Holloway,	Mr. William H. Phalen.

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL, THIRTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 15, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Overture	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev A. D. Granger
Address to Graduation Class	Alfred G. Croston, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Selection	Orchestra
Presentation of Diplomas	Dr. Frank P. Norbury
Benediction	Rev. A. McLauchan

THE CLASS.

Nellie N. Hodge,	Grace Laurretta Schermerhorn,
Belle Olive Younglove,	Agnes Rose Breneman,
Victoria Anna Belle Presson,	Rena Mathis,
Della Marie Connell,	Eugene A. Wynn,
Lura Irene Lowe,	Paul Stiers.

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL, FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 29, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Invocation	Rev. E. W. McClusky
Address to Graduates	Rev. H. L. McGill
Concerto for Two Pianos	Mrs. Ida Kroger, Abbie W. Thorne
Presentation of Diplomas	Miss Mae Kennedy
Presentation of Class Medals	Dr. A. B. Beattie
Benediction	Rev. E. W. McClusky

THE CLASS.

Isabel Beattie,	Lola M. Sutton,
Louise M. Carraker,	Lona Blair Wall,
	Mamie Helen Weaver.

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY, SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 2, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Overture	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. O. A. Smith
Violin Solo	Miss Mamie Dunn
Address	Mr. A. L. Bowen
Vocal Solo	Miss Amy Havey
Presentation of Diplomas and Class Pins	Dr. H. G. Hardt

THE CLASS.

Harry L. Motsinger,	Elsie A. Tyler,
Olive E. Jared,	Esta L. Kelley,
	Caroline H. Campbell.

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 15, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Music.

Invocation	Rev. B. G. Carpenter
	Music.
Address and Presentation of Medals on Behalf of the State...	Dr. J. L. Greene
Presentation of Diplomas	Dr. Geo. A. Zeller
	Reception.

THE CLASS.

Alice Bayles,	Myrtle Morgan,
Rose Bigler,	Elizabeth Robbins,
Minnie Myers,	Rose Whipp.

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 1, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Overture	Hospital Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. R. S. Haney
Address to Graduating Class	J. B. Oakleaf
Selection	Hospital Orchestra
Presentation of Diplomas	Rev. R. S. Haney
Selection	Hospital Orchestra

THE CLASS.

Bertha Schleck,	E. Perry,
	Stella Eckles.

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL, FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JULY 18, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

Invocation	Rev. Charles A. Gage
Violin Solo	Dr. A. C. Wittman
Address and Presentation of Diplomas	Dr. J. L. Greene
Violin Solo	Dr. A. C. Wittman
Presentation of Medals	Dr. S. D. Wilgus
Benediction	Rev. Charles A. Gage

THE CLASS.

Iva Bradford,
Catherine A. Drown,

Margaret Grotty,
Nellie A. Quinlan,
Lucinda Ring.

THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES—AN UNORGANIZED FORCE OF POTENTIAL POSSIBILITIES—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ITS EXTENSION THROUGH LOCAL CONFERENCES AND A PERMANENT FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction must adopt some new methods or its usefulness will wane rather than grow.

This subject was brought before the sixteenth conference at Champaign-Urbana last October and various committees were appointed to investigate methods to increase interest in it and to bring it into closer touch with the local community.

If the conference is to be an influence for good and is to accomplish positive results, it must get into contact with the rank and file of the public.

Under present conditions the conference holds one meeting a year. Three hundred men and women, interested in one way or another, either in the whole subject of charities or correction or in some phase of one or the other, gather and listen to formal papers and addresses by fifteen or twenty who, by reason of exceptional experience, have been selected to speak.

It becomes, in fact, a central market without customers. Those who have learned something during the year, are present to tell it. The advance and the progress in ideas made during the period are pictured and discussed. But the great mass of the public who should profit by these conferences hardly know they exist.

The newspapers are liberal in their space but they are seeking primarily only those snatches of the proceedings which sound startling and furnish the clew to a good head line.

The State prints the proceedings in full but they are always late in appearing and the number who receive copies is comparatively small, though they are free to all who apply.

Those who attend are not delegates. They do not come from recognized agencies or associations. They represent themselves, pay their own expenses and return home repositories of valuable information, hermetically sealed up.

Our conception of the conference is that of a clearing house into which every one with facts, information or experience shall pour them and from which every one seeking them may receive. But to accomplish this

interchange some lines of communication must be opened and maintained between the conference and smaller units in the community by whom a keener, livelier interest may be stimulated in the public mind.

From this thought develops the idea of county or congressional district conferences—local organizations meeting once or twice a year and including in their membership every agency in the county or district which either directly or remotely touches the subject of charity, social welfare or correction.

In those counties in which there is a large center of population the county conference may be organized. In the purely rural districts, made up of counties without large cities or towns the district conference could be held.

In such local conferences there should be represented the associated charities, the overseer of the poor, the board of supervisors, the sheriff, the county judge in his capacity as juvenile judge, the various churches which maintain a line of benevolence among their members, the hospital staffs, where there may be hospitals of public or private character, the woman's club, the county board of auxiliary visitors, the county medical society, school authorities and all clubs or agencies interested in social reforms and progress.

Such a conference should elect and pay the actual traveling expenses of one or more delegates to the State conference. From such delegates should be expected comprehensive reports either written or verbal.

Such conference memberships could afford a wider distribution of the reports of the State conference; they would bring together in harmonious action and make effective, forces which now scatter their energies like bird shot. The part the schools take in the problem of dependency and delinquency of children may be discussed intelligently without the presence or the coöperation of the school teacher and the board of education, but how much more effective such discussion will be if the school teacher and the board are present to add their knowledge and experience.

How much could be accomplished in the schoolrooms if the teachers were in closer touch with agencies engaged in the study of charity and corrective problems.

What a tremendous force a conference of this character would be in improving the conditions in the county jail and the county infirmary, in bringing about reforms in the expenditures of public money and private funds in out-door relief, in finding employment for the idle, in bettering the sanitation of the schools and the environment of the child, in assisting the juvenile court in dealing with the dependent and delinquent child, but more important than all, in the dissemination of that basic information relating to insanity, delinquency, dependency, defectiveness, their causes and the public's attitude toward them, health as it relates to charity and correction, the duty of the neighborhood to the destitute family in its midst, the proper care and treatment of the insane in the early stages of the disease, in protecting the weak, the defective and the dependent against the hostile influences which unite against them; in all these and a score of other subjects such a conference in a community would be of inestimable value and force.

As a means through which the central State agencies might distribute literature or information to the people or operate to influence public opinion, it would perform distinct duty to social welfare.

We believe also that the State conference should be a fixed organization with constitution and by-laws and a nominal annual fee. The membership should include every organization in the State which is engaged in a charitable, correctional or sociological work or investigation. Those elements which have been enumerated as proper to join in a local conference of charities should all enlist in the State conference. All individuals who desire to join could do so and attend the meetings as individuals and the organizations in the membership should send accredited delegates.

In matters calling for a vote only those who are members in good standing should be permitted to vote.

Such a conference would command a respect from those in its ranks that is not given to it as now organized.

It could accomplish much more in the way of influencing public opinion.

As constituted today it is a mass meeting; the rank and file of so-called membership really exercise no authority in the election of officers or the framing of policies and platforms and feel little or no responsibility for its success or growth.

The increase of subjects to which the conference must give attention calls for an extension of the time allotted to its sessions. For several years the conference has concluded with a Tuesday afternoon meeting. The next conference should hold a Tuesday evening session.

The program may be made more democratic by the introduction into it of round table discussions in which a large number can and will participate.

It may be made more interesting and vivid by the use of stereopticon and moving pictures. Instruction and information of a valuable character may be carried to a meeting of this kind through pictures and it is hoped at the next conference to introduce this innovation.

At the next conference, it is believed, special attention should be paid to the epileptic. In 1899, the General Assembly created an epileptic colony but no appropriation has ever been made to vitalize that act. There is a demand now all through Illinois for such an institution. Courts and private organizations see the need of it. A concerted effort will probably be made before the next Legislature to secure the first appropriation for this colony but that the needs for it may be more firmly impressed and the public sentiment for it more completely crystallized it will be well for the 1912 conference to make the epileptic one of its forefront studies.

Attention should be paid to the exhibit to make it more complete and varied. There are many organizations, both State and private, which do not exhibit, and among those exhibiting there is too little effort to make their displays attractive and instructive.

To the exhibit there should be invited many collateral agencies which heretofore have not been included. We refer to the reformatories and prisons, the humane societies, the children's aid societies, the juvenile court, the Consumers' League, the State Board of Health, the American Association for the Conservation of Vision, the State Dental Board and the public schools.

Some of these will be represented at the next conference.

OUTDOOR RELIEF IN ILLINOIS AND THE PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE WHICH PERMITS ABUSES—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CHARITY A CONFUSION, OFTEN WORKING EVIL TO THE INDIVIDUAL—CATALOGUE MADE OF PRIVATE CHARITY AND SOCIOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE.

If all the agencies in Illinois, public and private, which make the object of their efforts the relief of poverty and the betterment of social conditions, had conspired to produce a confusion in their operations, a waste in their time and money and an injury to their beneficiaries, they could not have wrought a more complete heterogeneous state than exists today in the field of charity.

Out-door relief, as dispensed from public or private purse or both, is without organization, coördination or coöperation among those charged with this delicate mission among the unfortunate.

It is more often than otherwise expended without regard to consequences. In many communities the public money contributed by taxpayers for relief of poverty becomes a campaign fund and is prostituted to serve the selfish interests of the party or clique in power, and alms are sought and are given out of consideration of political favors on primary and election days.

In such places the public records are practically worthless. Private agencies shun contact with the public agency and each goes its own way, doing its own damage.

So slight is the coöperation among the various private factors engaged in this work that it is not worth considering while that existing between the public distribution of charity and the private is even less.

There are a few counties and cities where there is a semblance of such coöperation.

Here various private organizations have joined in an associated charities and the latter attempts to work with the public overseer of the poor, but in each case the cohesive forces are weak and, beyond a striving after a better condition which, in itself, is a favorable symptom, are of little real value.

Illinois people are free with their money for these purposes. The State is almost overrun with private organizations for benevolence or social improvement. There is never complaint against taxes devoted

to the relief of human suffering. Any movement having a social uplift tenet finds ready supporters and every call for money to help the needy brings quick response.

It is not the lack of energy or the lack of money that renders the arm of the charity or social worker ineffective.

If all the energy expended and all the money contributed in Illinois upon these causes were intelligently, honestly and systematically applied, marked progress would be noted at the end of the first year, whereas under our system each year's end finds us tied fast to the same old post.

The fault lies with a public that is indifferent to methods of distribution and aid.

There has been in the State no concrete, vigorous, central organization, operating through subordinate bodies, to arouse the public mind and form opinion on these questions. The average man with benevolent inclinations has been content to make an annual contribution of money and to loan his name to the cause, depending entirely upon the intelligence and good motives of a few to whom is entrusted the task of doing the actual relief work. That there is anything else in his community requiring the attention of a charity organization occurs only to the exceptional citizen.

Until very recently it was customary to delegate the performance of relief service to voluntary workers. In some communities they are now paid a small compensation.

The subscriber to the charity funds has considered his act as the essence of benevolence. He has completely deceived himself and overlooked the vital truth that the spending of his money in such manner as to help and never to injure is the most delicate function of society.

Wholesome sentiment is developing along this line. That our benevolent societies, so-called, have often been a positive injurious element in the community is being better understood; that money has been wasted because it has been misdirected, perhaps with best of intentions, is apparent, but, more important, that the relief of the needy is only one of the subjects to be considered is being admitted in the broadening of the scope of their activities.

There is more of a disposition on the part of the public to give attention to these questions. When this disposition becomes a force in a community the distributor of public money will be more circumspect in spending it where it will do him or his clique the most good and the private organization will devote its energies to preventing rather than to relieving poverty and unwholesome social conditions.

There will come then a closer union of the elements and factors engaged in this comprehensive enterprise.

It is for this reason largely that, in another chapter of this report, we have advocated a reorganization of the State Conference of Charities to make it a vital central force leading and developing public opinion and arousing the attention of taxpayers and citizens upon these questions. We propose this central force shall operate through local conferences or associations, in which all elements having for their object the distribution of relief or the purification of social environment shall cooperate.

How many communities in Illinois really know all their conditions of life. Progress in intelligent relief cannot be made until the community knows itself. The philosopher who said, "Man, know thyself," meant not man as an isolated figure but man as a race and a community.

One of the largest centers of population in Illinois had never had an associated charities. Lodges and churches did relief work and the overseer of the poor looked after the needy who appealed to him.

The people, all of them intelligent and humane in their instincts, did not know themselves in their community capacity.

Some one suggested that there should be a strong centralized agency for relief and sociological work. "Why! we do not need such a thing here; we have no poor among us," remarked one woman, almost offended at the slight upon her home city. "But my dear madam," put in a practical man, "you make that assertion because you do not know. We may not have many poor but we have many problems that associated charities should deal with."

Since then the Associated Charities has been formed. Intelligence is directing its operation. The first work undertaken is that of a survey of the city. It is fast discovering that there is not a latent need but an active, acute necessity for its presence.

Intelligent opinion on the subject of charity would soon put a stop to the waste of public money. Laws are not required to effect reforms in this matter. There are plenty of laws on the books but they are not followed. Public opinion has permitted administrative officers to neglect them. In many counties the laws relating to the distribution of out-door relief do not exist so far as enforcement or guidance are concerned. In other counties there is only the semblance of compliance with their terms.

It can be said that no county follows the spirit of these laws.

The pervading dominating principle of charity distribution throughout Illinois is, better to give to ten unworthy than to miss one worthy. This sounds well. It eases individual conscience and permits the public mind to unload quickly a responsibility that ought to receive serious study. The application of such a principle in fact, means to harm ten for the sake of reaching and benefitting the one, saying nothing of the public's loss.

As expended today the charitable instincts of our people contribute to demoralization and our resources available for relief are the watering pot and the fertilizer for laziness, except in alms solicitation, indolence, except in insolence and deceit, except in the ready perception with which the chronic, undeserving almshunter sights a charity distribution. Our unsystemized system is the incubator of those habits of life which produce the chronic pauper.

The deserving poor are loathe to apply for alms. They conceal their plight. Mortification accompanies honest misfortune. To be unable in the stress of economic severity to sustain one's self and family intensifies shame. The stings of poverty wound the heart long before they are felt in the flesh. This class of sufferers must be sought out. They deserve help because they are willing to help themselves. They do not ask charity merely for food but for a chance to regain their footing and resume their own support.

But such misguided and indiscriminate charity as is embodied in the methods of present day relief societies or overseers of the poor often introduces in the family an infection that will reduce it to a state of innervation and helplessness, ending in making it a continual charge upon bounty.

The relief of this family becomes, as we have said before, a most delicate task. It requires intelligence as well as unaffected sympathy. This family should be given sufficient at once to permit it to live as it should live. The real problem is to help it to return to economic freedom. The doling out of pittance of fifty cents or a dollar, making it necessary for the family to appeal often for help and to appear frequently, thus advertising its distress, is equivalent to the administration of small doses of poison which ultimately render its victims immune to its effect.

This family finally becomes accustomed to seeking charity. Shame disappears. It becomes easier to feed from the hand of bounty, even though it is never full, than to labor and toil. The journey from acute poverty to chronic poverty is short and swift. The efforts of charity in this State often tend to accelerate the speed rather than to diminish it.

This brings the subject down to its practical phases. It is easy to theorize what should be done. Recommendations are speedily enumerated. Appeal for new law is frequent. But on this subject new law is not needed. Recommendations may be few in number.

What laws there are on the books governing out-door relief should be enforced, but they will not be enforced until public opinion arouses and asserts itself; nor will private charity perform its functions correctly until the same public opinion becomes more enlightened and aggressive.

Public opinion will not arise from its couch until someone with a prod stirs it up. We have already recommended a State Conference of Charities which shall be a centralized and centralizing force, and community conferences which shall carry the messages to the people and act as a stimulant to sentiment.

When public sentiment gets right then will come a correlation of efforts of both official and private agencies.

Prevention must be made the cardinal principle of all action. To this end the charity worker and the charity agency must broaden out and get a wider view of the mission and the possibility before them. They must appreciate the fact that poverty is the symptom of a disease or the effect of causes which ramify deep in the social soil. When treating poverty alone, they are treating, not the disease but the symptom and accomplishing nothing beyond possibly softening of the severity of the manifestation. More often they are stimulating the development of the roots.

There is not a county in the State which has not its social problems in number large enough and in seriousness important enough to warrant a vigorous organization to deal with them.

Later in this report, we call attention to many of the faults which we have found in the method of administering out-door relief laws and

funds, but, as we have said, these are but surface symptoms indicating too clearly to require further elucidation, the failure of public opinion to develop and to know, consequently, to exert influence.

During the year the inspector of institutions of this commission has visited 100 counties. Among other duties she has made a study of outdoor relief and has sought to compile some figures and facts. She has considered outdoor relief from the standpoint of the public funds, the overseer of the poor and the private charity organization.

She has collected also in each county the names of all private charity organizations whose objects, either directly or indirectly, are charitable or sociological. This list may not be complete but it will afford a working basis for future revisions.

This survey has just commenced. A year is too short a time in which to reach that eminence of knowledge from which a true perspective of the situation may be gotten.

The work undertaken in this line will continue. It is the commission's desire that it shall not be purely a work of investigation and research but that it may become educational; that it may arouse more public interest in these questions, develop in the community a more adequate idea of its responsibilities, point out to each the problems before it, and set it upon the right track to their study and possible solution.

In tables, attached at the end of the chapter, will be found compiled the definite information which the inspector was able to get. It must be remembered that counties have their own systems of accounting. Some systems reveal the truth, others conceal it. The truth as to outdoor relief expenditures, in many counties, is concealed.

While the law implies a uniform system of accounting throughout the State, the implication has been of no value in getting results.

The law, chapter 107, section 29, requiring an annual "report of every person, relieved or supported in their (overseer's) town or precinct, the place of his birth, the manner in which he is relieved or supported, whether in whole or in part, at the expense of the county or town, the amount of aid furnished, whether the dependency was on account of idiocy, lunacy, intemperance or other cause, stating the cause," is totally disregarded in seventy-nine counties, while the overseers in some of the other twenty-one fail to include all the items required by statute.

In twenty-eight counties, the information obtained is absolutely unreliable, as pauper claims are not classified. In many of the seventy-two counties in which clerks keep pauper claims in a special group, the inspector found claims which should be included in pauper lists scattered among general and other claims.

In forty-eight counties, no quarterly or annual statement of expenditures for poor relief is made.

In nine counties under township organization the towns pay expenses for pauper relief from the town treasuries; in the seventy-five remaining counties under township organization expenses are paid from the county treasury.

In eighty counties the supervisors or commissioners personally take charge of poor relief. Even in towns with 25,000 inhabitants and over, the supervisors are expected to relieve the needy; it need not be said that they are not expected to visit families and expend county funds judiciously. In the remaining twenty counties overseers are appointed by the boards to take charge of public poor relief.

All, save eighteen counties, contract with physicians to attend jail and poor farm inmates and often poor families. Only twenty-four of these counties pay fixed salaries to the physicians; the remaining counties contract with the lowest bidder who often has also the proper political qualifications.

Thirty-one counties pension blind in accordance with section 246, chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes. The total number of blind thus pensioned is 429, an average of about thirteen per county. Fifteen of the sixty-nine counties which have not adopted the pension law, give regular allowances to some of their blind.

Names of poor persons relieved are published in forty-three and not published in the newspapers of fifty seven counties. In the counties which print the names of poor persons who receive assistance, it is considered that many persons are deterred. The officials of other counties fear that publication of names of poor families would deter only the worthy; in some cases the names could not be easily published as they are no part of the records.

One of the most common evils of administration is the lack of written orders for poor relief. A supervisor often gives a verbal order, and on the strength of such an order merchants continue to furnish goods for indefinite periods. Thus arises the practice of "cutting" claims; that is, the supervisors, deciding that merchants have overdone their indefinite orders, allow only a part of the bills. Therefore it often happens that merchants give less to the poor than their bills represent, since they cannot be certain as to the amounts which will be allowed from the public treasury.

One dollar and forty-five cents per week is the average allowance to an applicant for aid. In most counties the amount is allowed regularly to persons who come at varying intervals. Usually a person who requires more assistance than would be required to keep him at the county farm is denied aid or sent to the almshouse.

Almost all overseers send transients on to the next county. Thus a permanent movement of vagrants is encouraged and no one is compensated for the money expended in getting rid of a person "who would probably be a greater expense to the county if allowed to remain."

Inadequate hospital treatment is provided in most counties. Twenty-four counties provide hospital wards and "pest houses" at the county farms, where sick poor are sent. As only six of these counties have regular attendants for sick patients, the care is not sufficient.

Some counties have contracts with voluntary hospitals to care for the sick poor at certain rates. Occasionally patients are sent to neighboring counties where there are no voluntary local hospitals.

The systems of accounting at the county farms are varied and fancied. In some counties the farm keeps all the receipts. In other counties the

farm must turn into the treasury all receipts of every character and must receive credit upon the county books for all produce consumed. Still other counties make an appropriation simply to meet the deficit between the cost of the farm and its income. In some places the superintendent may sell the farm produce and keep the money for use as he sees fit, making report to the county of the expenditures out of it. Such haphazard systems make it impossible to present an aggregate of the cost of poor farm maintenance which we can recommend as even approximately correct.

In the 100 counties visited, ninety-five made a definite fixed appropriation out of county funds for out-door relief and county farm, aggregating \$1,407,555.00. In some instances two funds are provided, one for out-door relief and one for county farm. In some cases the funds for county farm and out-door relief are combined in one.

The counties which separate the appropriation are, we believe, in the right. The total expenditures for out-door relief itself, so far as we are able to determine were \$789,083.00, which, divided by the total population of the 100 counties, amounted to a per capita tax for this purpose of 25 cents.

The total expenditures on account of county farms in these 100 counties were \$530,970.00, a per capita cost of 17 cents. But this figure is not accurate, because, as we have shown, the produce or income of the county farm is treated differently in the bookkeeping methods in the several counties.

We have here a per capita tax of 42 cents upon each man, woman and child in the 100 counties for the support of the poor and the pauper class.

This does not include the cost of the insane and other State wards maintained by the State in its institutions nor does it include the thousands of dollars expended every year under private charity auspices.

There are only eleven associated charities outside Cook county. In all cities, with the exception of Springfield, where active associated charities are located, the overseers of the poor and the superintendents of the associated charities report that coöperation has been effected, resulting in economical and judicious expenditures. In Peoria county, where the closest coöperation found exists between the associated charities and the public relief agency in the city of Peoria, this year's per capita expenditure for relief of poor is 19 cents.

In Sangamon county, where no coöperation between the said agencies in Springfield exists, the per capita expenditure for the same period is 50½ cents. Doubtless other facts help to explain the difference but it seems probable that at least one reason for it is the lack of coöperation between public and voluntary relief agencies.

In another chapter of this volume appears the reports of the inspector upon each county visited during 1911.

THE SECOND INSPECTION OF THE JAILS OF ILLINOIS REVEALS SOME IMPROVEMENT IN PHYSICAL PROP- ERTY AND MORE INTEREST IN THE QUESTION OF JAILS BY THE PUBLIC—THE PROPOSITION TO ABOL- ISH THE JAIL ATTRACTS GENERAL ATTENTION.

A second inspection of the jails of this State by this commission reveals considerable improvement in their physical condition, but as an institution they are no more worthy.

The real evils of the common jail, as was shown in our report a year ago, are not those of physical defect. These may be corrected without much effort but it is a serious question whether the others can be rooted out, either by force of public opinion or act of legislation.

In the minds of many who have given the subject years of close study, they are inseparably adhered to the jail, and, so long as it exists in the form in which today we know it, they will be present in undiminished force.

Some have during the year gone so far as to advocate the total abolition of the jail, a revolutionary utterance which, at the last National Conference of Charities, was voiced by Dr. Frederick H. Wines of this State and applauded to the echo by 5,000 people gathered in Tremont Temple at the opening session, and frequently referred to in approving terms by subsequent speakers.

He based his argument on the fact that the inmate of the jail is held as an offender against State laws, consequently, should be dealt with by the State, even to the extent of providing and governing the place in which he shall suffer his punishment.

Considering the character of the inherent evils of the jail system and the vigorous clutch they have upon it, he expressed the belief that nothing short of total abolition of the common county jail system would accomplish their suppression.

However good and strong may be the position taken by Dr. Wines, the jail, both as a physical property and as an institution, is here. Many may agree with Dr. Wines that it should be abolished, but public opinion has not formed and, in view of the opposition which such a proposal would encounter from the powerful forces that profit by the present system, its abolition is not near.

Despite the years of attack which have been made upon it, the jail appears as firmly entrenched as ever. It appears to be almost impossible to arouse public attention to its glaring wrongs. Indifference chills

every effort toward reform. The taxpayer does not complain against the expenditure of money to repair or rebuild the county jail. The center of population which it adorns clings to the false notion that it is a public building, designed primarily to reflect the wealth of the community and to glorify the city in which it has been erected.

But when the serious effects of the system upon manhood and womanhood and upon society in general are reached, the public mind turns and retreats.

Whether the jail should be permitted without word of protest to degenerate to that level to which it would naturally sink, if all agencies of inspection were withdrawn, where its condition would become so noxious that a demand of its abolition would arouse some encouragement, or whether these agencies of inspection should be strengthened and the false work under the system reinforced by bringing about improvements in physical plants, may be a question for discussion.

A practical procedure, considering the attitude of the public, seems to be to remedy as many of the defects on the physical side of jails as possible, without, however, relenting one whit in the opposition to the greater and more serious faults which touch and infect society at many more points.

The reformation of the jail system to eradicate these evils may appear distant, but we do not believe it is impossible. However strong the forces that may be arrayed against any movement to root out wrongs, we are not justified in attributing to them greater strength than right and justice possess.

All that we said in our last report on this subject would bear repetition in stronger terms.

There is no cause in the betterments, noticed in the sanitation of jails, to warrant the withdrawal of one word of our condemnation of the jail system in Illinois.

Some of the objectionable things seen on the first inspection have been removed and we are gratified to report these changes.

It is gratifying also to note that public attention is a trifle more concerned on this problem and we not unreasonably may expect it to grow and ultimately to comprehend those phases of the problem to which today it appears cold.

In enumerating the physical improvements, first attention, of course, is centered upon those counties which have either built and occupied new jails during the year or have taken steps to erect new buildings at once.

There are nine such counties, as follows:

Crawford county supervisors are visiting neighboring counties preparatory to securing plans for a new jail.

DeKalb county is erecting a \$45,000.00 jail, which will be equipped with hospital cells, separate departments for children and minors.

The Effingham county board adopted a resolution at the September meeting, 1911, to create a sinking fund of about \$500.00 per year for a new jail.

Jasper county is at present erecting a new jail, which it is hoped will be completed in March, 1912.

McHenry county supervisors are planning to rebuild in the spring of 1912.

Monroe county is rebuilding the present jail; adequate provision for women and minors is being made.

In Pope county, "at the last regular election, the question of voting \$10,000.00 bonds for building a jail in Pope county, Ill., was submitted to the voters and the same carried by a large majority, upon the returns of which the county board has taken the necessary steps for placing the bonds upon the market and some time during the year 1912 the work of the new jail for this county will be undertaken."

Pulaski county will let the contract for a new court house and jail on Feb. 1, 1912; the contract will call for completion of both structures by Sept. 1, 1912.

Saline county is erecting a new jail. It is expected that the jail will be ready for occupancy June, 1912.

Several counties, notably Clark, Marion, Rock Island, Warren and Winnebago, are seriously agitating the question of new jails.

Last year only eight jails were found in which clean sheets and blankets were provided weekly. This year there is an improvement, denoted by five; the total is thirteen.

In fifty-six jails individual towels and clean clothes are provided weekly against thirty-two last year.

There has been an increase in the jails which permit the Kangaroo court from twenty-five in 1910 to twenty-nine in 1911.

Seventeen sheriffs this year report that they do not detain insane persons in the jail. This is an improvement of four. Twenty-six counties which have made special provision for this class do not, however, keep the quarters clean and in proper condition. In the main, this provision consists of ill-ventilated, dirty, padded cells.

Eighteen counties permit the city to place its prisoners in their jails, where the short term violator of some city ordinance is required to keep close company with the long term prisoner who has been either convicted of or arrested for violating a State law. Jail prisoners complain of their city companions on the ground that no precaution is taken to prevent them carrying in disease of vermin.

The total jail population in 1911 was somewhat less than in 1910, being 947 white and 169 black men, forty-four white and twenty-one black women, making a total of 1,181, against 1,524; divided, 1,446 males and seventy-eight females.

The inspector found that the law requiring segregation of minors (Ch. 75, Sec. 11) is absolutely violated in seventy-two of the 100 counties visited. The sheriffs are unable to comply with the law while their county boards fail to provide adequate quarters for minors. Including sixteen children under 16 years of age, there were found this year 152 minors in jail, against 137 in 1910, most of whom were confined with murderers, thieves and criminals of all classes. There are detention homes for children in Sangamon and Adams counties. Twenty-six counties have probation officers for the juvenile court.

There are thirty-seven county jails in Illinois which should be absolutely condemned as insanitary. Thirty-five counties have or are building sanitary jails. The remaining twenty-eight counties have poor jails which could, however, be made habitable.

The ten counties having first-class jails are: Champaign, DeKalb, DuPage, Jasper, Livingston, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Saline and Woodford.

More than half of the jails are so insanitary that the sheriff cannot possibly maintain them "in good and sufficient condition and repair," as the law requires. (Ch. 75, Sec. 1.)

There are eleven counties wherein no provision is made for women. Many counties comply with the letter of the law which requires separate cells for women, but fail to segregate their cells from those of the men. It is not uncommon to find women's cells lined throughout with wood and unprotected from fire.

There are twenty counties in which the sheriffs fail to register "the names of all prisoners, their places of abode, if known, the time, cause and authority of their commitment, and a description of the person's prosecution; also the time and manner of their discharge." (Ch. 75, Sec. 7.)

The practice of allowing the sheriff a certain per diem for feeding prisoners is prevalent in all counties visited save in St. Clair county, where the board purchases the food and hires a cook. Twenty counties allow the sheriff 25 or 50 cents per week for each prisoner's washing; in many cases the prisoners do their own washing while the sheriffs reap the profit. A third fee collected by sheriffs in nineteen counties is the so-called "turnkey" fee, which is 50 cents for locking a prisoner in and 50 cents for turning him out of jail. The fourth fee, which is retained by sheriffs in several counties, is the surplus mileage for conducting prisoners to State institutions.

It is a pleasure to report that eighteen counties now make provision for allowing prisoners to work out their fines at a rate of \$1.50 per day. There are workhouses in Adams and Peoria counties. Several counties, e. g., St. Clair, Knox, have rock piles. Other counties contract with the cities to employ prisoners on the public highways.

In another section of this volume are the reports of the inspector and tables condensing the main facts in connection with 100 jails visited by this commission during 1911.

THE LOCATION OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AND
THE INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—DUNNING
HOSPITAL PROBABLY TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE
STATE ON JULY 1, 1912.

The site for the new hospital for insane has not been chosen by the Board of Administration at the time this report goes to the printer.

The board is authorized, by the Act of the Legislature creating the new institution, to select the site. No limitations or restrictions as to the section of the State in which it shall be located were put into the law. The board was left free to go into any part of the State.

No donations are to be asked or accepted. The board will purchase the land needed at private sale if reasonable, fair cash prices are offered; if not, the board is vested with the right to condemn.

Having opened the doors to free competition throughout the State, the board received requests from more than sixty cities and towns that their advantages be considered.

Members of the board began early in the fall to visit the sites proposed, some seventy in number. This tour of visitation has not been finished.

There are so many things to be considered in selecting a site for a hospital for insane that the problem is one of extreme importance. Profiting by the faults in the location of a number of the institutions already in existence and knowing the needs of the State, the board has valuable information on which to act, but to find, in the district most pressing for relief, a site favored with water, fertile lands, switching facilities, coal and a score of other essentials makes a complicated problem.

So far no offers have been made to the board for the proposed Surgical Institute for Crippled Children.

The law creating this institution requires a donation of 160 acres of land from the community as a prerequisite to location. No community has yet offered this prize.

Such an institution should be in the country but it should likewise be located as near a center of population from which perhaps 90 per cent of the patients would be recruited. Easy, short railroad facilities between such center of population and the institute are very essential, so that friends of the patients may come and go without loss of time or expenditure of money.

There is a pressing need for this institute. Calls for assistance come from every section of the State and some very pitiable appeals have been received during the year from parents seeking a place where they can place a crippled child who would be improved if he could have attention.

The indications are at this time that, by July 1, 1912, the law providing for complete State care of the insane will have been complied with so far that the Cook County Hospital for Insane at Dunning may on that date be taken over by the State and converted into a State hospital for insane to be known as the Chicago State Hospital for Insane.

The conditions of the complete State care Act of 1907 are that the legally adjudged insane in the almshouses in counties outside Cook must be removed as rapidly as possible to the State hospitals for insane, after which the State must assume charge of the insane in Cook county's hospital. This movement of population has been in progress ever since the passage of the law but the limitation of room in the State institutions has made removal of patients from the county farms slow.

It is now almost complete, less than 100 remaining to be provided for.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of administration and maintenance of the Dunning institution for the year beginning July 1, 1912, and also an appropriation for new buildings and extraordinary repairs.

The State is financially able therefore to assume charge of this institution on that date, the only obstacle being the few insane in the rural county farms for whom place has not yet been found in existing State hospitals.

The Dunning hospital, when it becomes a State institution, will be organized upon the same plan as prevails in other State hospitals and the service brought up to the same standards.

The new law providing for the teaching of adult blind in their homes has been in operation too short a time to warrant any statement of its utility and benefits. Theoretically it is practical. Teachers have been chosen by the Board of Administration and they have entered upon their work.

It is gratifying to note the interest which the State is taking in its blind, both young and adult. The new superintendent of the School for Blind has gone out into the State highways and byways seeking the young, and the teachers of the adult are now hunting out the old in their habitations.

As for the future old recommendations must be remmarshalled.

In another section we have discussed the need for the Industrial Colony for Improvable Epileptics, and have there recommended the establishment of such an institution. There also will be found the recommendation for the segregation, at two of the State hospitals for insane, of insane epileptics in quarters especially arranged and constructed for them.

The time is approaching fast when a second school for girls and a second school for boys must be provided. The trend of the times is

towards complete State care and instruction of the delinquent and dependent. In our chapter on dependent children we have favored State care and the abolition of the private institutions for this class.

This is a subject of the most vital importance and the General Assembly, we believe, should give it serious thought.

The creation of another institution for feeble-minded so that the improvable class may be separated from the unimprovable is fast becoming imperative. It is estimated that there are 18,000 children in the State who should have training or custodial care in such institutions.

The Lincoln Colony is too small for the demands upon it but its capacity should not be materially increased. At present it is of a size not too great for intelligent administration, close supervision and economical maintenance.

Other recommendations of this commission will be found in other chapters devoted to different questions and to the different State institutions.

THE STATE HOSPITALS' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FORMED
DURING THE YEAR, AN IMPORTANT AND FAR-REACH-
ING MOVEMENT IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MED-
ICAL SERVICE—OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE
ASSOCIATION TO THE STATE AND THE PRIVATE
CITIZEN.

The Illinois State Hospitals' Medical Association was organized during the year by the members of the medical staffs of the State institutions.

In an effort to improve the medical service and raise it to a high standard, nothing in the year's history was so important or will be so far reaching in its beneficial results.

The organization is in line with the recommendations made in this commission's first report, that all grades of institutional employes, charged with professional or administrative duties, be organized for the interchange of ideas and experiences and the dissemination of the best thought on the subjects they are dealing with and the stimulation of esprit de corps.

The medical men acted voluntarily. The movement originated within their own ranks largely through the stimulus of Dr. Singer and they have carried it to successful conclusion. The association is now thoroughly established; it is doing excellent work and is already a demonstrated vital force in the development of the service.

All members of the medical staffs are included in the association. Each staff is a subordinate division and elects two delegates to each meeting of the association. These delegates compose the house of delegates who elect the officers and administer the affairs of the association.

Three meetings a year are held, each at a different hospital. This affords the medical men the very important opportunity to inspect and become acquainted with all the hospitals of the State and to learn their methods. The co-mingling of the members is an invaluable aid to every man because it arouses the spirit of emulation, stimulates interest and relieves the pressure of their monotonizing work on the wards. As one member has expressed it, "These meetings are to our staffs what a meeting of college students just before a great foot ball or base ball game is to the team; they put ginger into us, show us that we have a real cause in our work, that others are interested in us and, above all, arouses our ambition when we come into contact with some other medical man who shows us he is doing something more than we are."

In enumerating the good this association may accomplish, we must not overlook a general educational value. It is the plan of the association to invite to its evening sessions the profession of the city and county in which the meeting place is located. Thereby the outside practitioner comes into contact with institutional atmosphere, becomes acquainted with the men who are living in it and dealing with its problems. The information gained in the insane hospital ward becomes diffused more broadly and there is created a closer sympathy between the doctor in the family and the doctor in the institution. This feature of the association policy can be developed upon lines of very great usefulness to the State and the citizen.

The association should, in our opinion, create a role of honorary membership for the private practitioner and occasionally it might hold a meeting in a center of population which has no State institution in its midst, thereby giving to the medical profession there the same advantage which those enjoy who live in the neighborhood of one.

The history of the organization should be preserved.

The first meeting was held at the Elgin State Hospital on April 12 and 13, 1911.

Dr. H. Douglas Singer, director of the Psychopathic Institute, presided, and Dr. E. A. Foley, then of the Anna State Hospital, was the secretary.

The meeting did not move with encouraging enthusiasm. The papers and discussion did not indicate that thoroughness of preparation which is the mark of the conscientious student.

Happily, however, these discouraging signs at once disappeared. The meetings which have followed have grown in interest. The quality of the papers has improved materially. Members have come prepared to enter into the discussions but more important has been the widening of the scope of the programs to include not only questions of psychiatry and neurology but those of institution administration, which we deem very essential.

The medical man on these staffs should acquaint himself with all the questions and details of hospital management, including those of laundry, kitchen, storehouse, power house, water, heat, light, etc.

If he expects to remain in the service and aspires to a superintendency, knowledge of these subjects is absolutely necessary. If he goes out to private practice it will be found useful at times and places when least expected.

For preservation in permanent form we attach the programs of the first two meetings and the names of those who were present:

FIRST MEETING, ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL, APRIL 12 AND 13, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

"Physical Disease in Relation to Obsessions," by Dr. E. Z. Levitin, of Peoria.
 "The Mixed Phases of Manic Depressive Insanity," by Dr. W. L. Treadway, of Jacksonville.

"A Review of Some Recent Work on the Pathology of Dementia Praecox," by Dr. H. D. Singer, of Kankakee.

"Some Aspects of Thoracic Aneurysm," by Dr. R. H. Preble, Chicago.

"The Classification of Treatment of the Feeble-minded," by Dr. C. B. Caldwell, of Lincoln.

"Insanity Among the Criminal Insane," by Dr. R. M. Ritchey, of Anna.

"Clinical Types of General Paralysis of the Insane," by Dr. S. N. Clark, of Kankakee.

Those present were the following:

Elgin State Hospital: Dr. S. D. Wilgus, Dr. F. H. Jenks, Dr. C. R. Bell, Dr. O. F. Hughes, Dr. A. G. Wittmen, Dr. I. F. Fremel, Dr. S. L. Gabby, Dr. H. J. Smith.

Kankakee State Hospital: Dr. Thomas Foster, Dr. S. N. Clark, Dr. Wisebrenner.

Psychopathic Institute: Dr. H. Douglas Singer.

Jacksonville State Hospital: Dr. R. T. Hinton, Dr. W. L. Treadway.

Watertown State Hospital: Dr. Fred Clark.

Peoria State Hospital: Dr. E. Z. Levitin, Dr. H. L. Krafft.

Anna State Hospital: Dr. Edward A. Foley, Dr. R. M. Ritchey.

Charities Commission: A. L. Bowen.

Guest of the Association: Dr. R. H. Preble, Chicago.

SECOND MEETING, JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 12 AND 13, 1911.

THE PROGRAM.

"The Word Association Test," by Dr. Charles F. Read, Watertown.

"Relation of Thyroid Disturbances to Mental Disorders," by Dr. A. H. Dollear, Kankakee.

"Cerebral Circulation and its Relation to Insanity," by Dr. Edward F. Leonard, Jacksonville.

"Predisposing and Exciting Factors in Confusional States," by Dr. H. L. Krafft, Peoria.

"Individual Treatment," by Dr. Frank P. Norbury.

"Surgical Treatment of the Insane," by Dr. Carl E. Black.

"Lumbar Puncture and Cyto Diagnosis," Dr. H. J. Smith, Elgin.

"Korsakow's Syndrome, with Report of Cases," by Dr. F. B. Clark, Watertown.

"Chorea and Its Relation to Insanity," by Dr. Thomas G. Charles, Kankakee.

"Presentation of Cases of Chorea," by Dr. F. E. Munch.

Those present were the following:

Dr. F. P. Norbury.

Psychopathic Institute: Dr. H. D. Singer, Dr. A. R. Dollear, Dr. L. J. Pollock.

Kankakee State Hospital: Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus, Dr. Thomas G. Charles.

Elgin State Hospital: Dr. Olive F. Hughes, Dr. H. J. Smith, Dr. S. L. Gabby.

Watertown State Hospital: Dr. Charles F. Read, Dr. F. B. Clark.

Peoria State Hospital: Dr. Eugene Cohn, Dr. E. L. Krafft, Dr. G. W. Brock, Dr. Joy Ricketts.

Chester State Hospital: Dr. W. L. Hercik.

Jacksonville State Hospital: Dr. H. B. Carriel, Dr. R. T. Hinton, Dr. W.

L. Treadway, Dr. F. E. Munch, Dr. E. F. Leonard, Dr. F. A. Stubblefield.

State Charities Commission: A. L. Bowen.

Dr. Frank A. Jenks, Ransom Sanitarium, Rockford, Ill.

FOOD: ITS PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION AT OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Food, its preparation and distribution at our State institutions, presents one of the hardest problems on the physical side of administration.

According to the reports of inspections of the institutions by the executive secretary of this commission, the raw foods have been found to be of good grade and in excellent state.

It is not contended that the State is buying fancy brands of groceries or choice steers and cuts of meat, but that a good wholesome grade of food, such as an average family would enjoy, that the fresh meat is well covered and of better than average standard and that all other stores which enter into the preparation of food for inmates and employes, such as dried fruits, flours, meals, lards, etc., are of satisfactory quality will be apparent to any person who visits the cold storage rooms of any of the institutions.

He will find those rooms clean and ventilated and all foods kept in order and at their proper temperature. Some of the refrigerating plants have been overhauled recently; others are awaiting repairs and improvements. Small units, which a few years ago were impossible, have been installed in the institutions of low population, thereby doing away with the ice boxes and permitting the purchase of meats and supplies in larger quantities.

He will find also that there is careful inspection of foods, that supplies which fall below the specifications, or fail to comply with the pure food regulations or to meet the chemical tests, are rejected and promptly returned to the shipper.

Care is exercised in weighing and measurement. It is not denied that unscrupulous contractors attempt to palm off on the State, through these institutions, inferior grades and short measures. Constant watchfulness and close inspection is necessary to protect the State's wards against this sort of exploitation. There is no phase of man's inhumanity to man more contemptible in the sight of right thinking and conscientious men than the deliberate robbing of helpless men, women and children; it matters not whether by the thug who with a club holds them up in the dark and takes from them the alms they have collected or by the merchant or manufacturer who agrees with the State to furnish them with a certain grade and weight of material or supply or a certain quality

of service and then violates that agreement by surreptitiously delivering inferior wares or performing an imperfect service. One is upon a par with the other; there is no difference in their essence.

Public sentiment is well established on this subject. It is wholesome and it demands of the State that the inmates of these institutions be well fed and clothed and that contractors deliver to the State what the State has specified both in quality and quantity.

Hence, in recognition of this demand, which is humane even before it is honest, the State Board of Administration has been raising the standard of institution supplies and enforcing thorough vigilant inspection, a strict compliance with contract specifications.

The result is that all institutions are receiving uniformly and alike the same standard of foods. One is not faring on choice cuts of meat and another, subsisting on bones and rump. Employés are not living on the fat and the inmates on the lean.

The policy of non-discrimination among institutions in the quality and quantity of food supplies is correct. Naturally there is complaint among the few whose standards have been lowered, but among the many for whom the standard has been raised there is rejoicing.

An inspection of kitchens and equipment reveals them to be modern and up-to-date. The last General Assembly authorized the construction of two new ones which will be the last word in kitchen construction and arrangements. In the last five years a number of others have been rebuilt and modernized. There is a definite policy as to the plans and construction of these essential departments of a State institution which provides for sanitation, cleanliness, efficiency and economy.

But with all these there is another side of the question which forms a different picture.

Due to failures or faults in our systems of preparation and distribution, there is just cause for complaint of the condition of the food as it finally reaches the tables before which patients sit to partake of their meals.

This complaint is not heard alone in Illinois. It is not new or original with the time or with the State. All states which have endeavored to improve the conditions of its wards have battled with the problem. Illinois has battled with it for years and is still in the struggle. Whether improvement is possible or not remains to be seen. Some doubt it seriously, but because the solution of the problem is not apparent or because others have failed to solve it are not adequate reasons for our abandoning it at this stage.

It is our opinion that improvement can be made both in the preparation and the distribution of food in our State institutions.

In the first place much good food is spoiled in the kitchen.

The State has pursued a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy in engaging low wage cooks. Being inefficient and unqualified to cook for large numbers of people or to manage economically a great kitchen, they have wasted more than the difference between their wages and the wages of competent men or women.

Waste is of a number of kinds. Food may be wasted by too much cooking or by cooking too much of it and throwing away the surplus.

It may be wasted by insufficient cooking, so that men and women will refuse to eat it. It may be wasted by preparation that leaves it palatable enough but renders it unnutritious.

Cooks who are to prepare three meals a day for 1,000 people cannot be secured for the wages the State has been paying, and when the State employs men and women at these rates, it can expect nothing more than it gets.

At one of the large institutions, turkey had been purchased for a holiday dinner. A new cook had just come on duty. He had passed the civil service requirements and said he was qualified. Young turkeys which were all that could be desired were given into his custody to roast for dinner. He put them in pots of hot water and boiled them until they were tender, thereupon he placed them in ovens and roasted them. Vulcanized rubber is tender and toothsome compared with the meat of these birds. They were wasted and but for the fact that another kitchen had sufficient to supply the 300 patients for whom these turkeys had been prepared they would have gone without the joy of their holiday dinner.

Dried peaches were delivered to the cook of another institution for supper. The fruit was as nice as any person could ask, but when he had finished and dished them up for serving they differed little from wood pulp in flavor and consistency.

He had cooked them improperly and patients and employes alike left them in their dishes.

Between the time when the food has been completed ready to be taken from the ovens, pans or pots and the time when the inmate sits down to it there elapses so much time that it has turned cold.

In a ward of a hospital for insane, the supper was on the table. The attendants in charge were eating. "How long has this food been ready for the patients?" was asked. "Oh, it has been on the table ten or fifteen minutes. We put it on and then eat so that we can wait on the tables."

Thirty minutes had now elapsed since that food had been taken from the stoves in the kitchen. It was cold and unpalatable. It was an easy matter to devise a plan to cut off ten or fifteen minutes of this delay and improve the service radically.

In a ward for acute and chronic sick men, the attendants were waiting with their trays for the food to arrive from the main kitchen. The toast had been made in a small kitchen near by and the milk for it heated there. It had been poured on the toast and allowed to get cold while the toast itself deteriorated into soginess, and yet the rest of the meal had not yet arrived.

There was no excuse for this condition. The toast might just as well be made last and the hot milk poured on after the rest of the food has arrived and been served but it was the old way of doing and no one had suggested a better.

In a dining room in which 500 insane men eat their meals, it was supper time. The tables had been spread and set. The food had been served and it awaited the men to eat it. From the noon meal there had been left boiled cabbage and pickled beets. The cook did not want to

throw them away, so he divided them among the plates of the two tables. So far so good, but the beet juice and the cabbage were placed in the same plate, making a very unattractive looking appearance and spoiling both vegetables as food. A little extra effort and attention would have accomplished so much better results and given so much better satisfaction to all.

On another day in another institution the baker had spoiled good sweet potatoes by burning them and in another apples had been baked for supper, but the touch of flavor that a pinch more of sugar at the proper stage would have given to the fruit was lacking. The little sugar that was not added caused many a man to leave his apple untouched.

At dinner where hundreds of insane men and women sat they had spurned gallons of boiled kidney beans. That night the stock fattened upon what the patients had refused. The beans were all right and had been well cooked but for some unaccountable reason the people at this institution will not eat kidney beans.

The children in another school will not touch hominy, no matter in what form it may be served. Hence it is waste for the cook to serve kidney beans at the one or hominy at the other.

The inmates are not alone. Employés get the same food. At one of the largest hospitals for insane the staff and administration employés are served from a kitchen that was equipped originally for less than half the number it is now attempting to serve. The result is burned and cold meat and poor service throughout. These employés are improperly fed. Food is wasted that they would gladly eat if it were cooked right.

What is the remedy? It cannot be given with a toss of the head. There is no one remedy that will cure, but rather many remedies for many faults. The problem demands the attention of all superintendents, the civil service commission and other authorities in the State charitable service.

Various suggestions have been made from time to time. Better cooks through the payment of better wages, and stiffer requirements in the examinations, closer supervision in each institution over the kitchen and the distributing system; constant watchfulness over the serving of the meals and the placing of complete responsibility for stated periods in some member of the staff who must know of his own personal knowledge gained by personal observation on the ground, that the food reported to be served is actually served; more attention by the institution itself to the buying of food, thereby insuring greater variety; an interchange of ideas by cooks and dieticians of the different institutions and finally the employment of a supervising cook for all institutions who shall be also an experienced dietician; these are some of the ideas which appear early in the discussion.

So far as Illinois is concerned the idea of a supervising cook has never been given a trial. We do not know that it has been tried in other states but we believe it worth considering.

It should be his business to travel from institution to institution to supervise the care of the food in raw state, to see that the refrigerators and cold rooms are in proper order and at proper temperature, and that the foods as delivered are up to grade, to give instruction in the local

kitchen in the preparation of the food for cooking and in its cooking, and finally to overlook the distribution service from the beginning to the end, the arrangement of the tables themselves and the dishes upon them.

It is one of the incongruities of the average institution dining room that certain simple manners are insisted upon and others wholly overlooked. Even insane men in those dining rooms where the working and the quiet classes eat are required to march in and out in order, to appear with clean faces and hands and to remove their hats while in the room. This degree of decorum is exacted without a great amount of effort.

But along with these requirements the patients are huddled together until they have no room to move their arms or to eat in comfort. Practically all their food is put into one dish in a mussy and unappetizing state.

It is our theory that, if these certain rules can be enforced among this class of the insane, still others may likewise be enforced. Side dishes for certain foods are a possibility. Small tables seating five or six or ten would not only make the dining room more attractive but would insure patients a degree of liberty in harmony with modern ideas of their treatment.

We recognize the fact that among certain classes of the insane little or nothing can be done to improve appearances. Among them it becomes necessary to restrict almost to prohibition the use of dishes, knives and forks, but in the general dining rooms where order and manners are a part of the daily routine, improvement can be made and the supervising cook, so-called, should be entrusted with general oversight of the tables.

This comment refers especially to the hospitals for insane. In the other institutions there is not much cause for criticism of dining room manners and appearances. Among normal children special attention is given to this subject.

Such a man as we suggest should be selected with great care but the right man would be worth his weight in gold in saving money and in improving the service.

We would recommend also that in every institution the members of the staff take their turn in the kitchens to see that the food is served which is reported to be served. Some man of responsibility in each institution should be up early each morning and at the kitchen to see with his own eyes and to give attention to this subject; the same at noon and at night. This service would not be irksome, as it may be divided among a number who are competent to perform it.

The institution and the State board will then have a complete check upon the food. Under the present system the superintendent takes for granted the food has been served which has been reported to him and he signs the report; thereby it becomes too much of a perfunctory matter.

These daily reports go to the Board of Administration and from them the alienist makes up quarterly summaries and estimates of the value of the diet of each institution. He can draw conclusions as to the variety of food, and the frequency with which staples are served.

But if these daily reports are not a correct statement of the food prepared and served, then the alienist's work is for naught. If some

member of the staff is always on the ground to see personally just what food is prepared and served and in what quantities, the daily diet report to the Board of Administration under such conditions has some real value.

In conclusion we suggest and recommend that at the next conference of the central boards and the superintendents, at least half of the time be given to this subject of food preparation and distribution and that a concerted effort be made along the lines of improvement for which it is admitted there is need.

If we accept the theory that the insane are sick then we must concede to them a sick man's diet. Meals can never be furnished them in variety, preparation or service such as many of them would get at home. We can never expect to afford them such service as is possible in hotels or restaurants. The nature of their physical condition for one thing renders this impossible, but they should have food in as great a variety as the State's resources can afford, cooked and prepared so that it is wholesome, palatable and nutritious and served as attractively as the character and manners of the patients will permit.

Among those classes of wards, such as the children who can help themselves, there is not so much cause for criticism. Their numbers are fewer and they are capable of training in table manners. But the necessity for proper diet is even greater there than among the insane because more depends upon the healthful development of the child for whom there is perhaps a future, hence this subject touches with particular force the institutions housing the young.

PELLAGRA DECREASES IN THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR
THE INSANE BUT INVESTIGATION OF ITS CAUSE AND
ERADICATION CONTINUES—STATE COMMISSION'S
FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Though there has been a decrease in the number of cases of pellagra in the State hospitals during 1911 and there have been few deaths from it, there has been no less interest in the origin and course of this strange disease.

Some physicians continue to contend that there is much true pellagra or, at least, pellagrous conditions which are unrecognized in many insane patients; in other words, that the disease exists but is not recognized.

The decrease in cases and deaths has not caused those interested in the disease to discontinue their researches. The Illinois Pellagra Commission is still at work. During the year a preliminary report was made in which the commission practically eliminated the corn theory of causation. Experiments which the commission had completed to its satisfaction had resulted also in eliminating some other theories. The report on the whole was quite negative.

As to conditions in the State hospitals for insane, the following is a condensation of reports from their superintendents with the date on which they were made:

Anna State Hospital, Nov. 17, 1911: No deaths from pellagra during the past twelve months. Present, four cases positively diagnosed as pellagra and three suspected cases.

Kankakee State Hospital, Nov. 11, 1911: During the last year three deaths have been charged to pellagra. There are five living cases. All the deaths were of females. Of the five living, one male and one female suffered their attacks during the year. The other three, all female, developed during the preceding year.

Elgin State Hospital, Nov. 10, 1911: Number of suspected cases now in institution, none of which exhibit active symptoms, twenty-two. Number of deaths during the year, three males and five females. Number of cases paroled during the year, two.

Peoria State Hospital, Nov. 9, 1911: During the year sixteen deaths have occurred from pellagra. Early in the spring Doctors McNeal and Singer diagnosed about forty cases. There have been deaths of numerous pellagrains but as they died of intercurrent diseases they were not charged to pellagra. Present about 100 patients who formerly had it but appar-

ently have recovered. Situation in institution has improved greatly, "But," adds Dr. Zeller, "there has been an increase in the number of cases outside the institutions of Illinois."

Chester State Hospital, Nov. 8, 1911: No cases during the year, either definitely determined or suspected.

Lincoln State School and Colony, Nov. 8, 1911: No deaths or cases during the twelve months. No record of the disease ever having been in the institution.

Watertown State Hospital, Nov. 9, 1911: No cases in this institution at the time designated. During the summer one death, that of a woman, was charged to this disease. Shortly after her death another woman died of complication in which pellagra, no doubt, figured.

Jacksonville State Hospital, Nov. 10, 1911: No record of cases during the year. No deaths chargeable to it during the year. The only case of recent record which showed any symptoms of pellagra was that of a male about two years ago. He has since cleared up and shows no marked symptoms at this time, though he is emaciated, due primarily, it is believed, to his refusal to take nourishment.

The Illinois Pellagra Commission has completed the report of the work done up to June 30, 1911, and this report will be presented to the Governor in the near future. The last Legislature did not make an appropriation for further work by the Illinois Pellagra Commission and no work was begun after June 30, 1911.

Late in the year 1910 the commission made a preliminary report covering its investigations up to that time. A digest of this report has been prepared, including the results of a large number of experiments and researches conducted under the auspices of the commission, by committee of its members or competent men employed for that purpose. These experiments, according to the digest, produced negative results which were valuable, however, in removing from the field certain long accepted theories.

This digest has been held back pending the completion of the commission's work. Its final report will be made soon and will appear either as a publication by the commission or as a contribution to the Institutional Quarterly.

THE QUESTION OF GETTING AND KEEPING EMPLOYEES,
ESPECIALLY IN THE ATTENDANT AND DOMESTIC
GRADES, ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS OF ALL PROBLEMS
IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The classification of employés and the equalization of pay, difficult problem though it has been, has been simple compared with the problem of keeping the ranks filled. This has been true particularly in the lower grades of the service. It has been so serious a question that superintendents and staffs and all others concerned have been able to find no answer.

To keep up the number of attendants in the State hospitals has been impossible. There has been no time of any duration when there has not been a shortage in this class. One institution reports approximately 300 changes in its civil list during the year, the majority of them being among the attendant class.

Complaint has been general that it has been impossible to secure enough help for the wards. Out of 900 or 1,000 who may pass the examination for attendant, a material per cent will fail to report when called upon. Of those who do report, a comparatively small number remain in the service. Some leave within two or three days after introduction to their work. Others remain on duty for a month to three months on to six. Those who stay longer afford some promise of permanency.

There has been complaint that many of those who report, after having passed their examinations, are too young. Girls in dresses at their shoe tops present themselves to undertake the care of insane patients. There have been instances where inexperienced men and women have been sent to the violent wards because there were no experienced employés to be assigned.

Where lies the secret of this condition of affairs? One superintendent says the wages are too low. Another declares the wages for this class of work have risen faster and higher than in any other employment. The figures and records appear to bear out this statement. Another superintendent asserts that the institutions do not afford employés proper accommodations. But this objection is being removed very fast and where it has been removed there appears to be no difference in the disposition of new employés. The enforcement of too rigid rules and regulations has been blamed in some cases. The hours of duty are also criticised. Others say that young men and women who would make

good employ  s in these hospitals will not undertake to write an examination. Whether they could or could not pass it, they decline to go to the trouble.

It may be one of these causes influences one employ  , and another a second and that all together, these and other reasons, not enumerated, combine to effect our attendant service and give it a volatile character.

So far we believe no systematic effort has been made to get from each departing employ   his reason for leaving. If this were done for a year in all the institutions and at the end tabulations made, we might have some definite, at least we would have some interesting information and facts which might serve a valuable purpose in the solution of this problem.

These conditions have been well known to the Civil Service Commission. Efforts have been made to remove many of the attributed causes. Examinations have been held oftener. Extensive advertising has been done throughout the State, calling attention to the examinations, the date on which they are to be held and the places to be filled, the compensation and the like. Examinations are held in a large number of places thereby reducing traveling expense to the applicant. But the conditions remain unchanged.

The pay these men and women attendants receive is equivalent to what those of the same age, education and experience would receive in other employments. Where buildings for employ  s have been erected or quarters have been fitted up for them away from the wards, they have as good, if not better accommodations, than they had in their own homes.

We believe that the age limit is too low; that the duties to which they are to be assigned, if they pass the examination, are not made sufficiently clear to them, and that personal solicitation on the part of the superintendent and other authorities to induce men and women of the proper type living in their own neighborhood to take the examination would prove an even greater aid in enlisting them in the service than the system of advertising whose value we do not undervalue. As to the rules and regulations under which these employ  s work, the State should make modification in the number of hours of daily service. The woman's ten hour law recently enacted, does not apply to women employed in the State institutions. The eight hour day for these institutions should be provided for but the General Assembly must make the appropriations large enough to meet the increased expenses under it.

We cannot endorse the working hours now in vogue in all hospitals except Peoria. It is wrong to expect men and women to remain on duty on an insane ward for twelve and fourteen hours a day with only two days off a month. The State is too great and too rich to require such a service.

The State should not by law say to the employer that he shall not work women more than ten hours out of any twenty-four and at the same time impose upon its own female employ  s a daily duty of twelve or more with only two days off each month.

Public opinion will not sanction such gross inconsistency. The ten hour law for women is based on mental, physical and humanitarian

grounds and not upon economics but the State requires of its women employes the long day's work on the purely economical defense that it cannot afford the extra expense of the eight hour day.

We believe the eight hour day can be introduced with much less additional expense than has been estimated. The Legislature gave no heed to the plea of private employers that the ten hour law would add heavy financial burdens. Why should it except itself?

There is another phase to this question. Employes who have spent that number of hours amidst from seventy-five to 125 insane patients were worn out physically and nervously long before the expiration of their term of duty. Tired and exhausted men and women lose their patience and release their self-control and do things which they would not do when fresh and strong.

Difficulty is experienced also in getting domestic help. Cooks are scarce. Other labor which does not come in contact with the insane or the disagreeable side of life on the wards appears reluctant to serve the State. But such labor is scarce in the outside world, and very hard to engage. To this cause may be assigned the difficulty in keeping the kitchens, laundries and the like manned.

In the higher grades of service little trouble is encountered.

It has been impossible to enlist the interest of internes but the obstacles which they have pointed out are to be removed and the deficiency in this line will be filled, it is believed.

Physicians as they become better acquainted with the new opportunities that service in these hospitals offers them are applying in greater number. Better quality is also available. The old time political doctor has almost disappeared making way for the energetic, studious, ambitious young man or woman who is interested in medical problems and in nothing else. Better grades of mechanics and bookkeepers, storekeepers and the like are being obtained.

The seriousness of the problem of attendant and domestic help is great enough in our minds to warrant its consideration, exclusively at a conference of the central boards, superintendents and civil service commission and we urge such a meeting at a time and place which will be most convenient to all concerned.

APPROPRIATIONS AND LEGISLATION—LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE FOR MAINTENANCE AND NEW BUILDINGS—NEW HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AUTHORIZED—SURGICAL INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN CREATED.

The Forty-seventh General Assembly was liberal in its appropriations for the State charitable institutions and the passage of wholesome laws to make the service in Illinois more complete and satisfactory.

The total appropriations for all purposes, including the expenses of the central boards, amounted to \$9,267,824.00 for two years beginning July 1, 1911.

Of this vast sum \$6,915,844.00 are for ordinary expenses of maintenance, ordinary repairs and improvements and the ordinary care of grounds. This sum includes \$472,000.00 for the ordinary care and repairs of the Dunning Hospital for Insane for one year from July 1, 1912, on which date the State will probably take it from Cook county and designate it as the Chicago State Hospital for Insane.

These figures are based on the population of the institutions.

For new buildings and permanent improvements the sum appropriated was \$1,184,250.00. Among the larger items of this bill were the following:

Elgin State Hospital: New plumbing for the center building, \$15,000.00; for one cottage for tubercular, \$18,000.00; for psychopathic laboratory and morgue, \$9,000.00; for completing new cottage, \$27,000.00; for new laundry, \$25,000.00; for new bakery, \$16,000.00; for electric wiring, \$10,000.00.

Kankakee State Hospital: For converting cottage into nurses' home, \$25,000.00; for new 500 H. P. boiler, \$10,000.00.

Jacksonville State Hospital: For rewiring buildings, \$10,000.00; for home for male employes, \$40,000.00.

Anna State Hospital: For new kitchen and bakery, \$50,000.00; for infirmary for women, \$50,000.00.

Watertown State Hospital: For new assembly hall, \$25,000.00; for new building, \$50,000.00.

Peoria State Hospital: For extraordinary improvements, \$20,000.00; for home for male employes, \$50,000.00; for sanitary dairy barn, \$10,000.00; for refurbishing thirty buildings, \$12,000.00; for converting hot water system to steam, \$50,000.00; for hot water system, \$30,600.00; for men's farm colony, \$30,000.00.

Lincoln State School and Colony: For renewing the boiler plant, \$23,000.00; for hospital for females, \$50,000.00.

Illinois State School for the Deaf: For linotype, \$4,000.00.

Illinois Soldiers 'and Sailors' Home: For additional land, \$8,100.00; for switch extension, \$15,000.00.

Soldiers' Widows' Home: For new hospital building, \$20,000.00.

Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home: For new laundry and equipment, \$10,000.00.

State Training School for Girls: For two new cottages, \$75,000.00; for infirmary, hospital and medical work, \$10,000.00; for boiler and enlarging boiler house, \$12,000.00.

St. Charles School for Boys: For kitchen, bakery and cold storage, \$30,000.00; for laundry and equipment, \$11,000.00; for remodeling farm cottages, \$12,000.00; for two new farm cottages and furnishings, \$27,300.00.

Chicago State Hospital: For new buildings, wrecking old almshouse and tubercular building, \$110,000.00.

In addition to the foregoing a half a million dollars were appropriated for a site and the preliminary work in the erection of a new State hospital for insane. The bill creating this institution provides that at least 1,000 acres of land shall be bought and that the ultimate cost shall not exceed \$1,200,000.00.

The water supply at Anna State Hospital being an extraordinary emergency, \$135,000.00 were appropriated in a separate bill for this purpose.

Sixty thousand dollars for a new building and \$15,000.00 for furnishing and equipment were appropriated for the Surgical Institute for Crippled Children. This institution is to be located on a donated site of at least 160 acres.

In lieu of the revenue of the institutions from the sale of their products, the assembly appropriated \$345,000.00. These revenues, under a new law, are now turned into the State treasury and the assembly re-appropriates the same sum back to the institutions for their use. Formerly these moneys were used by the institutions without the formality of passing them through the State treasury and receiving them again as a definite appropriation.

For the visitation of the adult blind in their homes and their instruction by State teachers, \$10,000.00 were appropriated for the two years.

To enable the city of Elgin to pave a street on which the hospital is located, the assembly set aside \$26,500.00.

To the State Charities Commission were given \$12,650.00 per annum for its expenses of all kinds and to the Board of Administration, \$48,430.00 per annum for expenses and \$2,500.00 to repair a building in which are stored its supplies and samples.

Included in the \$48,430.00 are the items for the State Visitation of Children which allowance was considerably increased, thereby permitting of more and better work in this department.

Under the head of general legislation appear the following acts:

Creating the new Hospital for Insane.

Creating the new Surgical Institute for Crippled Children.

Providing for the Visitation and Instruction of adult blind in their homes.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor within a radius of two-thirds of a mile of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy.

Providing that upon the death of her husband, his widow may remain in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy.

Giving the Board of Administration the power of eminent domain.

Creating the position of Supervising Engineer to the Board of Administration.

Amendment to the Juvenile Court Act, enabling a county to pay for the maintenance of a dependent child in his own home, provided it is in his interest to remain in the house; known as the mothers' pension law.

While this represents, without doubt, the most liberal legislation in behalf of State charities on record and reflects the new sentiment of Illinois on these questions, there were many other requests which the General Assembly could not see its way clear to grant.

The Board of Administration and the State Charities Commission favored strongly, appropriations which would permit the segregation of the insane epileptics in especially constructed quarters at two of the State hospitals for insane. They also asked the assembly to give vitality to the Act of 1899 creating the Colony for Epileptics, an institution which has never been transferred from paper for the reason that no succeeding Legislature has made appropriation for a site and buildings.

A bill authorizing the sterilization of habitual criminals and mentally defective was urged and had a hearing before a house committee but it was not reported out in either branch.

The construction of homes for nurses and employes was again advocated. A start in this direction had already been made and the assembly made appropriations to go on with the work. Jacksonville and Peoria, each of which had a home for female employes and were given money with which to erect homes for males.

Kankakee was given money with which to convert a cottage into a home for female nurses. Other institutions, needing such buildings, have improved the condition of the employes pending the erection of independent homes for their use.

A modern State Psychopathic Hospital in Chicago was a leading item in the program presented to the assembly. Along with this institution went an amendment to the law on commitment, rendering this hospital one for voluntary patients alone and providing for their protection against the stigma of insanity.

The following are memoranda prepared by the State Charities Commission for submission to the General Assembly in May, 1911, and upon which were based the appeals for the new legislation and additional appropriations. They represent also the program of extension and progress to which the State, through its charitable authorities, is now very firmly committed:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 3, 1911.

FACTS AND FIGURES PRESENTED BY DR. FRANK BILLINGS, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, IN ARGUMENT FOR COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION HOW TO RELIEVE THE CONGESTION IN THE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL NET INCREASE OF 400 PATIENTS EACH YEAR.

The last hospitals for insane—Watertown and Bartonville—were authorized sixteen years ago, the longest period in the State history in which no additional provision was made for the rapidly increasing number of insane.

During ten years, 1891-1901, State spent \$1,043,657.00 for housing purposes, which at \$500.00 per bed—a conservative estimate—provided for 2,000 patients. The increase in patients during that decade was 2,600. (See table No. 3.)

During ten years, 1901-1911, State spent \$1,298,533.00 for housing purposes, which at \$500.00 per bed, accommodated 2,500 patients, but the increase in patients was 6,000. (See table No. 3.)

During these twenty years State provided for 4,500 patients while the actual increase was 8,500 patients.

Consequence: Present State hospitals overcrowded to degree that is disgraceful; employes and patients huddled together in a mass that is indescribable. Many wards contain two, three and even four times normal capacity.

PRESENT STATE.

Insane in hospitals	11,095
Insane in Dunning	2,498
Insane in county farms	144
Insane at Chester	226
Feebleminded at Lincoln	1,402
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	15,365
Net increase to July 1, 1913	920
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Total to be cared for	16,285

IMMEDIATE REMEDIES.

1. Segregate insane epileptics of all hospitals at Kankakee and Anna, making beds thereby for 648 non-epileptic insane.

2. Build houses for nurses and attendants thereby releasing 853 beds for insane patients.

Beds gained by these increases, 1,501.

Cost of both measures in addition to amounts already in charity bills, \$250,000.00.

With prompt action these improvements can be completed by January 1, 1912.

(a) These improvements will not only relieve a bad condition that cannot be countenanced in humane society, but will improve administration. Insane epileptics will be put by themselves where they will be less likely to injure themselves or others and the condition of the non-epileptic insane will be vastly bettered.

(b) They will make it possible to house the employes in decent, clean humane quarters where they can sleep and spend their time off in more natural and homelike surroundings. Present system of compelling men and women to sleep in cubby holes on their wards is indefensible.

(c) They will enable the State Board of Administration to remove the last of the insane from the country county almshouses.

(d) They will enable the Board of Administration to take over Dunning under the terms of the complete State Care Act of 1907.

AS TO THE FUTURE.

First—State should provide for erection of modern psychopathic receiving hospital in Chicago with temporary 30-day detention where at least sixty per cent of the insane cases in the early stages could be secured.

Second—Authorization of a new hospital for insane to be completed within six years and to cost not more than \$1,500,000.00 and to accommodate not more than 1,500 patients. For this is asked, for purchase of 1,000 to 1,500 acres of land and erection of first buildings, \$500,000.00 of this General Assembly.

Lastly—An appropriation to establish the Illinois Industrial Colony for epileptics created by the General Assembly in 1897. This colony is to be occupied by the young and improvable classes who can work and whose condition may be improved if indeed not absolutely cured thereby preventing

a partially self-supporting and a hopeful class of afflicted from becoming chronic insane charges upon the State, as epileptics will be if permitted to run their natural course.

TABLE NO. 1.

Table showing moneys appropriated by the Illinois Legislature for new buildings and additions made in the insane group for the housing of inmates.

Period 1891 to 1901.

Year Appropriated.	Elgin.	Kauka-kee.	Jacksonville.	Anna.	Watertown.	Bartonville.	Menard.	Lincoln.	Total.
1891....	.....	\$163,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$163,903
1893....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
1895....	.....	.....	\$2,000	.....	\$100,000	\$ 65,000	\$20,000	.....	187,000
1897....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,604	110,650	.....	.....	228,254
1899....	\$35,000	1,500	.....	\$40,000	20,000	160,000	.....	\$200,000	456,500
	\$35,000	\$173,403	\$2,000	\$40,000	\$237,604	\$335,650	\$20,000	\$200,000	\$1,043,657

TABLE NO. 2:

Period 1901 to 1911.

1901....	\$ 5,000	.....	\$35,000	.....	\$ 14,000	\$ 29,033	.....	\$96,500	\$179,533
1903....	.....	\$30,000	.....	.....	125,000	300,000	.....	.....	455,000
1905....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,000	35,000	61,000
1907....	75,000	70,000	31,000	\$50,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	426,000
1909....	31,000	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	36,000	.....	10,000	177,000
	\$111,000	\$156,000	\$116,000	\$50,000	\$239,000	\$465,033	\$20,000	\$141,500	\$1,298,533

Total amount appropriated for 10 years 1891-1901 \$1,043,657

Total amount appropriated for 10 years 1901-1911 1,298,533

Total amount appropriated for 20 years \$2,342,190

TABLE NO. 3.

The following table shows the date on which the institutions of the insane group were authorized by the General Assembly and the date on which the first patient was admitted:

Hospital.	Authorized.	Occupied.
Jacksonville.....	1847	Nov. 3, 1851
Elgin.....	1869	Apr. 3, 1872
Anna.....	1869	Dec. 15, 1873
Lincoln.....	1875	July 1877
Kauka-kee.....	1877	Dec. 4, 1879
Watertown.....	1895	About 1897
Peoria.....	1895	Feb. 10, 1902
Chester.....	1889	.....

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Hospital.	1890.	1900.	1911.
Elgin.....	513	1,041	1,470
Kankakee.....	1,075	2,134	2,859
Jacksonville.....	900	1,223	1,609
Anna.....	612	981	1,558
Watertown.....		431	1,525
Chester.....		164	226
Lincoln.....	410	734	1,402
Peoria.....			2,174
Total.....	4,110	6,708	12,723

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the number of beds occupied by epileptic inmates and inmate capacity occupied by officials, nurses and attendants in the "Insane Group" of the Illinois State Charitable Institutions, May 1, 1911, as reported by superintendents:

Name of Institution.	Number beds occupied by inmates— Epileptics.	Capacity for number beds for inmates now occupied by officials nurses, and attendants.	Total.
Elgin.....	49	152	201
Kankakee.....	100	196	296
Jacksonville.....	118	150	268
Anna.....	175	187	363
Watertown.....	75	40	115
Peoria.....	130	128	258
Chester.....	7	16	23
Lincoln.....	225	105	330
Totals.....	880	974	1,854
Less Lincoln.....	225	105	330
Total.....	655	869	1,524
Less Chester.....	7	16	23
Total for the six hospitals for insane.....	648	853	1,501

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS MADE DURING 1911 BY STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Investigations were made by the executive secretary of this commission and reports written and placed on file in its office in the following cases:

January 13, 1911. Stewart Berlin case at Elgin State Hospital, cruelty to patient alleged. Charge not sustained.

February 13, 14, 15 and 20, 1911. Investigated the proposed plan to erect water works in the bottoms of the Mississippi river near the station of Ware and pipe the water to Anna State Hospital. Present, Judge L. Y. Sherman, Dr. J. L. Greene and Superintendent W. L. Athon of the hospital. Made trips on foot and by teams over all the proposed routes of the pipe line. The investigation included an inspection of a similar plant located eighteen miles from Jacksonville to furnish that city with water.

February 13, 1911. Inquired into the death of patient Osburn Nuby who had been assaulted by patient Phillip Williams at Anna State Hospital. Nuby died, his death being hastened but not caused primarily by the assault. There was no question as to the assault. Williams had insight into his act and confessed it and sought to justify it. No employé was responsible.

March 20, 1911. Investigation of charges of ill treatment of girls at State Training School for Girls at Geneva with report and recommendations concerning this and other subjects.

March 27, 31, 1911. Correspondence in the Tappan case at the Kankakee State Hospital in which complaint was withdrawn with statement that Superintendent Norbury's investigation and report were satisfactory.

March and April, 1911. Investigated in person and by mail, condition of patient William Nicolaus in the Kankakee State Hospital to determine his type and whether he could be paroled with safety.

April 5, 1911. The Dettra case at Jacksonville State Hospital. Complaint that patient had not received proper medical care and that she was not clothed in her own clothing. Complaints satisfied by the physical and mental condition of the patient.

April 15, 1911. Report on investigation of methods of discipline in schools for girls in other states. Report sent to Board of Administration.

April 18, 1911. At the request of his relatives I visited Peoria State Hospital to see a recent admission and inquire into his condition.

May 6, 1911. Visited Peoria State Hospital in response to anonymous communication that patients were suffering from lack of clothing. Some shortages were admitted but no patient was without sufficient clothing.

May 27, 1911. Visited Industrial Home for Blind and found conditions in kitchen unbearable because of heat and lack of ventilation. Reported to Board of Administration and proper remedy was applied.

June 21, 1911. Investigated injuries received by patient Con Sheehan, at Peoria State Hospital, Dr. J. L. Greene present. Acting superintendent sustained in discharging two male attendants for neglect of duty and failure to report the case.

July 12, 1911. Investigation of case of Napoleon Gagnon at Kankakee State Hospital at the request of Board of Administration. On July 19, 1911, attended coroner's inquest to inquire into the death of Napoleon Gagnon. Report of investigation of July 12 that Gagnon had not been mistreated or neglected by employes was sustained by the coroner's jury which inquired into his death.

July 12, 1911. Investigation by mail and telegraph of suicide of Dean Hart at Peoria State Hospital. No blame attached to institution.

July 13, 1911. Investigated the condition of patient Emil Johnson at Kankakee State Hospital and concluded that attendant Otto Weiske should be discharged. A fellow employe, John Cain, left suddenly after the story of Johnson's injury became public. Weiske asked for civil service hearing but the findings of Superintendent Norbury and the inquiry by the Executive Secretary were sustained.

July 14, 15 and 20, 1911. Redemption Home at Springfield. Charges of mismanagement and undue severity in discipline. Report made to Board of Administration. Faults found in keeping of records and mistakes in judgment criticised.

September 18, 1911. Case of Mrs. Margaret Crain at Soldiers' Widows' Home. Accident in which she broke her hip found to be unavoidable.

September 16, 1911. Case of Celia Riseman at Elgin State Hospital. Charges of ill treatment preferred by husband, David Riseman. Complainant accompanied by attorney, Samuel A. Rabinoff. After a day devoted to case Mr. Rabinoff exonerated the hospital and told his client his charges were unfounded.

November 22, 1911. Found a thirteen year old girl at Orphans' Home who needed eye treatment which she could not get at the institution. Took the case up with the Board of Administration to hasten her to the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Order issued to take her there at earliest possible day.

November 23, 24 and 25, 1911. Investigated theft of suit of clothes from a patient in the hospital ward of Kankakee State Hospital. Attendant arrested later. Suit returned and the young men fined and let go on probation. Investigated case of Thomas Cantwell at request of Board of Administration and reported he should be sent to Chester Hospital. Concurred with the superintendent in the suspension of two female attendants for mistreatment of a patient. The two women denied the charge but a third one who was present after saying she had not witnessed the abuse, confessed that she did see it. Abuse was inconsequential. Investigated the vague complaints of relatives of patient Emanuel Nicolas, who had died in the hospital and whose body had been shipped to Indiana for burial. Inquiry could not proceed far because complainant's letter was vague and incomplete. Superintendent was requested to secure more definite information. So far as the investigation proceeded no cause for charges of any character were found.

September 10, 1911. Case of Pearl Mitchell, young girl admitted to Peoria State Hospital early in year where she gave birth to a child. Mother recently took her out. Superintendent Zeller sent for her on hearing suspicious rumors. Case still under watch at the time this report is written.

November 18, 1911. Inquired into the injuries of Miss Sidney Isabell Chism at the Kankakee Hospital. Injuries believed to have been caused by a fellow patient at night. Additional night attendants put in the ward.

December 27, 1911. Investigated at request of Board of Administration, complaints that children at the Cunningham Orphanage at Urbana had been mistreated. Findings were adverse to the superintendent and case is still pending at time this report is written.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL BOARDS AND IN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFI- CERS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In 1911 only one change took place in the membership of the central boards. Dr. James L. Greene resigned as alienist of the State Board of Administration to accept the superintendency of the State Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Dr. F. P. Norbury.

The term of Hon. L. Y. Sherman as president of that board having expired on August first, Governor Deneen re-appointed him for a full term of six years.

Among the institutions many changes took place. The resignation of Dr. Norbury as Superintendent of Kankakee State Hospital to accept a place on the Board of Administration was followed by the election of Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus to the superintendency of that institution. This left a vacancy at the head of the Elgin State Hospital.

The Board of Administration decided to pursue the course of promoting from the service, provided material could be found in the next lower branch. Dr. Ralph T. Hinton, assistant superintendent at Jacksonville State Hospital was the choice for the Elgin superintendency.

Dr. Edward A. Foley, assistant superintendent at Anna State Hospital was transferred to Dr. Hinton's place at Jacksonville. Dr. Thomas R. Foster, assistant superintendent at Kankakee was sent to Anna to fill Dr. Foley's place. Dr. Charles F. Reed was transferred from the Watertown assistant superintendency to similar grade in Kankakee.

The vacancy thus created at Watertown was filled from the eligible list, Dr. Hiram H. Smith of the Elgin staff being the choice.

Dr. Reed, only a short time prior to these changes, had been transferred from the staff of Kankakee to be assistant superintendent at Watertown, succeeding Dr. A. H. Dollear, transferred to Kankakee and the Psychopathic Institute staffs.

Dr. Frank A. Jenks who had been connected with the Elgin State Hospital for a number of years, resigned as its assistant superintendent to engage in private practice. The vacancy thus created was filled from the eligible list, Dr. C. B. Dirks of the Kankakee staff being the selection. Dr. Foster had been elected to the assistant superintendency of Kankakee from the eligible list upon the resignation of Dr. Wenglesky who accepted service in a Wisconsin institution.

Superintendent George W. Jones of the Illinois State School for Blind resigned to enter business in California. Mr. Robert W. Woolston who had been the assistant superintendent was promoted to the higher place.

Superintendent William Somerville who had long been at the head of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home died, January 9, 1911 and was succeeded by Major Oscar J. Anderson, January 16, 1911.

At the Lincoln State School and Colony, Dr. C. B. Caldwell, assistant superintendent, resigned to engage in private practice. The vacancy at this writing has not been filled.

Mrs. Ophelia Amigh resigned as superintendent of the State Schools for Girls at Geneva and has returned to her former home in Poughkeepsie, New York. Miss Margaret Elliott of Chicago was elected her successor.

A change in the secretaryship of the State Civil Service Commission interested the charities service because of the intimate relations between the two departments of State government. Mr. Joseph C. Mason, who had been secretary of the Civil Service Commission since its creation, resigned in November to accept the secretaryship of the Illinois Branch of the American League for Medical Freedom.

An examination was held to choose his successor and Mr. W. B. Robinson who stood at the head of the list, was elected.

During practically all of Mr. Mason's incumbency of this office, his duties related exclusively to the civil service in the State charitable institutions to which the merit system law originally applied.

As a result he came to be considered a part of the State Charities System. He became intimately acquainted with superintendents and the rank and file of institutional employes.

We are safe in saying that no man who has held appointive office in Illinois had gained more surely the confidence or held more securely the affection of those with whom he associated in official capacity.

His resignation was sincerely regretted in every institution and by the members and officers of the central boards. Mr. Robinson comes into the service with a fine equipment through education and experience and has been received most cordially everywhere. Under the new law, which places nearly all State employes under the merit system, his attention will be widely diffused and the close relationship that used to exist between the two departments may not be possible but we trust it may be none the less cordial.

The needs of the service in the State charitable institutions are so great and the difficulties that are there encountered, to secure the right quality of employes in sufficient quantity are so numerous that we cannot but hope that, despite the more manifold duties which have been imposed upon it, the Civil Service Commission, through its new secretary, may find the way to give as close attention to them as formerly was possible when they alone were within the field of the merit system regulations.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN— SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION FROM THE CENTRAL BOARDS.

The medical service in the institutions has received and is receiving expert attention. The improvements made in it in recent years are not to stop. The consideration it gets from the alienist of the Board of Administration and the medical fraternity in general is more than sufficient to maintain the rate of progress.

There is a branch of the institutional service, however, which is possibly as important but upon which no centralized authority turns its attention. We refer to the Department of Education in those institutions of which schools are a part, namely: Geneva, St. Charles, Normal, the Blind and Deaf at Jacksonville. It is essential, we believe, that the most modern methods of teaching school should be adopted and that the course of study reflect the best thought of the day. The School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind are spécial in that they require a special system of instruction. At the other schools, the course of study and the methods of teaching should be equivalent to those in the best of the free schools. In this department we include also physical training which should go hand in hand with mental discipline.

This subject is worthy of consideration at the next conference of the Board of Administration, State Charities Commission and other departments concerned in the State institutions.

While we believe that these schools are doing good work and the evidences are numerous that they are applying the best methods, yet it is the duty of the central boards to give them attention and assistance as well as to know positively that they are keeping pace with the world in these matters.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION UPON THE WORK OF WILLIAM C. GRAVES WHO RETIRED FROM THE POSITION AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON AUGUST 15, 1910.

Upon the resignation of William C. Graves as executive secretary of the State Charities Commission, the following resolutions were offered and adopted and ordered spread upon the records of the commission:

William C. Graves entered the services of the State of Illinois in April, 1906, as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

He was nominated by the board and was appointed by Governor Charles S. Deneen without the influence of political party. He resigned an enviable and lucrative position to accept service in the State's care of its dependents for a net income of less than the private position gave him. He was attracted by the kind of work which the new position offered as presaged by the outlined policy of the newly organized Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. Mr. Graves brought to his new field of work an educated and disciplined mind, admirably adapted to the work in hand by long experience in newspaper work as reporter and editorial writer on Chicago newspapers; by several years service as secretary to the President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, which brought him in close contact with the methods of administration of the institutions for the care for the sick, the tuberculous, the insane and the poor dependents of Cook county, and finally a broad business experience as secretary to the manager of the south side system of street railways of Chicago.

In 1906 the care of the dependents in Illinois in its institutions was purely custodial. In most instances the State institutions were in a bad physical condition. The inmates in many places were made uncomfortable by insanitary conditions, poor beds and mediaeval care, want of diversion by manual work or by amusements, subjected to accidental injury or death in non-fireproof buildings unequipped with fire escapes or proper fire fighting appliances and an insufficient water supply. Trained nursing was practically unknown in State institutions. No two institutions used like record blanks. Curative treatment in the form of hydrotherapy and hospital care was unknown. Re-education of the chronic insane was neglected. Scientific medical interest in the patients and an esprit de corps were in a negative phase. No laboratories or psychopathic research existed in connection with the State institutions. The county almshouses were generally mediaeval in construction and management and were generally uninspected. Many fraudulent charitable organizations, child placing and others, existed uncontrolled by proper inspection.

During the period from 1906 to 1909 inclusive, Mr. Graves served the board as its executive secretary in its policy of reform along the lines of rehabilitation of all institutions of the State for its care of dependents; curative care; introduction of hydrotherapy; abolition of unnecessary mechanical restraint and dope drugs; adoption of measures of re-education of the chronic insane by means of manual labor in shops, gardens and fields;

additional amusements; more comfortable care of the unimprovable insane; establishment of training schools for nurses and attendants in hospitals for the insane; segregation and modern pure air treatment of tuberculous inmates; separate homes for nurses and attendants and members of the medical staffs; more farm lands for each institution; uniform records for all institutions for the insane; encouragement of better and more scientific medical work; establishment of a psychopathic institute at Kankakee as a clinical school and to teach methods of research to the members of the medical staffs of all State institutions; establishment of a clinical and research laboratory in each institution; establishment of the position of a State psychopathologist; establishment of a principle of reports of all injuries and accidents of inmates and attendants with proper uniform blanks therefor. He introduced bills and labored for appropriations for a farm colony for improvable epileptics; a State sanatorium for the improvable tuberculous; separate buildings to segregate and house the insane epileptics, etc., etc.; surveyed every county almshouse in the State and made a detailed report to Governor Deneen; helped to formulate and promote the passage of the new charities act * * * by the Forty-sixth General Assembly, during the session of 1908-09.

Mr. Graves took an unusual interest in all this work. With the principal objects of the policy of the board before him, he took a chief part in formulating the program which was adopted from time to time. In this he showed a ready conception of the underlying principles of modern methods of care of all State dependents. He adopted every opportunity to learn by investigation of the material at hand; he consulted physicians, alienists, social workers and others; read; visited institutions in other states; attended medical and other scientific meetings to gain a better knowledge of the best management of State dependents. He showed initiative, sound judgment and tact. He was always loyal to his board and this was often a source of discomfort to him because of the natural hostility engendered in certain political leaders and others in Springfield. The same loyalty and stern sense of duty made enemies for him among a few of the employés of the State institutions. There can be no question, however, that he had uniformly the respect of all. The worst enemy could not criticize his motive or question his honesty or singleness of purpose.

When the new charities act became operative on January 1, 1910, Mr. Graves took the civil service examination for the position of Executive Secretary of the State Charities Commission. He was the only successful candidate and was chosen for the position by this board. As Executive Secretary of the State Charities Commission he has fulfilled his duties in the same forceful, honest, capable manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That Mr. William C. Graves has shown unusual ability, untiring energy, ceaseless vigilance, wise initiative, sound judgment, steadfast loyalty, honesty and an intelligent masterfulness in the management of the office of Executive Secretary of both the Board of Charities and the Charities Commission which merits the thanks, not only of this board, but of the people of the State; be it also

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the necessity of Mr. Graves' resignation and the resulting loss of his services to the State, we congratulate him upon the new honor which has come to him and wish him success, health and happiness in the new field of labor.

ALMSHOUSE IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES AS MANY COUNTIES PREPARE TO OCCUPY OR TO BUILD NEW BUILDINGS—A LAW RECOMMENDED WHICH WILL PERMIT TWO OR MORE COUNTIES TO UNITE TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN A CENTRAL COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Almshouse improvement which has been in progress for several years, especially since the removal of the adjudged insane to the State hospitals began, continued during 1911.

Eight counties occupied or made plans for new buildings. In the other counties there was noticed a change for the better.

More attention has been given to this subject by the people than formerly. There are not the stone wall obstacles in the path of progress which the jail reformer finds before him.

Naturally the inmate of the almshouse arouses more sentiment than the man in jail.

The common hand is raised against the latter at all times. Often times it may be enlisted to help the former.

The Conference of Charities, the State Association of Poor Farm Superintendents and Matrons and the acts of the Legislature relating to insane and dependent children have combined to bring about, in recent years, a very decided improvement not only in the physical property but in the methods of caring for and treating almshouse inmates. Hence improvement has been more easily brought about.

There is a better system in administration and farm lands are producing more towards the support of the population of these institutions.

There remains, however, the tendency throughout the State, to shift poor farm superintendents with every change in the political complexion of the managing board. This practice has been condemned repeatedly. Nothing we can add will strengthen what has been written on this subject. It cannot be endorsed on any theory. It robs the county and the tax payer because it is economically wasteful even though it may not involve dishonesty. It interferes with the development of the farm and the discipline of the institution and keeps the brake continually upon the wheels of progress.

The men or women who are elected to these positions realize that their tenure hangs by a thread and they do not undertake any work beyond that necessary.

Each new superintendent has pre-conceived ideas, formed perhaps purely on theory without the slightest experience. He throws down all his predecessor may have done and begins over again. The almshouses where such a system of electing superintendent prevails are the ones which disgrace the name of charity and benevolence. They are still upon the lowest level because they are always beginning at the bottom. They do not profit by accumulated experience.

With the rise in the values of land and the increase in cost of food and labor, the argument, advanced by this commission a year ago, in favor of State or district infirmaries, is strengthened.

There should be in this State a law which would permit two or more counties to unite in the erection of a central infirmary to be administered by properly constituted authorities chosen from each of the counties and sustained by them in proportion to the number they have placed there.

Such an infirmary could be administered for less money per capita than one of half the number of inmates and the larger population would make it possible to classify them as they should be—something that is impossible in a small institution.

Such an idea is perfectly practical. The few objections that might be raised against it are so slight that the greater benefits to the county, tax payer and the inmate sweep them aside.

One county proposes to spend \$50,000.00 for a new infirmary. A second, adjoining it, proposes to do the same thing. Each has a farm of 100 acres worth \$150.00 per acre and the combined population of the two is 100.

The two counties for \$75,000.00 could erect a plant large enough for their combined inmate population and as good as either of the smaller—perhaps better. The fire protection, the water supply, plumbing and the like for such almshouses would not equal their cost for the two \$50,000.00 infirmaries.

One hundred twenty-five acres of the land would be ample for it, thereby enabling each county to sell $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and applying the proceeds upon its share in the new institution.

After it had been constructed and occupied, one superintendent should be sufficient. The best that the two counties could command would not cost twice what two mediocres would draw under the other system. Supplies could be purchased in large quantities, all the domestic help employed would be not much greater than would be needed in one of the \$50,000.00 institutions.

All the advantages are in favor of the plan, but so far there has appeared no demand whatever for a change which, upon its face, means a saving to the taxpayer and better service to the inmate.

In the following counties new buildings have been either erected during the year or are about to be.

Champaign county has a new \$90,000.00 building, situated one mile from Urbana, which inmates are now occupying.

Cumberland county has a new \$11,000.00 building, situated three and one-half miles from Toledo, which inmates are occupying.

Mason county levied \$8,500.00 at the December, 1911 session of the board, and a committee has been appointed to investigate plans for a new almshouse, which will be built near Teheran.

Menard county is erecting a \$30,000.00 building two miles east of Petersburg, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy in January, 1912.

Tazewell county has plans for a modern, well-equipped hospital building on the county farm.

Vermilion county has a new \$37,000.00 almshouse, situated three and one-half miles west of Danville. Inmates of the old buildings have been moved into the new structure, where two practical nurses are in constant attendance.

Wabash county inmates now occupy a \$15,000.00 building, located two miles north of Mt. Carmel.

White county is building a new almshouse, which will probably be ready for occupancy in January, 1912. When the change of buildings is made, the contract system will be abolished and the superintendent placed upon a salary basis.

The commission's inspector during the year visited and reported upon ninety-six of the almshouses of Illinois.

The same recommendation made a year ago by the commission must be repeated.

The children, sixty-seven in number, in these institutions should be removed. The contract system of caring for paupers should be abolished by law. Salaried superintendents and matrons should be selected in all counties. Special provision should be made for the sick in all almshouses and at least one practical nurse should be employed in each county. Two hundred twelve inmates were reported insane, but of these, less than one hundred have been adjudged and are entitled to removal to State hospitals. The unadjudged insane should be adjudged by proper legal action.

We favor and recommend the general adoption of the name "County Infirmary" as a substitute for "Poor Farm" or "County Farm." This thought was presented vividly and with strength before the last meeting of the State Association of County Farm Superintendents by Mr. William C. Graves, a former executive secretary of this commission.

The term is comprehensive; it is expressive of the motives which prompt the creation of such institutions and, above all, it is in line with the modern conception of the demand of humanity, that no stigma attach to the unfortunate by reason of their necessity to accept the bounty of public or private care.

Appended will be found reports of the inspection of each of the ninety-six infirmaries and two tables, the first of which shows the counties which contract with a low and usually the lowest bidder, to care for inmates, salary of superintendent, matron; and length of time for which superintendent is appointed. This table shows that twenty-seven counties still allow their charges to be tended by a contractor, who offers to care for an old or invalid person for as little as one dollar and ten cents per week.

The second table shows the population of almshouses, excluding Cook, for the year, to be 2,075 males and 873 females. The table shows 212 insane still in the almshouses, a decrease of 109 since the year 1909; it is difficult to estimate the proportion of unadjudged insane included in this total as the almshouse keepers often do not know all adjudged cases. The tables show sixty-seven children, a decrease of nine children since the year 1909.

Reports of Inspection of Institutions
During 1911.

A REPORT MADE FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15 AND 20, 1911, OF A VISIT TO AND INSPECTION OF ANNA STATE HOSPITAL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PROPOSED NEW WATER SUPPLY AND A PIPE LINE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOTTOMS; AND AN INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY AT AND PIPE LINE FROM BLUFFS, TO THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, A DISTANCE OF EIGHTEEN MILES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING FACTS THAT MIGHT BE USEFUL IN THE STUDY OF THE WATER PROBLEM AT ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

Anna State Hospital, February 13, 14, 15, 1911. There were present on this occasion, L. Y. Sherman, president of the State Board of Administration; Dr. J. L. Greene, its alienist and H. V. Pratt, its consulting engineer, who had gone to the hospital for the purpose of studying the water problem. Dr. Greene was there also to make his quarterly visit and I to make my semi-annual inspection.

The water situation is critical, even more so than it was last September when the first report on conditions was made to this commission by your secretary.

We reached the hospital at noon Monday, February 13th. At that time there were only six inches of water in the filtering reservoir and only one well to draw from—the total available supply of the institution for all purposes.

TYPHOID IS A RESULT.

On the third and fourth floors of the buildings there was no water to flush closets or to bathe patients. All the drinking water throughout the institution is distilled, iced and carried by attendants and nurses, thereby consuming a vast amount of the time of those employés whose undivided attention should be concentrated upon the patients.

But even with the most extraordinary precautions, it has not been possible to prevent absolutely patients drinking from taps. The result has been more or less typhoid all through the winter.

We found several cases, suspected or pronounced, in the hospital, one being a nurse who was convalescent.

Because of the lack of water, hydrotherapy has been abandoned for all practical purposes and it is almost impossible to furnish bathing facilities sufficient to keep clean the filthy classes.

OTHER DANGERS PRESENTED.

When to these are added the dangers of fires and what is not by any means improbable, the failure of the well to give water, we have at Anna a condition that is appalling.

It calls for the most prompt attention of the Legislature and it was decided, after a consultation at the hospital, to request a public hearing before the General Assembly and the passage of a relief bill at once, authorizing the proposed water plant on the Mississippi river bottom near the station of Ware on the Iron Mountain and Illinois Central Railroads, and the piping of the water to the hospital; a project that will cost at least \$100,000.00.

MAKING PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The party spent most of the time on this visit in a personal investigation of the topography of the land between the institution and Ware for the purpose of finding a more direct route between the two than that afforded by the long detour of the public road around through the cities of Jonesboro and Anna.

A DESCRIPTION OF THREE ROUTES.

For those who have not studied the situation, I will give a brief description of the highway route which at first seemed to be the only solution of the difficulty but which has now rapidly been removed by the discovery of a more direct and simple way across country.

The city of Anna lies a mile south and a little west of the hospital.

Adjoining it on the west and extending towards the southwest is the city of Jonesboro, through which the Mobile and Ohio runs. After passing through Jonesboro enroute to the river, a traveler continues somewhat to the south and then swings around to the west and a trifle to the north. At a point nearly three miles by road from Jonesboro the highway touches the Mobile and Ohio, near Tripp schoolhouse and then veers off to the southwest, while the railroad disappears around a sharp curve in the hills on the right. Thence southwest, the road is almost straight, emerging upon the Mississippi bottoms through a deep defile in the bluffs at a point known as Dug hill. From this on to the river the land is level. Two miles from Dug hill is the station of Ware and three miles further on, the river.

WHERE TO LAY PIPE.

Now from the point of contact of the M. & O. and the highway at Tripp schoolhouse to Ware station, it is a direct route and the pipe line may be laid along the edge of the road with the greatest economy of time and pipe. Though Ware is south of the hospital this road forms the only break in the high bluffs through which it is necessary to lay the line to the institution.

The road is comparatively level while the country to the north of it is extremely rough.

It is apparent, therefore, that between Tripp schoolhouse and Ware, the only feasible route for the pipe line is the public highway. The problem is to get from Tripp schoolhouse to the hospital.

One route lies by way of the public road through Jonesboro and Anna, entailing at least two miles, possible three miles of extra piping and ditching, costing from \$15,000.00 to \$22,500.00, according to the distance.

It was to locate a more direct route between these two points that we devoted our time.

THE VALE OF AVOCA.

The first suggestion was to carry the pipe from the hospital to Tripp schoolhouse through a hollow between very high rugged hills, known as the vale of Avoca.

There is a little used highway through this Vale. On Monday night there had been a great downpour of rain but on Tuesday morning, when we started to explore the Vale, it was bright and warm. The washings of the rain, however, afforded us an opportunity to study the route under an exceptional condition which was very desirable in view of the many after problems of maintenance.

We left the hospital grounds through the northwest gate and went almost due west to the Illinois Central Railroad, thence south a half mile to a crossing, thence west and north to the lowest point along the crest of the water shed dividing the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys; thence we plunged into the Vale of Avoca, one of the most beautiful spots I presume, in all Illinois.

Here the road and creek bottom cross and re-cross each other at frequent intervals.

The Vale is crooked and while a straight line through it would not measure more than a mile and a half, the road necessities of travel make the route at least double that length.

AN ENGINEERING DIFFICULTY.

The bottom of the Vale is composed of boulders, rocks and sand. There is no shoulder above the water on which the pipe could be laid. To lay it in the bottom would expose it to dangers from washings. But the greatest obstacle is the character of the excavations. Blasting would be required in many places while in the rest of the distance the water, rocks and sand would interfere and prove costly.

The last mile of this exploration was through such uncertain and wild country that all of us had to pick our way on foot, while the teams and carriages came through empty, by some miracle which we did not stop to watch.

We emerged from the wilderness at the M. & O. crossing and Tripp school and there struck the main Jonesboro-Ware highway.

INVESTIGATING WILSON'S SPRING.

At this point there branches off on the northeast side of the railroad and follows it for a long distance, a public highway which leads past Wilson's spring, referred to in my report of September 6, 1910.

We had heard much of this spring and decided to investigate it. The Wilson estate is directly west of the hospital. The spring has been running apparently forever. So far as anyone could tell us it has never varied in its volume. But at first sight it was seen that its volume was not sufficient. A test of its capacity was made some ten years ago. The members of the family said that it showed 220 gallons a minute. Prior to getting this information, Mr. Pratt estimated its flow at 300 gallons and Dr. Greene at 200.

This project was abandoned. Returning to the main road we drove on to Ware station.

STUDYING SITUATION AT WARE.

Here we interviewed again the man in charge of the pumping plant. He gave us the same facts, figures and statements that he had given to Dr. Greene, Mr. Pratt and me in September, with one additional point. He said: "Yesterday I pulled out the pump to put on new leathers. The well overflowed the pumphouse notwithstanding the other pump, eight feet distant, was working."

He has two wells, each seventy feet deep, penetrating a stratum of rock and coarse sand. He cleans the strainer of each well once in six months by forcing water through it by means of the other pump.

The water is free from scale. He takes out of his boiler every seventeen or twenty days a small shovel full of scale, which is marked minimum, demonstrating the value of the water for boiler purposes.

INTERVIEWING THE RESIDENTS.

He said he had never been able to lower the level of one well by pumping the other one. The water generally stands about twelve feet from the top when pumps are idle and falls a little when they are started, but on the day before our visit, one well had run over the top of the pipe, while the other was being pumped.

Villagers were interviewed as to the water-bearing strata in that vicinity. Dr. Gunter who has lived at Ware for many years and knows the country thoroughly, said that it is his opinion the water at the railroad station is better than that at Dug Hill. He believes that the underground course of the water is from the hills to the river. His well is a thirty-foot bore and the water from it is clear, cool and sparkling. A sample was taken to be sent to the State Water Survey of the University of Illinois for analysis.

Dr. Gunter believed that the State would get plenty of water at thirty or thirty-five feet, and in his mind it would be of better quality than that taken from the seventy-foot level.

After we had gained all the information possible at Ware, we retraced our way to the hospital.

FINDING THE DIRECT ROUTE.

We were now forced back upon the public highway route for the pipe line. The way through the Vale of Avoca has been abandoned. There was complete harmony in the view that it would not do.

Just before the hospital gates, the road crosses a depression on trestle. This depression excited curiosity as we passed it on our way to the institution and we determined to explore it that afternoon.

Your secretary did not join in this expedition. Judge Sherman, Dr. Greene, Mr. Pratt and the county surveyor, Mr. Townsend, divided into two parties and started through the slough. The way is direct west to the Illinois Central tracks north of Anna. There they crossed the railroad and found beyond a gentle incline to the top of the water shed. Thence on west there was a rolling valley through farming country. One party followed the low route and another went around by the "hog backs," and both came out at the M. & O. crossing near Tripp school. Neither party found serious problem. The pipe line may be laid along either track. This route you will see is between the Anna-Jonesboro-Ware public road and the Vale of Avoca. It is direct and leaves free from engineering problems the way along which the pipe line may be laid after it leaves the public highway at the M. & O. crossing.

GETTING AT THE COST.

With this preliminary disposed of, Mr. Pratt, the county surveyor, and the necessary help left the hospital Wednesday morning for Ware, from which point they have started a survey to get elevations, profiles, distances and estimates of the length of pipe necessary.

It will require all week to run the lines to the hospital but a preliminary estimate of the distance and cost of the new water plant will be in hand within a very short time.

It is proposed to use a ten-inch spiral steel piping. It is not so good as cast iron but costs 50 per cent less, is easier to lay and has been giving excellent satisfaction, especially in the mountainous country, where it has stood higher pressure and greater exposure than will be entailed by the Anna plant, for twenty years and is still in almost perfect condition.

Some criticisms have come from Jacksonville where a pipe line of spiral steel from the Illinois river to the city has been laid. It is reported that there have been frequent leaks and bulges in the sections between the riveted edges.

These reports are to be investigated by personal inspection and inquiry later. I have agreed to go with members of the Board of Administration on this trip.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NEW PLANT.

For the Anna plant it is proposed to purchase an acre of land at Ware station so that a switch track may be laid for the delivery of coal and supplies at the pump house. To get a water supply, two plans are proposed: First, to sink a deep well forty feet in depth, fifty feet in diameter and wall it up tight. In the bottom of this well sink a number

of six or eight inch tube wells. The water will flow from these wells into the big well which will serve as a reservoir from which to pump; second, to sink a number of tube wells and connect them with suction pipe to the pumps, which, being placed ten feet below the surface, will have no difficulty in lifting the water from the twelve-foot level at which it is said to stand in the railroad wells.

Which plan to follow will be determined by the test wells which are first to be sunk to get accurate information as to the strata through which the points must go, the quality and quantity of the water.

The power house will have two boilers and a cross compound pump, so that either side or both may be operated at the same time. One boiler will be sufficient to furnish the steam so that the other will be in reserve.

A small cottage for the men in charge to live in must be erected. If the plant operates twenty-four hours a day, three men will be necessary; if sixteen hours, two men. If the plant is continuously operated it will be advisable to put in automatic stokers.

BOILERS AND STOKERS AVAILABLE.

For this plant there are now available two first class boilers of the required size and capacity at the Quincy Home for Old Soldiers. They were equipped with Greene stokers. They can be put in either for stoker or hand-firing. There are feed water heaters and probably enough steam pipe at the different institutions to make the purchase of such unnecessary. The State will have to buy a new pump and some new pipe fittings.

The pump house should be fire-proof and first-class in every particular.

A ten-inch spiral steel pipe line will convey the water to the hospital. The elevation will be about 250 feet and the pumps will operate against a head of 300 feet.

The cost of operating the plant, including maintenance and interest on the investment, will be between \$11.00 and \$12.00 daily.

It will be necessary to get the consent of the county commissioners to lay the pipe along the highway and from property owners to cross farms.

It is not likely that either will be difficult. Anna and Jonesboro citizens will give their assistance.

WATER OR REMOVAL.

This seems to be the last resort in the search for water. Unless the hospital can get water it will have to be abandoned. It is needless to attempt to go on with conditions as they are.

The bill carrying the appropriation should give the Board of Administration the power to condemn a right-of-way wherever amicable arrangements cannot be made to cross property.

The work on this project should commence at once. To this end it has been decided to prepare an appropriation bill carrying \$100,000.00 with emergency clause, or if not such clause, to get an assurance of the

passage of the bill so that the board may know that on July 1st it will have money with which to pay contractors. The work can then be inaugurated at once.

There is so much to be done that, at best, the plant cannot be completed and put into working order inside nine months.

There is to be made the final survey which no doubt will be different from that now in progress. The blue prints of the route, of the machinery, etc., must be made. The right-of-way is to be secured and the tremendous work of digging the ditches and laying the pipe will require months. At Ware the land is to be bought, the switch track laid, the test wells sunk and after them the permanent wells and the power house erected.

By beginning now and rushing the job it will be January 1st when the water is turned into the hospital.

FACING A SERIOUS SUMMER.

Hence the necessity of prompt action. We face a summer in which the last well may give out. To pass through another season like last summer affords no pleasant prospects to the superintendent, his employés, the patients and the State authorities.

Seven wells have been sunk on the hospital grounds without avail. One is 2,200 feet deep and is as dry as a powder horn. Others of the shallower wells have failed. The water which the last well furnishes has been condemned by the State Water Survey, as the worst it had analyzed from a deep well. Work the pump at a higher rate than it is operated, and mud is lifted.

A GENERAL INSPECTION.

It was gratifying to note on the general inspection of the institution the results of suggestions and criticisms made on the preceding visits.

The backgrounds were much neater in appearance. In fact, no criticism of them can be offered.

An immense amount of detail work has been done in the way of walling up broken openings in walls, pointing up the brick work, cleaning up the shops and grounds. The power house itself presented a picture of neatness that at once drew forth commendation. The floor, the boiler and stoker fronts and the bins were clean. Two new pumps have recently arrived and are being put into commission.

In the engine room the new unit, the big one, was working smoothly after repairs made necessary by some breaks in the cylinders. The next engine below recently blew out a head and is out of business, but the contract will be let this week to repair it, after which it will be as good as new. A small addition has been built to this room to make it possible to get around the big engine.

This machine has a capacity three times greater than the heaviest demands upon it, but is first-class in every respect. It was purchased and installed a short time before the Board of Administration went into office.

BETTERING THE WIRING AND LIGHTS.

A new electrician has been sent to the hospital and he is engaged in putting the wiring into better condition. A new feed wire has been laid from the power house to the annex. The lights in the corridors of this building are too dim and not numerous enough. It may be necessary to wire the building for a new circuit before additional lamps can be installed and a better quality of light obtained.

With the immense electrical capacity of the plant there should be plenty of light throughout all the buildings.

The well that is furnishing the bulk of the water has been enclosed in a new house. A hoisting engine, which the hospital had in hand, has been placed in the house, so that it is possible to pull the pump and make repairs within a very few hours.

This is an improvement since my last visit.

NEW PUMP HOUSE.

In the room adjoining the filter reservoir, the institution engineer and his helpers are now at work on the installation of new pumps in duplicate. One of the pumps will be electrically operated. The plan the hospital engineer has laid out has been approved by Mr. Pratt and will be in line with the new water plant.

The ice and refrigerating plant which was so much criticised in my last report looks like a different place.

The floors and machinery have been cleaned, the coils were free from their accumulations of mud, the joints have been closed up until there is absence of ammonia odors, and the condensers and engines were running smoothly.

The repairs in the cooling rooms which were found so unsatisfactory last September are nearing completion. There is still a condition of dampness that is undesirable but when the work has been completed and the building has been dried out there will be no further cause for complaint. The doors to the various rooms, however, will need rebuilding, as they have been swelled out of shape by the long continued dampness.

THE INSPECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

There has been a decided improvement in the hospital building. The fan system of ventilation is now in full running order and the air throughout the building is better than it was.

In this ward there were four cases of erysipelas, one of mumps, one senile dement in a state of anxiety causing him to moan continuously, against all of whom complaint was made by both me and Dr. Greene. There should be some other place for the erysipelas and mumps and the senile. The hospital is rendered unfit for operations of any kind by the presence of the erysipelas, and the old man must be a source of annoyance to all bed patients, especially those needing quiet.

The hydrotherapy was not in operation because there was no water.

The absence of this treatment was emphasized on many other wards by the presence of needs which were apparent even to untrained eyes.

A BABY BOY WITH HIP DISEASE.

There is a patient whose diagnosis has not been made. It is exhaustion or dementia praecox. She gave birth recently to a boy who is being nursed and cared for by the hospital force. The child has developed an abscess in one hip which has been operated but the chances of his living are poor. He is a bright looking baby but with such an affliction before him for life time, death in his babyhood would be merciful.

The most interesting case in the hospital is that of a man of about forty-five who has been suffering from paresis but who now seems to be on the road to recovery. There is at least a remission in the progress of deterioration.

BROTHER DIED IN THE HOSPITAL.

His brother died in the hospital about two years ago from the same disease. Both men stood high in their home community. Dr. Athon treated both of them for syphilis before he came to the Anna Hospital. In the case of the patient now under observation the infection occurred fourteen years ago. The man came to Anna laboring under grandiose delusions of immense wealth, made in the composition and sale of music. He was violent at times and exceedingly difficult to handle. Part of the time it was necessary to restrain him.

The ligaments of one knee are practically gone and it is with difficulty that he stands or walks. By holding to an attendant's arm with one hand and carrying a cane in the other, he is able to go about.

His physical condition was run down.

Above five weeks ago he was treated with 606. For a period there were no marked results.

He complained of some pain at times. His delusions continued and there were spells of violence.

CLEARS UP AND IMPROVES.

But three weeks before the day of this visit, he began to clear and since then he has steadily gained. Physically he has resumed normal condition. Mentally he is clear and his insight is perfect. He remembers all his delusions and all his acts and now admits they were very foolish and without basis of any sort. He has read everything he can get on 606 and has studied his own case with intelligence for a man without medical knowledge.

What the ultimate result may be, no one cares too predict but the hospital staff are very hopeful that the disease has been permanently arrested and that the patient may soon return to his home. Irreparable damage, it is admitted, has been done by the disease but if it has been arrested at this point he will be able to resume his business and carry it on intelligently.

A careful record is being kept of the case and both the Board of Administration and this commission will be advised of every change. Arrangements will be made also to keep track of him after he leaves the hospital.

A large room in the basement of the hospital has been fitted up by Miss Kennedy, the chief nurse, as a class room.

The annex was inspected on Monday evening before dark. The absence of water on the third floor and the dimness of the lights in the corridors have all been discussed in the foregoing.

LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN NEEDS.

The laundry was taken on Wednesday morning. The mangle is of ancient design and exceedingly dangerous because of its exposed cogs. That an accident has not happened has been due either to luck or extraordinary watchfulness on the part of attendants. An order that the cogs be covered at once was made. Another danger is that the packing may blow out at the point where the steam is carried into the machine. This is a very crude connection. It has blown out a number of times but so far no injuries have followed.

The kitchen and bakery in their temporary quarters could not be more inconvenient. They are, in fact, primitive. The floors are worn out, the steam connections leak, hot water floods the floors and while cookers are in use the kitchen is so full of vapor that a man six feet away cannot be distinguished. The need of a new kitchen is imperative.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MAIN BUILDING.

The woman's infirmary is crowded. The matron asks for a new floor that the linoleum may be removed and rugs placed on a waxed finish. This improvement will be possible after the first of July.

Throughout the main building there were apparent the changes for the better which have been made since last September. Much painting has been done. White lead and oil with a small amount of zinc and varnish to give the walls a washable surface have been used throughout the building.

The corridors are naturally dark because of their location but the white walls and woodwork, white ceiling with small green stripes for trimming, make an improvement which must be seen to be appreciated. The floors were found in excellent condition. A large amount of Brussels carpet has been laid through the centers of these corridors, adding greatly to the comfort of the employes and patients and to the appearance of the wards.

There are several floors yet to be furnished with these carpets and the delay will not be long.

We found a number of patients in restraint whose condition would have been modified by packs or baths but until the hospital has water it will be unnecessary to install the apparatus as proposed in the basement of each wing.

On the receiving wards considerable is being done with packs applied as the patient lies in bed. The results are good.

The woman's side is excessively crowded. Beds have to be made up each night on the floor and in many of the wards the corridors are filled full with them. The recommendation for a new building for females which will restore the balance unsettled by the erection of the cottage for male epileptics, is again urged.

The accident at Watertown, referred to in another part of this report, should be a warning against the food elevators at Anna and other hospitals where the old styles are still in operation.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR AMUSEMENT HALLS.

The amusement hall and chapel at this institution is located on the third floor. There are no fire escapes at the windows and the only exits are through the doors into the large areaway through which the elevator shaft passes. I believe this is a dangerous condition. Inasmuch as there are on one side of the wing in which this chapel is located the landings for a fire escape I recommend that the ladders be put in and that on the other side a similar escape be constructed.

COTTAGE FOR MALE EPILEPTICS.

In the cottage for male epileptics an ideal condition was found. The dormitories are models. Notwithstanding that the first floor dormitory is occupied by filthy classes it is kept immaculately clean. The walls have recently been painted white. There are green shades and white drawn curtains at all windows. The floors are scrubbed on the first floor but polished on the second.

The building is so constructed as to provide an abundance of light and air. The day rooms which are counterparts of the dormitory in size and general construction are located on the side opposite to the sleeping room. The dining room on each floor is located in the wing back of the center. These rooms ultimately should be laid with terrazzo floors.

The steam pipes are all suspended along the walls near the ceiling so that there is no danger of patients falling against them. Back of this building is a grassy enclosure where the patients spend their days when the weather is fit.

DAIRY HERD, MILK AND GARDENING.

An inspection of the dairy herd and barns was made. Both the new and the old barns were found in fine condition. The herd now numbers about ninety and is furnishing sufficient milk for the institution. The florist will continue the good work of gardening which was commenced last year. In his greenhouse he has an abundance of all kinds of flowers to set out as soon as the season will permit. The beds have been made and fertilized and the prospects are good for a floral display that will be worth the effort. The roof of the main part of the greenhouse needs

renewal and this will probably be done when the new repair appropriation becomes available. The need of the new water supply is felt by the gardener and florist. During the heated period they have to stand by and see their lawns and flowers wither and burn up.

The medical and nursing staff are both full and in my opinion rank very high in efficiency.

Here is a hospital with nearly 1,600 patients doing its work under the most serious handicaps. No water for the common necessities, all water for drinking purposes distilled, iced and carried to the wards by employes, a constant fight against typhoid, no hydrotherapy, no kitchen and bakery except a makeshift with ancient utensils, yet the superintendent and all employes, in a most commendable spirit of coöperation going ahead without complaint to make the best of what they have and to achieve some results.

I believe they are deserving of the commendation and congratulations of this commission.

ANNA WATER SEWER NUISANCE ABATED.

While we were at Anna, we received a request for a hearing from a committee of citizens and members of the city council of Anna, upon the question of abating the institution's open sewer. Among those who appeared were the mayor, several members of the council, and H. H. Kohn and other private citizens. They asked the board and commission to do what we could to secure a small appropriation with which to construct a septic tank to clarify the hospital's sewage. At present this sewage is carried into an open stream which runs through the eastern part of the city of Anna and along one of the public roads leading into that city. In the summer the odor is so offensive that the road is little used and the land owners along the stream complain bitterly.

If it were possible to bring action in courts against the State to collect damages no doubt many suits would have been started long ago on account of this nuisance.

The committee stated that Anna is now ready to take care of its sewage by means of a septic tank and they thought the State should coöperate with it either by joining with the city in the construction of the tank or by building one of its own. The cost of the tank will be in the neighborhood of \$2,500.00. There is no question that the people of Anna are right and now that they are taking care of their own sewage the State should abate the nuisance which it has been permitting at the hospital.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON FEBRUARY 15, 1911.

Chester State Hospital, February 15. With Dr. Greene, I made an inspection at night of this institution. It was his quarterly visit and my semi-annual. The hour of the inspection revealed some things which had escaped attention during day visits. One was the faulty wiring in the basement of the main building where workshops are located. The condition there is serious and steps have been taken already to place the wires in conduit. Throughout the building the wire is none too good but the defects in the basement are of such character as to demand immediate attention.

The expense of doing the work will not be great.

The installation of a filtering plant is in progress. This has been needed by all departments but most especially by the laundry and toilets where the raw river water has often been thick with sediment.

The kitchen and store room were in much better condition than they were on the occasion of my first visit on September 8, 1910.

There have been added to the kitchen equipment three large cookers, three small cookers and two copper urns. These supply a long felt want.

THE CELLS TORN OUT.

We were gratified to see that the ten cells which we had condemned on our visit of September 8, 1910, have been completely removed. The work was done by the patients and the material was stored for future disposition.

The walls of the room where they were have been painted white and it is now occupied as a small dormitory where quiet workmen sleep. This improvement is the most noticeable from the standpoint of pure humanity, made in the State institutions during the year. The place is now well ventilated and serves a good purpose.

THE NIGHT BUCKET.

The night visit also gave us a better idea of the night bucket as it really is when in operation. I can do no less than to repeat my criticism contained in the report of September 8, 1910. While the odors

were not so bad as I had expected to find them, the night bucket cannot be excused or justified. I am still of the opinion that it would be economy and humanity to employ enough night watches to accompany the cell inmates to the toilet rooms. In the dormitories the buckets can be done away with in either of two ways; toilets may be built in the dormitory, or the barred doors may be moved so that the men may go to the toilet rooms which stand just outside these wards. Either method would be inexpensive.

This change can be made at once and should not be delayed.

In the new prison at Joliet the cells will be provided with forced ventilation and all toilet facilities but it will be five or six years before the building will be ready for occupancy. In the meantime the Chester hospital should be made humane.

The corridors were clean in their white paint and the evidence of neatness and order was everywhere. The best sign of this was the orderly state in which each man had left his clothes in the aisle outside the cell door.

TO REMOVE MORE CELLS.

The superintendent suggested to us the removal of three cells on the top floor of the rear wing. Solid cells have been constructed around three sides of this building, the fourth side being a blank wall. Consequently the center of the room in which the men spend the day is almost totally dark. The removal of the three cells on one side will open three windows and make the room a little more pleasant.

One of the three cells is used for clothes. The other two are occupied by men who can sleep just as well on beds outside cells as inside.

Both Dr. Greene and I agreed with the superintendent that the removal of the cells would be most commendable and work no doubt has already commenced.

The food supplies were examined and approved with the exception of the new arrivals of dried apples. They were pronounced by Dr. Greene and Superintendent Anderson to be below the grade of the sample and were ordered returned to the shipper.

A REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SYSTEM ERECTED AT BLUFFS TO FURNISH WATER TO THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, EIGHTEEN MILES DISTANT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 20, 1911.

By re-reading of this report, you will find reference to a proposed investigation of the water plant installed near Bluffs on the Illinois River bottoms by a corporation known as the Jacksonville Water Company, to furnish water to the city of Jacksonville.

On this day, Judge Sherman, Dr. Greene and your secretary made the investigation, first visiting Jacksonville to get information as to conditions there, then going to Bluffs, eighteen miles further, by rail and walking one and three-quarters miles into the river bottoms to the pumping station and wells.

Jacksonville was in sore need of water. Its supply was limited and poor in quality. A corporation, the majority of whose stockholders live in the East, made a contract with the city to build a plant near Bluffs and to pipe the water to Jacksonville. The company guaranteed to deliver 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours on a test run to be made at a certain time, whereupon Jacksonville was to perform certain acts.

The company selected ten acres of land west of Bluffs along the Wabash railroad. It sunk a number of tube or driven wells seventy feet into the sand bearing stratum. A large well forty feet in diameter and forty in depth was constructed, to which it was proposed to siphon the water from the tube wells and from which to pump it into the mains.

To make a long story short, the plant was completed and the test made. The delivery of 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours was not accomplished.

The company contended that the plant was sufficient in capacity and that there was plenty of water. The failure to deliver, it held, was due to unforeseen defects which could easily be remedied.

The city, however, was not convinced, and it refused to give the company further opportunity or to perform its part of the contract.

The company said that it could find the obstacles and, if given reasonable time, could deliver the amount of water specified.

The city would not grant the extension but the company proceeded to put its plant into operation.

A new engineer was secured. He found that the pipe line needed a number of automatic air valves to prevent water hammers. Eighteen of

these were installed at the rises along the nineteen miles of pipe. Defects developed in the pumps, which were corrected by heavier castings. The chief difficulty, however, was found to exist in the scheme of delivery of water to the pumps. The siphon idea did not work in practice as well as in theory; so the big well was abandoned. The tube wells were hitched onto a suction pipe, buried thirty-six inches beneath the surface of the ground. Each well was placed on a "T" extending from the suction pipe and a valve interposed so that any well or wells may be cut off without disturbing the supply from the rest. The wells were connected up so that the two pumps in the power plant can be operated together or singly and can draw from either or both of the two suction lines.

The screens upon the bottoms of the well were found to be too fine for the quality of sand they had to contend with. All of them were pulled out and made coarser.

New wells were put down until there were fourteen in all, all seventy feet in depth.

The company then made its test and, according to its officers and engineers, had no difficulty whatever in delivering not only three millions but five million gallons of water a day without appreciably lowering the level of the water in the wells. Frequent demonstrations of this ability have been made, they say.

The power plant itself is a beautiful outlay. The loaded coal cars are pulled by cable power over a trestle into the bins direct from the company's switch track and dumped.

There are three 150 horse-power Erie water tube boilers, as good as the market affords. They are fired by the Jones Underfeed Automatic Stoker. The draft is forced. All the steam installation is first-class.

There are two monster three million gallon pumps, with all modern accessories, which may be operated together or singly. The mistake was made in not installing a pump of general manufacture so that parts could be secured without difficulty. Of the make adopted for this plant only a few have been made.

The plant is not running but the employes are on duty night and day so that it might be started on an hour's notice.

This condition has existed for more than a year. The issues involved are now in court.

We visited Mr. C. W. Brown, the engineer who completed the plant. He says he is no longer connected with the company but gave us all the information we wanted as to materials and difficulties. He said that the length of pipe line is between eighteen and nineteen miles. The character of the country traversed presents many more difficulties than are found at Anna. At one place the line swings around on a curve two miles from the straight line, to avoid hills.

Mr. Brown told us that spiral steel would not do—that is, we would be taking chances on it, because in certain earths corrosion is so rapid that he had known it to give way in two years. He recommends spiral wrought iron which he said he had used in many places on this pipe line. Ultimately the entire line will be of that material. In his estimation it would last and resist the elements.

No difficulty, he said, had been experienced in getting right-of-way. In places the line followed the road, but for the greater part of the distance crossed private property.

The lift and the friction are both greater than they would be in the proposed Anna plant.

The Jacksonville and Anna problems are almost parallel except that the Anna problem may be solved much easier. The characters of the source of supply are the same in both cases. The Jacksonville Company went to the bottoms of the Illinois river. The wells are about two miles beyond the bluffs and about two miles back from the river. The proposed source of the Anna supply is two miles beyond the bluffs and the same distance from the river. The characters of the crust through which the wells pass are different but there is no doubt of the abundance of water in both places.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE GENEVA STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON FEB. 27, 1911.

State School for Girls, Geneva, Illinois, February 27, 1911. With Mr. Rapp and Mr. Butts, members of the House Sub-committee on Appropriations. Spent half a day at the institution. Most of the time was devoted to the subject of appropriations.

Mrs. Amigh, the superintendent, insisted upon the inclusion in the bill of a sum large enough to construct a chapel or auditorium in which all the girls and all the employés may congregate for religious services or entertainment.

Mrs. Amigh had included in her estimate this building but the fiscal supervisor of the Board of Administration cut it out in favor of two new cottages.

It is manifest that the school cannot, at this session, get both the cottages and the auditorium. If the cottages are not provided, the school must cease taking girls, except as discharges leave the room available. Already the institution is crowded to the limits. In the main building sixteen girls are sleeping on the floor and the total population is greater than the normal capacity.

THE BETTER THING TO DO.

But it is, in my opinion, better to do all that is necessary for the education and reclamation of those girls already there than to take in more and more and be unable by reason of lack of facilities, to complete the work for which the school is maintained.

The auditorium is essential to the completion of this work. There are many arguments for its construction but the most forcible in my mind is the fact that its erection will release for gymnasium purposes the small building now used as auditorium.

To demonstrate the inadequacy of present facilities, the school was assembled in the so-called auditorium. While the structure is a ground floor building, it has only one main entrance and exit, opposite which is the stage. From this stage there is one small exit on each side, but for the practical purposes of filling and emptying the building there is only one way. The windows are high above the floor and would be use-

less in case of panic. To get all the girls into the building it is necessary to fill the aisles. The front row is against the stage and the back one against the rear wall. No room is left for employes or visitors.

If a new auditorium were constructed, this building would serve admirably as a gymnasium. At present time some work in physical culture is under way in it under the direction of the interne, Dr. Bridgeman, and its effects were noticeable in the improvement in the appearance of a class of girls who were just beginning their exercise last fall when I visited the school.

These girls, it must be remembered, all come to the institution in a run down physical condition. Many of them are hollow chested. None of them knows how to carry herself in walking. Just such physical exercise as a gymnasium will afford is essential to her development. It furnishes a form of exercise that is not included in the manual work in the domestic science departments or in gardens and on the lawns.

FAVOR THE AUDITORIUM.

I have assumed to take the liberty to favor the auditorium and the dropping from the bill of the two cottages until a later date, fully realizing that, if this is done, the doors of the school must be closed upon many a worthy applicant for admission but it will be much better for the State to turn out 100 girls finished, well developed, physically and mentally and equipped to fight their way than it is to furnish housing for 150 who can be only partially educated and trained and unsatisfactorily equipped for their struggles.

CAUSE FOR CRITICISM REMOVED.

By reference to my report of November 11, 1910, you will find certain criticisms of the condition of the new power plant and the attitude of the chief engineer. It is a pleasure to report that all the things complained of then have been corrected and that the engineer now appears to understand his responsibilities and duties in their true light. There was no waste of water, hot or cold, no escaping steam; the water tubes and steam guages had been cleaned and the fires in the furnaces were what they should be. The engine complained of on the first visit because it was minus a governor has been taken down and a new one installed. The old one is being remodeled for use in another place.

The superintendent made complaint that the coal furnished was too coarse for the stokers. This complaint was well founded but on inquiry of the Board of Administration, I found that the matter was in process of adjustment. It was also reported that the coal company had crowded the school with coal thereby running up demurrage. This I also found was in course of adjustment, there being some uncertainty at that time as to the responsibility.

THE SYSTEM OF LOCKING IN.

Work on the rebuilding of Fabyan cottage which was damaged by fire on the morning of November 23, 1910, was nearing completion. This cottage has probably by this time been occupied.

The health of the girls has been good during the winter. The hospital had but one patient who was suffering from a broken limb received as she fell from her window while attempting to escape.

We made an inspection of several of the cottages and family quarters in the main building and found conditions as to cleanliness and sanitation satisfactory. Particular attention was paid to the means of escape from buildings at night. The doors of the rooms occupied by the girls are controlled by electric push buttons in the cottage matron's quarters. The locks are simultaneously released by pushing a button. We found the devices in perfect working order but I seriously doubt the necessity of locking all ward rooms. It seems to me that it would be much safer to secure the main doors of the cottage and leave the individual rooms unlocked. It is not at all inconceivable that a fire might start in such a place or manner as to cut the current which controls the locking device. It would be better to equip the doors and windows with a burglar alarm system and leave the doors unlocked but closed at night; either this or the regulation jail lever control locking device which is as easily operated as the electric and much more reliable and safe.

Nothing has been done in this institution with "606" though syphilis is frequently found among the inmates.

It has been suggested that Dr. Morrow, head of the hospital, be permitted to go to Chicago to study the administration of this remedy. This is a matter on which I am not competent to make any recommendation.

If the medical members of this commission believe the suggestion worthy of recommendation, I will urge it at once upon the Board of Administration.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ST. CHARLES
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
FEBRUARY 27 AND 28, 1911.

St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, Illinois. Night of February 27 and morning of 28, 1911. With Mr. Rapp, an inspection of several cottages was made at night. The power plant, the dairy barns, the kitchen and bakery and gymnasium were seen at night.

Superintendent Adams explained his requests for appropriations to overhaul three of the farm cottages and to build a new kitchen, store house and bakery, all of which have been favorably mentioned in the report of November 10-11, 1910.

On the following morning the school and the manual industries were visited.

The health of the boys has been good all winter and the physical property was clean and orderly in every particular. Much work is being planned for the boys to do this spring and summer. Superintendent Adams expects to open new entrance into the grounds and to finish the scheme of landscaping in front of the Administration building, as explained in report of November 10-11, 1910.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON FEBRUARY 28, 1911.

Elgin State Hospital, February 28, 1911. With Mr. Rapp I spent a half day at this institution, making a hurried inspection of a number of the wards and outside buildings.

A Murphy stoker is being installed in the boiler-house under the one boiler which has been hand fired up to the present time.

Some progress has been made in picking up and cleaning out the refuse and piles of earth left in the back yards after the summer repair work. During our presence an alarm for fire drill was turned in from one of the wings of the main building. The reel has been equipped with new hose and the department has a new chief following the resignation of the old one after he had been caught writing anonymous letters to newspapers, employes and the superintendent of the institution attacking it and its management.

The fire pressure was not on, consequently we did not see how effective the department might be in fighting fire upon the roof of the main building. The fire plugs on the grounds of this institution are said to be vitally defective so much so, that fire pressure is not placed upon them at fire drills.

This is a condition that should not be permitted to exist. Every fire plug should be repaired at once, so that in fire drills the department would have the very essential aid of water in practice.

We can conceive of no greater calamity than a broken fire plug at a time of real danger and the more severe would be public criticism when it became known that for some time the plugs were recognized to be defective.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building on the extreme west line of the grounds is nearing completion and the superintendent is at a loss to understand to what purpose it should be put.

The capacity of the building is forty beds. The plans call for four bath and toilet rooms and in addition a complete outfit for hydrotherapy. The apartment in which the latter is to be placed appears entirely too small.

The building is not large enough for a receiving service for either sex. The proposition to place twenty females and twenty males in it is dangerous and cannot be approved. The institution has no hydrotherapy. The apparatus it is proposed to place in this building should, in my opinion, be put where it can be used to the best advantage; namely, in the main building where, instead of a limit of forty baths a day, it could afford from 95 to 100 treatments.

From "center" to this building is a distance of three blocks. Manifestly acute cases cannot be taken to it from their wards in the main building to receive this treatment.

If it is to be completed with all these toilet and bath rooms and the hydrotherapy in addition, it might be made a hospital for physically sick men. The building now used as a hospital for the men is poorly arranged and without modern facilities. The hospital on the woman's side is better in every respect. The present hospital for men could then be used for its original purpose, that of gymnasium.

The ultimate end of this new building is a matter for serious thought. The only way it can be made acceptable as a receiving service will be to enlarge it to capacity sufficient for such purpose. This could be done by adding wings at each end.

THE WORK OF REPAIR.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the need of general repair and overhauling of the physical plant of this institution.

The large amount of repair that has been done recently has scarcely made an impress. There is so much to be done and the means with which to do it is so limited that the task seems almost interminable.

In the attics over the power plant, kitchen and laundry, there is disorder and confusion of the very worst sort. The ridge of the roof of these buildings has broken in places and before long there will be general collapse.

In my opinion when repairs are made on this section of the institution at least two intersecting fire walls, with their openings protected by the heaviest metal or other fire resisting material, should be hung.

At the present time, should fire break out in the extreme end of the boiler house there would be nothing to break its progress and, under a north wind, would make direct for the "center." Long halls and passage ways, and flimsy drywood overhead construction would give the flames assistance that the best of fire fighting apparatus could scarcely resist.

Such a fire would not endanger lives but it would ruin valuable property and handicap the State in its care of its insane patients to a degree indescribable.

None of the State hospitals for insane is in such need of money for strictly repair purposes and in none of them is it so essential that the work of repair be begun with care and design for comprehensive results.

The progress of transforming the fourth floors of the intersecting wings into quarters for employes has been satisfactory and two of them are occupied and the other two will soon be ready.

THE INSTITUTION CROWDED.

Let me call attention again to the crowded condition of the hospital. It is densely populated. The greatest number of patients in its history has been reached. Since Dr. Wulgus took charge of the institution scarcely a year ago, the number of inmates has increased steadily and rapidly.

On both sides patients are sleeping on the floors. Wards originally constructed to care for twelve or fifteen patients now contain from thirty to forty.

The capacity of the hospital should not be increased but the State is forced to take care of the increasing number of adjudged insane and they are being jammed into institutions already overflowing. It is not contributing to the welfare of patients to herd them together as the State is herding them at Elgin.

In a former report, I recommend the erection at Elgin of several one-story brick buildings, on the order of the one described and now in use there, to take care of the surplus population. The cost of these structures is small and they serve admirably for certain classes of patients. Two which would take eighty patients off the main wards would relieve the situation immensely, but the old problem would present itself again; the places left vacant by the removals from the main wards would soon fill up from new commitments.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE KANKAKEE STATE
HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON MARCH
1 AND 2, 1911.

Kankakee State Hospital, March 1 and 2, 1911. On these two days, with Judge B. R. Burroughs and Dr. J. L. Greene of the State Board of Administration, I made an inspection of this institution.

The afternoon of the first day was spent at the farm colony where a new building is in process of erection.

The use to which this structure has been put has not been definitely determined but it is likely that working patients attached to the farm will be housed there. Brick, stone, steel and concrete are the materials of which it is being built.

It is one story with basement and will accommodate about seventy men. It forms three sides of a square and enclosed porches have been erected along the three sides facing the court, leaving the opposite windows unobstructed. In the pavilion facing west will be the day and dining rooms. The sleeping quarters will be in the two wings running east and west at right angles.

The food will be prepared in the farmhouse nearby and carried through a tunnel to the new building.

On the day of inspection the contractor had almost completed the walls and was preparing to start work on the roof.

It will probably be June 1st before the building will be occupied.

The farm cottage nearby was found in excellent condition as to cleanliness and neatness. I made a thorough examination of this building as it was my first visit to it.

Next we went through the barns and examined the stock.

The head farmer who was present was criticised by all for the filthy condition of the dairy cows. Mud and manure had accumulated in great cakes upon their sides and flanks until the weight alone must have made them uncomfortable.

This condition was ascribed to the fact that the bench on which the cow rests is too wide. Her droppings consequently fall where she must lie in them. Otherwise the dairy barn was good. The food was of special excellence. The herd which was practically wiped out a few years ago on account of tuberculosis is now nearing its proper size. When the young stock on hand come into milk the herd will be equal to the hospital demands. All the animals are of pedigreed stock.

By reason of the increase in the herd an addition to the barn is necessary and it is proposed at little expense to convert a shed which is serving the purpose of shelter. Much of the work can be done by the hospital employés and patients.

But for the objectionable condition in which we found the cows the entire farm colony, plant and equipment, including the animal life, was praiseworthy. Cholera some time ago made serious inroads upon the hogs but the stock is returning to its normal number.

There was a large amount of corn on hand; all the wagons, vehicles and farm implements had been sheltered during the winter and were in shape for the spring work.

The head farmer reported upon the success of his trip to the College of Agriculture in January when he took the two weeks popular course. He had paid attention particularly to the dairy. I am glad to be able to report a sincere enthusiasm on his part over what he had learned there and the practical way in which he had gone about putting the new ideas into operation.

One example will explain. He learned at the college how to weigh the milk of each cow each day and how to gauge her product by the quantity and quality of the food given her.

Immediately on his return to the institution he tagged each cow and weighed her milk daily making a record of it. Then he began feeding scientifically, giving each cow what her product indicated she should receive.

He reported that in one week there was an increase of 140 pounds in the milk of the herd and that at the time of our visit the increase had grown to be more than 400 pounds per week.

These are facts which all institution farmers should know and it is regretted that the State charity service has not now some method of intercommunication among the hospitals and institutions that the employés of each may know what all the rest are doing.

A sewer for the new building just described was a laborious undertaking, involving blasting a trench through rock for a distance of almost a mile. This work, however, was being done by patients, some of whom are very proficient because of experience in rock excavation gained during the last few years at this hospital.

On the second day we visited the cottages and wards. I found no cause for criticism as to cleanliness, good order and discipline. If there is anything in these lines commanding attention it was not apparent on the surface and is not to be found in a hasty inspection such as this was.

Improvements were in progress in the pump plant at the river. Here the machinery has been overhauled and freshly painted. The piping has been enclosed in new asbestos and arrangements have been made for new floors and for relining of the room and a new gallery overlooking the machinery.

Work was in progress in the main building on the men's side making a series of bath rooms which are much needed.

The new kitchen attached to the general dining hall is nearing completion. The floors are in and the plumbing is finished except in a

few details. Some of the equipment has been installed and has been in use. The rest was being set up. This will be the roomiest, handsomest, and probably the most up-to-date kitchen in the State institutions.

The work of making over the interior of the cottages proceeds slowly as the money available for this purpose is about exhausted. The chief end sought in all this work is more room, better light and ventilation. Without exception this has been secured in every instance.

The forest of chimneys which ornament (?) the cottages are deteriorating rapidly and the authority should be granted to remove them as rapidly as the work can be done. The bulk of these chimneys were regarded as necessary to ventilation at the time the cottages were erected. They are massive and homely and now after the ravages of time are becoming unstable and dangerous. There are probably enough bricks in the superfluous chimneys on these cottages to erect a large building.

A REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AT THE GENEVA STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MADE TO THE GOVERNOR, STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION AND STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON MARCH 25, 1911.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 25, 1911.

To the Members of the Commission:

The enclosed report and copy of correspondence will explain themselves.

In addition, let me say that the Board of Administration has committed itself to carry out these suggestions. A copy of this report was sent to Governor Deneen and a copy of it was left with Mrs. Amigh by the board with the comment that the board intended to carry into effect all the recommendations made.

The whip and the straight chair have been abolished by being destroyed. The "strong rooms" in the basements have been removed and abolished. Mild forms of restraint, such as soft leather wristlet and anklet have been left with Mrs. Amigh with permission to apply them to any girl who becomes unmanageable. The blanks for the reports of discipline are being prepared.

The reclassification is going to be a much more difficult undertaking, as it means a revolution of the fixed methods in which the superintendent believes, but I think it can be accomplished. It should be.

I have started an investigation of discipline in other institutions of like character in other states.

Much of the sensational matter printed about Geneva has been widely exaggerated but the very term "strong room," a picture of the straight chair and the description of the whip as a "raw hide" were calculated to give a very undesirable reputation to the management of the school, this notwithstanding no instances of actual brutality have been uncovered.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES OF ILL TREATMENT IN STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

March 20, 1911.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

SIR—The State Charities Commission upon its own motion has made a preliminary investigation of charges that girls at the Geneva State School have been brutally whipped and punished and otherwise mistreated by its officers and employés.

The accusations were contained in an affidavit made and sworn to by a former inmate of the school, Minnie Hobart of Rock Island.

Mr. H. S. Moore, Assistant Secretary of this Commission, was sent to the Geneva School to ascertain the facts in the Hobart case and to investigate the system of discipline and punishments prescribed by Superintendent Amigh.

Mr. Moore was joined by Mr. Charles Virden, sent by the State Board of Administration to the school for the same purpose, and Mr. William Moulton, chairman of the State Civil Service Commission.

A joint examination of witnesses was decided upon by them. Officers of the institution and girls who were inmates were sworn and questioned.

A verbatim copy of the testimony and of letters written to Superintendent Amigh by P. H. Wells, attorney representing Miss Hobart, are included with this testimony and appear as part of this report.

Mr. Moore has made the following report to this Commission:

"March 18, 1911.

Mr. A. L. Bowen, Executive Secretary Charities Commission, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to your directions I left Springfield at midnight Monday, March 13, 1911, for the purpose of investigating certain charges published in various daily newspapers against the management of the State Training School for Girls at Geneva, Ill., for the alleged barbarous treatment of Minnie Hobart, a former inmate of said institution.

Your representative arrived at the above named institution at about 10:00 o'clock, Tuesday morning, March 14th. Mr. William Moulton, representing the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Charles Virden, representing the Board of Administration, were also present.

We immediately proceeded to make an investigation of the charges, as stated in the foregoing.

The records of the institution show that Minnie Hobart, age 14, was committed to the State Training School for Girls at Geneva on September 14, 1908, by the County Court of Rock Island County on the charges of delinquency.

The statement in the newspapers that Minnie Hobart said that she received a severe whipping about seven months after she was admitted into the institution, with a piece of rubber hose and which was witnessed by Emma Peterson, is not borne out by the records, as the records of the institution show that Emma Peterson was admitted into said institution on December 2, 1909, or seven months after the alleged whipping of Minnie Hobart. Further, all evidence in the case shows that rubber hose has never been used in the institution for corporal punishment.

The officials of the institution under oath state that they have no knowledge that Minnie Hobart had ever been whipped while an inmate of said institution. She was paroled to Mrs. J. H. Nance, Aurora, August 16, 1910, and left there for home March 7, 1911. Was nearly seven months with Mrs. Nance.

The statement that Georgiana Lafferty counted 130 blows given Minnie Hobart is denied under oath by Georgiana Lafferty who further stated that she never knew that Minnie had ever been whipped.

A stenographic copy of the evidence taken in this case is attached hereto and becomes a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Assistant Secretary."

From this report of Mr. Moore and from my own observations since my appointment as executive secretary of the State Charities Commission, and from a lengthy conference with Mrs. Amigh, I desire to make the following recommendations:

First—That the "strong rooms" in the basements of the main building and of two of the cottages be abolished at once.

In a report of an inspection of this institution made on Nov. 11, 1910, I condemned these "strong rooms." Imprisonment in them I do not regard as brutal in any event, or too severe in many of the cases which require discipline. The basements are light and well ventilated. They have cement floors. They have been clean on every inspection I have made and I have never found any evidence of vermin either in them or in the "strong room."

But in the event of a fire in one of these buildings especially in the night, the girl in this room would most likely be overlooked or forgotten. If the fire should be in the basement it probably would be impossible to rescue her. Because of this danger I have favored the abolishment of these rooms.

Second—The abolishment of the "straight" chair and the leather whip. Neither of these forms need be severe or unreasonable, but it is possible for them to be made the means of punishment which humanity would seriously object to.

Third—That complete, permanent discipline records be kept at the institution and that each punishment be made a matter of record and a copy sent at once to the Board of Administration at Springfield. The blank for this report should be drafted by the board.

Fourth—That no punishment be inflicted by the aggrieved party, that no punishment be inflicted in the cottages, that no girl shall be punished on the day her offense is committed, and that there be witnesses present, one of whom shall be a member of the hospital staff, and if the girl desires it she may ask an employé to attend her as her friend, and that no punishment whatever be administered without the superintendent's written consent.

Such a system of reports and of administration of discipline would never leave the officers of the institution in that state of uncertainty where "I do not remember" or "I cannot recall" is the best answer they can give to questions of critics.

You will note from the evidence that the officers of the school swear that they do not recall that Miss Hobart was punished. They think she was not. The girl says she was. If there were records, such as described, questioners could be intelligently and positively answered.

The report blanks should be full. They should set out the complaint in full, the name of the complainant or aggrieved party or both, the discipline decided upon, the method of its imposition, the hour at which it was imposed and names of the witnesses.

I do not believe that this institution can be managed without a definite code of discipline. Corporal punishment may continue to be necessary in rare cases.

In respect to the treatment they should receive, many of these girls should be regarded much as the insane are. They are not responsible for many of their actions, hence it becomes as inhuman to corporally punish them as it would be to whip an insane man to subdue his violence or compel him to behave himself.

I do not intend to intimate by these remarks that brutality has been practiced at this school. I cannot conceive of Mrs. Amigh acquiescing in any such act by any such employé. Her work at this school has been of a type entitled to the adjective "wonderful" in its results.

The school is recognized the world over as a successful institution and Mrs. Amigh stands among the very leaders in this work. The investigation which has been made, the testimony attached to this report and the testimony taken by others (among them Dr. J. L. Greene and Mr. Frank Whipp) all deny the sensational statements made by Miss Hobart and several other girls. Mrs. Amigh's own statement that no girl has been punished with a hose or more severely than she would punish her own child will readily be accepted by the public who are familiar with her work and integrity, but I cannot overlook the evidence that the system of discipline and punishment at Geneva has been haphazard and without definite order, therefore leaving the way open to hostile criticism. It is possible in her absence or unknown to her for this lack of system to be made the way to abuse.

Modern conception of treatment of delinquents minimizes severity of discipline. Absence of restraint and freedom of action may sometimes result in escapes and abuses of confidence but the beneficial effects of such system upon the great majority is considered of more importance than the mere prevention of a few escapes.

I have therefore recommended the reduction of corporal punishment to the very minimum and the abolishment of those forms of restraint that have no better effect upon the sane than upon the insane. These things are no longer found in the hospital for insane. I do not believe they are necessary in the schools for boys and girls.

As a substitute for what I recommend be abolished I urge the infusion of more of the spirit of youth into the school. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; so does it make a dull girl of Mary or Martha or Jane.

In the first place all girls who arrive in this school should be placed in the hospital building which should become a high-class reception service. Here they should undergo a most careful medical examination to determine their physical condition as to infectious diseases. They should be left there long enough to assure the hospital staff that they have either fully recovered or that they have not been tainted. Those who are suffering from blood infection should receive the latest approved and assured treatment that recovery may be prompt.

From the receiving cottages they should be sent to cottages according to a different classification than that which exists at present.

In the matter of classification we can learn much from the insane hospitals. I believe it is a mistake to place one or two incorrigible, vulgar, fighting girls in a cottage with thirty or forty others who may be more quiet in their dispositions. The bad girl will soon corrupt all the better. My idea is that the girls should be classified according to their character, disposition, conduct and tendencies; the quiet by them-

selves, the violent by themselves, the vicious by themselves, and those who have made progress and are candidates for discharge or parole, by themselves.

As an evidence of progress certain girls have made, the windows of their cottages should be without screens and the doors should be left unlocked; they should have the freedom of home life.

A system of rewards for good behavior and meritorious conduct and work is more necessary in a code of discipline than a formidable array of punishments that only sting and pain the flesh and often harden the heart and arouse the spirit of rebellion, hence the value of privilege, won by merit that inspires the confidence and sympathy of others.

With such a classification I believe that discipline would be more readily administered with less friction.

This problem solved, attention should be given to a more rational division of the girls' time.

The exuberance of the healthful, natural spirit of youth cannot be expended entirely in work. Some of it should find expression in play; otherwise it will break out in undesirable form. A girl's employment should be a well balanced ration; certain hours for manual work, certain hours for physical exercises such as drill, marching, Swedish movement and the like and certain hours for outdoor sport. A croquet grounds and a tennis court should be laid out in the rear or front of each cottage.

The grounds afford excellent opportunity for a golf course. No game brings out the better elements of emulation or permits of such free, healthful exercise of muscle and limb.

To excel in athletic games and sports would key them to that natural tension of excitement without which youth is a dreary waste.

In addition to the garden and lawn that the girls of each cottage care for, there should be the poultry pen, not necessarily nearby, but each group of girls would find enjoyment in such a pen and keen rivalry would be aroused in their efforts to improve it.

I am also of the opinion, expressed in the report of the inspection of Nov. 11, 1910, and again on Feb. 27, 1911, that along with the teaching of the old ways of doing housework, there should be taught the new ways. The course of study and instruction both in the school and in the manual training is too narrow. It is not enough that a girl should know how to wash over a board or iron with a stove-heated iron upon a table. Laundry work is now done on a large scale with machinery.

The girl who seeks a position in a hotel or public institution or a restaurant, is not fit to earn the best wages or do the most efficient work who has learned only the old ways of washing, ironing and cooking, sweeping and the like.

There is need also in this institution for instruction in other lines than those of household duty. Stenography, typewriting, salesmanship, bookkeeping, accounting and many other subjects appeal to girls today. It may be true that a majority of the girls do not care to enter these branches but we simply theorize when we make this assertion. Let these subjects be introduced and we shall see how many of the girls will strive to prepare themselves for such employment.

I believe that the school is entitled to a good gymnasium.

The majority of girls who enter it are in poor physical condition. They are stooped, hollow chested, gangling and awkward in their gaits, which would be corrected by gymnasium exercise and in no other way, but in the absence of such a building, much can be done outdoors even in the winter season.

In my report of Feb. 27, 1911, I advised changes in the system of locking in at night.

The electrically controlled locks on the sleeping rooms are not reliable. I do not consider it safe to lock each girl's room at night. The doors might be closed and the electric system changed to an alarm which would sound in the matron's room when a girl attempted to leave her room. The cottage entrances could be secured and I believe this would be sufficient restraint except possibly on the cottage occupied by the incorrigibles.

[COPY.]

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.
SPRINGFIELD.

March 22, 1911.

Mr. A. L. Bowen, Executive Secretary State Charities Commission, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MR. BOWEN—This board is in receipt of a copy of your report to Governor Deneen in the matter of the complaint against the management of the Geneva School for Girls, together with your recommendations therein contained. This was read in full at a meeting of the board held this day.

The board wishes to express its appreciation of the manner in which you have handled the matter and we thank you for all of the suggestions concerning the administration of the school. Practically all of them are now under consideration and all will be carried out at no distant date.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION,

By J. L. GREENE.

JLG R

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE JACKSONVILLE
STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
APRIL 5, 1911.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 5, 1911.—Inspection of new home for nurses and attendants now nearing completion.

The solution of the problem of housing nurses and attendants will soon be reached at the Jacksonville State Hospital. The new building authorized by the last General Assembly will be ready for occupancy within a few weeks.

It not only solves the problem at Jacksonville but it points to the solution of the same problem in every other State institution where employés are now compelled to sleep next door to their jobs.

The new building is at present only a half building. The other half, to complete the design, it is hoped, will be authorized by the present General Assembly. The half now about completed has been arranged for the female employés. The other half, yet to be constructed, will be exactly like it and will be finished for the male employés.

The building will be large enough to accommodate all of the nursing and attendant forces.

The half soon to be occupied will take care of about 130 women and will release room on the wards for about 150 patients.

The structure is one of the most attractive architecturally among all of Illinois' institutional buildings.

It faces north, looking out over the wide expanse of lawn of the hospital grounds between the wing of the main hospital building on the east and the infirmary, tuberculosis colony and hospital annex on the west.

It has been constructed of red pressed brick with red joints, wide overhanging eaves, and a lighter red tile roof with semi-dormer windows on the third floor.

When completed the building will form three sides of a square.

Standing in the center of the square is the large kitchen connected by covered corridors with both sides of the building.

The north pavilion facing the lawn will be occupied on the first floor by dining rooms, each sex having its own, but both being served from the same kitchen. That part already completed contains the dining room for the women. The ceiling is beamed in antique oak. The pillars have been enclosed in antique oak and the walls paneled in the

same material to a distance of six feet from the floor. Casement windows on both the north and south sides afford a floor of light and cross ventilation. The walls will be tinted in appropriate colors. The floors are of oak polished. Two floors above the dining room are divided into quarters arranged along both sides of a corridor. These rooms are larger than the others and have private lavatories. Those rooms intended for two are equipped with two closets; those for one have only one closet.

The wings extending south at right angles are three stories high and are devoted to quarters exclusively. On each floor there are bath and toilet facilities of the most modern pattern. The floors of the bath departments are of terrazzo. The floors of the corridors and rooms are of hard maple polished. The wood trim is selected antique yellow pine. At the south end of these wings are stairs leading to the first floor where there is a rear entrance and exit.

All the rooms are light and airy and big enough either for one or two, according to the design.

The basement has been concreted. It has an abundance of light and ventilation. A portion of it will be used for storage, a portion for private laundry and another portion for storage of vegetables.

The kitchen, with serving rooms between it and the dining rooms, will be equipped with modern appliances of every character needed in such a department.

The building will be lighted by electricity, all wires being in approved conduit and switches in metal boxes, heated by steam and finished with hot and cold water.

Each side will have its own entrance from a small stone pillared veranda. The vestibule has been laid in terrazzo and finished in pine. Directly in front of the doors are the stairs leading to the second floor, to the right the dining room and to the left the corridor of the quarters.

In the rear of the building it is proposed to lay out a formal garden.

The front lawn will be ornamented with flowers and shrubs.

Throughout the workmanship and material appear to be of the best and there is every indication that the State has gotten full value.

Workmen are making progress on the construction of the new greenhouse, something which has long been needed at this institution. The ornamental front has not yet been commenced.

The hospital at this institution is awaiting upon new appropriations for completion.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON APRIL 17, 1911.

Peoria State Hospital, April 17, 1911.—I visited the Peoria State Hospital on this day to make a general inspection and to visit a recent admission whose family had asked for information concerning him.

Much progress in every direction has been made at this institution since my last visit on Oct. 2, 1910.

Screens have been placed upon the cottages occupied by acute and violent patients. There has been a reclassification and rehousing among the chronic insane on the "C" row cottages which appears to me to be for the better of all concerned.

On this occasion I did not have time to make a detailed inspection of all the buildings and wards, but those in which I was have polished floors and I was informed that every floor in the institution has been so treated.

However much some may admire the scrubbed floors, I cannot but express my preference for the polished wood. There can be no question of the improvement in appearance of a place of habitation whose floors have been changed from a soapy white to a finished surface.

In the "C" cottages, the pillars supporting the top floors were formerly surrounded at the base by circular fixed settees. These have all been torn out, not only improving the appearance of the day rooms but also bettering the sanitation.

I have no doubt the assertion is true that under these benches masses of filth were found, consisting of the dust and washings from the floor itself and the accumulations of the filthy patients who had used them.

The stairways have been improved with oil and polish.

The dining rooms of the "C" cottages, which I saw, were in cleaner and neater condition than on October 2, 1910.

Dr. Zeller continues to object to the screens. He also criticizes severely the walking of patients about the grounds. His argument is that it is an aimless occupation. This is true, but the institution and the State affords these people no shops or outside work. I certainly cannot see how physical exercise of patients walking, aimless though it may be, can injure them or the reputation of the State.

It would be far better to give them employment and amusements but this has not been furnished, hence walking must relieve somewhat

the monotony which outside work and shops are designed to alleviate.

The little frame building for tubercular patients has been completed and occupied. The superintendent has planned to use it for terminal cases. It will accommodate twelve on each side. It is a very complete building with its quarters for nurses. Its bathing and toilet facilities are first class in every particular.

Patients in the tent colonies appeared to be contented and doing well.

Since my last visit, the new dining hall of which I have spoken has been occupied. Superintendent Zeller and Dr. Cohn have disagreed over the disposition of this building. The former has wanted it used as a dining hall, the latter as an amusement hall and gymnasium.

Dr. Zeller has finally won out. It has been arranged to seat 700 patients. Those in the "A" and "B" cottages and the patients from the "C" cottage nearest congregate in this hall.

It is not difficult for patients from "A" and "B" rows to reach this dining hall and those from the one "C" cottage are able to walk and the distance is not too great. The original plan to bring all of the "C" patients to this center would probably have failed.

The last patients have been removed from the officers' and attendants' dining tables in the domestic building. This is commendable.

The domestic building was in excellent condition.

I examined the flour and the bread. No criticism could be made of either. The bakery has installed a biscuit mould and cutter which makes it possible to furnish all patients with fresh bread of this character.

The biscuits for the evening meal were examined and found to be of excellent quality, in every way fit for men and women to eat.

The new receiving cottage for women after long delays is now in use, but not to full capacity. The hydrotherapeutic fixtures were being installed. In the original plans the pipes and outlets were placed in wrong positions. This necessitated new plans and considerable plumbing which has now been completed and the workmen were setting up the appliances on this day.

Much of the furniture for this cottage has been improvised, I might say. It has been collected from various parts of the institution and is not in harmony with the rest of the building. The walls have not been tinted but will be during the summer. The grading outside has been completed but the cement walks have not been laid and there is still no evidence of grass, both of which it will be the duty of summer to supply.

I visited also the hospital for men and the receiving cottage for men.

No restraint was found on any of these wards. I have the word of the superintendent that for three months there was not a case of restraint in the institution but that recently one male patient had been subjected to cuffs. The superintendent criticised the imposition of so mild restraint in this instance.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of a large sum of money last fall in rebuilding the boiler plant, many of the cottages suffered from cold during the winter. The system of mains is responsible for a part of the trouble. The water was delivered to the mains hot enough for all

purposes but despite everything that could be done water hammers formed, cold slugs would get into the mains and would stick and would prevent the movement of hot water.

It was necessary to erect stoves in some places.

One day a cottage would be cold and the next extra hot. It was so throughout the institution. The only solution appears to be a complete change from hot water to steam as a heating supply.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION BY THE INSPECTOR OF
INSTITUTIONS OF THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR
INSANE, APRIL 10-14 AND MAY 4-5, 1911.

Cook County Hospital, April 10-14, May 4 and 5, 1911. Cook County Hospital for Insane, known as Dunning, is in a low state of repair and a disorganized condition of administration.

Anticipating the early transfer of the institution from county to State control, the county authorities have not been vigilant in repairs or administration. Many abuses have crept in which will require the best efforts of the State authorities to root out while the physical condition of all buildings and wards demands extraordinary expenditures to bring them up to the standard set for State hospitals and institutions of the charitable group.

The institution is crowded far beyond the extreme limits of its capacity. With some 2,500 patients present, there are at least 400 who cannot be properly accommodated with beds and adequate air space. The wards are therefore stuffy and in many cases ill smelling. The overcrowding is especially serious because the ward buildings are provided with no artificial and in many places with very poor natural means of ventilation.

SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION.

If there is a system of organization and administration it is little understood by employes. There is probably a theory of administration but from all indications and from all that could be learned from employes it is not, in fact, in practice.

The organization of the staff is indefensible. It is without a chief as that term is understood. The character of the men composing it is not a consideration here and no effort was made to inquire into that phase, for the simple reason that even the highest skill in medicine and treatment would be of little value on a staff that is without head or aim.

There was found a wide divergence of opinion among physicians as to their duties. Staff meetings consist of reporting accidents and trivial affairs on the wards; of scientific research there is little or none.

The system of reporting accidents and ordering restraint is crude. From the best information secured it is noted that order or consent for restraint are given by a physician to a nurse orally. The following

morning a report is made by the nurse of the restraint. The physician who authorized it is expected then to sign it. Such a system cannot be countenanced because it leaves the way open for many evils.

The same is true as to the administration of medical restraint. There is general confusion about this. No unanimity of statement as to the drug used could be secured. One physician said he used chloral.

Another denied that this drug was permitted and another said he used a mixture of chloral and something else. Restraint is practiced to an alarming degree, seventy-five patients being found in one day in this state. There is confusion in the classification of patients and of employes.

CONFUSION AMONG EMPLOYES.

The term "nurse" and "attendant" interchange to such a degree that there is, practically, no distinction between them. The institution is without a head nurse and the training school is in a state of innoxious desuetude.

Patients are scattered about with little respect to their condition or their surroundings. The receiving service is lax and indefinite. On wards supposed to be for quiet patients will be found one or more disorderly, violent patients, who properly belong to another ward.

In short the wards are in such disorder as to classification that a fair description cannot be given.

PATIENTS POORLY CLOTHED.

Wards and buildings were found as clean as it would be possible to make them under the circumstances. Patients, however, were poorly clothed. There are some rules as to bathing and bathing days but how strictly they are enforced the inspector could not determine. She was informed also that the water is changed for each patient.

RE-OPENING OLD INFIRMARY.

The strongest opposition should be exerted to prevent the re-opening of the old abandoned infirmary building for the occupancy of insane patients. Work has already begun to arrange certain portions of this unspeakable old trap for such people. The structure is not fit for human habitation and no reasonable amount of money will make it so. To insure the permanent abandonment of the building it should be removed.

SERIOUSLY NEED REPAIRS.

All buildings in the hospital group are in serious need of paint, both interior and exterior. The whole institution is rundown, roofs are leaking, guttering has rotted out, woodwork, furniture and furnishings appear dilapidated.

Little was found to criticise in the cold storage plant. The air was good and the meats and other edibles appeared to be fresh and in good condition.

The kitchen was clean and orderly but the methods of preparing food and distributing it cannot be commended.

The garden, consisting of one hundred acres, is a redeeming feature. According to reports of the superintendent more vegetables are produced than the hospital consumes and large quantities are sent to Oak Forest infirmary.

Hydrotherapy was found in practice in a listless manner. The hospital for physically sick and the acute did not commend itself to the inspector as properly organized and conducted.

EMPLOYMENT, RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Something is done in the way of employing patients but, as is the case in all hospitals of this character, there is not enough employment for all who are able to work.

The result is a large number of idle men and women who would be better contented if they had something to do.

Recreation and amusement are not provided in sufficient quantity though an effort is made with weekly dances and some athletics. A moving picture machine will be installed soon.

The institution under the management of the State will be expensive because of the limited amount of ground which renders it impossible to produce the milk required and because of the absence of water which makes it necessary to buy from the city.

The hospital should have not less than 1,500 acres, whereas its total holdings for garden, buildings and grounds are about 200 acres.

A large number of exhibits, including blue print plans, copies of blanks, rules and regulations, have been filed in the office of the commission for reference.

THE INSTITUTION IN DETAIL.

The Dunning Cook County Institution is located about ten miles from the court house at Chicago, within a 210 acre enclosure. The entrance gate is at the southeastern corner of the grounds. An attractive three story brick building—the hospital for the insane who require physical treatment, is near the entrance. West of the hospital is a dilapidated brick building—the infirmary—also three storied, which was formerly occupied by paupers, who have been transferred to Oak Forest. Keeping on the main walk, which extends in a northerly direction, one reaches a four story brick structure—the main building—in the center of which is located the administration wing where the superintendent, the recording clerk, and the doctors have their offices. South of the administration wing are the general wards for insane females; north, are the general wards for insane males. West of the offices are apartments in the main building for the superintendent, doctors and employes. The general dining room for patients lies south of the central wing and west of the female wards. At the west end of the main building is the power house which is connected by the bakery with the main building.

A short distance north of the main building is the detached ward, the so-called "D. W." building, a brick structure of two stories. Immediately west of the D. W. building is the Amusement hall, a two story brick building which has club rooms for employes and a workroom for patients on the first floor and a general hall with a stage at the north end on the second floor.

West of the Amusement hall is a building, the first floor of which is used for a drug store and a general store; the second floor for employes rooms.

North of the "D. W." building are the cottages, nine in number, five of them west of a well kept boulevard, three of them east and one of them at the north end of the boulevard. East of the cottages is a two story brick building known as the Pavilion building which has a north and a south wing, a connecting wing and an enclosed court. This building is occupied by male patients.

The lake, the baseball grounds and several tennis courts lie east of the buildings noted.

The farm cottage, barns, stable, chicken-house, etc., lie directly west of the main building at a distance of about one-quarter mile. One hundred acres are used for truck gardening.

The group of buildings for tuberculous are about a quarter of a mile west of the hospital building.

The laundry is located a short distance west of the main building.

The greenhouse is directly south of the laundry.

The morgue is directly north of the infirmary.

GENERAL FEMALE WARDS.

The general wards for females are located in the south section of the main building which is thirty-two years old. Immediately adjoining the office section are the so-called short female wards, A 3 on the first, B 3 on the second, C 3 on the third and D 3 on the fourth floors. Each of these wards has seventeen rooms about 7x10 feet, for patients, a dormitory 16x30 feet, a toilet, bath-room, and four rooms for nurses.

These rooms are located on either side of a 16 foot corridor extending north and south, which is used as a living room. At the center the corridor is widened, opening out upon an eastern porch enclosed by a steel mesh. The porch is provided with outside iron stairs.

A 3 has fifty-two patients, one day nurse. One night nurse covers this and an adjoining ward. Flowers, pictures, curtains, rockers, and table covers brighten the living room. No patients are restrained on this ward. At night eight patients come from an adjoining ward to sleep on mattresses placed on the floor. These patients are taken for daily walks; during the summer much of the day is spent out of doors.

B 3 has sixty-one patients, two day and one night attendants. Twelve women sleep on the floor. There is a dining room at the northeast end of this ward where most of the patients eat.

C 3 has forty-nine patients, two day and one night attendants. Nine sleep on the floor. Some of the patients on this ward are violent; most of them are quiet.

D 3 has sixty patients, two day and one night attendants. There are various classes of patients on this ward; a few are violent. All eat in a ward dining room. There is a piano on this ward.

South of the group of wards already described are A 2, B 2, C 2, D 2 on the first, second, third and fourth floors, respectively. Each ward extends north and south, has a dark central corridor 16 feet wide, 18 rooms, each 7 feet wide and 12 feet long for patients; two dormitories, one 18 by 16 feet and one 17 by 16 feet; five rooms for nurses, a toilet bath and linen rooms.

The corridor widens on the east side, opening out upon an enclosed porch which has outside iron stairs.

At the south end there is a sun porch, entirely open on the first floor but enclosed on the other three.

There are fifty-two patients in A 2; one day nurse. Seventeen patients sleep on the floor. No restraint is used on this ward. All patients go to the general dining room. A lounge, rockers, pictures, flowers and a piano give a home-like appearance to the living room.

Sixty-six untidy, old and feeble patients live on ward B 2. There are two day and one night attendants. Twenty-five women sleep on the floor. As on the other wards, two cots are placed in the bed rooms which have one window each.

These patients eat in a ward dining room situated east of the central corridor.

The art teacher conducts a class here for thirty-five patients for three hours each morning; most of her pupils come from other wards.

C 2 has fifty-two patients, two day and one night attendants. Nine women sleep on the floor. No restraint is used on this ward. Many of these patients go outside during the day to work.

D 2 is a ward for epileptic women; many of them are violent. There are sixty-six patients, two day and one night attendants. Ten patients sleep on the floor. All who live here eat in the ward dining room.

Connected by doors with A 2, B 2, C 2 and D 2 at their south ends are A 1, B 1, C 1 and D 1 wards which extend east and west. Each ward has a corridor extending east and west; this corridor, used as a day room, is well lighted by the sun which streams in through the many windows on the south side. Each ward is about fifty feet long, only half the length of each of the wards extending north and south.

There are eight rooms 7 by 15 feet for patients, a dining room, an attendant's room, linen closet, bath and toilet rooms on each ward. At the west end is a screened porch with fire escape.

A 1 on the first floor has thirty-four patients, two day and one night attendants. Restraint is used on this, which is a violent ward. All inmates eat in the ward dining room.

The sleeping rooms are on the north side; each room has two beds and but one north window. As many of these patients, when disturbed, are placed in their rooms during the day, and it is unfortunate that sunnier rooms are not provided. This ward is so crowded that some of the patients go to other wards to sleep. As they are violent patients, this is a particularly unfortunate situation.

Most of these inmates are taken to walk two hours each day. A few of them attend art classes.

B 1 on the second floor has thirty patients, two day and one night attendants. There are violent and suicidal cases on the ward. Some of them get no outdoor exercise save that which they take in the screened porch at the west end of the ward. All patients eat in the ward dining room. During the day of inspection many of the women were making aprons, doilies, laces, etc.

C 1 on the third floor has thirty-four patients, three day and one night attendants. This is the female receiving ward. As there are but eighteen beds on the ward, the remaining sixteen are taken to other wards at night. One patient was restrained with camisole at the time of inspection. All inmates eat in the ward dining room.

D 1 on the fourth floor has thirty patients, two day and one night attendants. Eight women sleep on the floor. This is a violent ward. At the time of inspection five were restrained with camisoles. Some of them do not get off the ward for exercise; they are allowed free access to the screened porch. All inmates eat in the ward dining room. Sewing, mending, etc., is done on the ward. No one goes outside to work.

RECEIVING ROOM.

The receiving room for female patients is in the basement, below the general wards. There is a shower bath, a tub, in a small room where the patient is washed and combed. The examining room adjoins the bath room.

GENERAL MALE WARDS.

The male wards in the main building lie immediately north of the offices. A 4 on the first, B 4 on the second, C 4 on the third and D 4 on the fourth floors are alike in construction. Each ward has eighteen rooms about 8 feet wide and 10 feet long for patients, a dormitory about 16 by 30 feet, two attendants' rooms, a dining room which is, in some cases, used as a dormitory; a toilet, bath room and closets; a porch with wire cage and iron stairs at the north extremity.

A 4 has dark central corridor 16 by 115 feet, extending north and south with rooms on either side. As there are fifty-three patients who occupy this corridor as a living room, the air often becomes very foul. There are three day and one night attendants. Violent, suicidal and a few epileptic cases are confined on this ward. Eleven patients sleep on the floor. At the time of inspection four patients were restrained with leather cuffs and muffs; one man was locked in a seclusion room which was ill ventilated. Quieting medicine is given on this ward at night when ordered by the doctor.

Most of these patients eat in the ward dining room. A few of the filthy men are bathed on this ward; most of them are taken to the general bath room.

B 4 is a male receiving ward. There are forty-two patients, three day and one night attendants. All inmates eat in the ward dining room.

C 4 is a male receiving ward with forty-two patients. One man sleeps on the floor. The dining room on the ward is used by all patients.

D 4 is a ward for violent and noisy men. There are fifty-five patients, three day and one night attendants. Twenty-one men sleep on the floor. All inmates eat in the ward dining room. One man was restrained with a leather bracelet at the time of inspection. The men's clothes on this ward were especially ragged. One man who has epileptic spells is confined on this ward.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL WARDS

The male and female wards in the main building are all overcrowded. As twelve of the sixteen wards in this building have dark central corridors extending north and south which have no artificial ventilation, the air is in many cases impure.

The male wards, in addition to being dark, are bare and unattractive. The paint is worn, the woodwork is marked and the floors are uncovered.

The female wards are made home-like by the addition of lounges, pictures, flowers, tables, pianos, etc., in the living rooms; the floors are parafined and strips of carpet are often found.

SEWING ROOM.

The sewing room is a pleasant apartment, west of the offices in the main building. About twenty-three women come from various wards to make articles needed in the institution. Three attendants oversee the work of this department.

GENERAL DINING ROOM.

The dining room west of the general offices at the rear of the main building is large and lighted by windows on all sides. Time is allowed for meals so that the patients eat in a quiet and leisurely manner. Tea is served in bowls. Patients may have all the bread they wish, but afterwards a pan is passed to receive the unused pieces.

KITCHENS.

The kitchen adjoins the dining room. It has two coal ranges, five copper, tin-lined jackets, three copper, tin-lined urns, five iron potato jackets, dish washers, etc.

The dining rooms for attendants and employés lie south of the kitchen.

BAKERY.

The bakery is provided with a galvanized iron oven, a brick oven, dough mixer, etc.

POWER HOUSE.

The power house was built in 1890. It is attached to the west end of the main building. The boilers are insured by the Hartford Company. Heat is supplied from here to all buildings save the hospital, farm and buildings for tuberculous. The steam pipes are distributed in tunnels, covered with asbestos and metal bands where exposed.

The electric power plant is in this building. Throughout the institution, save in one cottage, C W 4, the electric wires have been placed in iron conduit. C W 4 is being rewired at present. The ward switch boards are enclosed in iron boxes.

DETACHED WARD BUILDING.

The detached ward building, the "D W" building, was built in 1884. It is a two story brick which has a north and a south wing on each floor connected by a short east and west wing where the bath, wash rooms, toilets, linen, medicine and quiet rooms are located.

A carpenter shop and machine shop are located in the basement.

There are steam heated coils in the basement which send warm air through flues to the other floors.

The general bath room for males is located here. There is a swimming pool, four showers, a steam room and each week the men on the various wards are bathed here.

Male patients are received and bathed in the basement and examined.

D W 1 is the ward on the first floor at the south end of the building. The corridor extends north and south: it is darkened by rooms and dormitories on the east and west.

D W 2 is above D W 1. Each ward has four dormitories, eight attendants' rooms, linen rooms, a seclusion room, a north screened porch with iron steps. In the center the corridor widens on the east side.

D W 1 has 115 patients, two male attendants during the day and one at night. Twenty-two patients sleep on the floor. There are quiet and noisy patients on the ward. All of these men go to the general dining room.

On D W 2 there are 110 patients, three day and one night attendants. Twenty men sleep on the floor. All patients go to the general dining room. Most of the men on this ward are chronically insane.

D W 3 on the first and D W 4 on the second floor are in the north wing. Each ward has a dark central corridor used as a day room and is in every particular similar to D W 1 and D W 2.

D W 3 has 107 patients, three day and one night attendants. Twenty-six men sleep on the floor. There are various classes of patients on the ward: some are violent. One man was restrained with a leather bracelet at the time of inspection. Twenty-two of the patients go to the general dining room: the remainder eat on the ward.

D W 4 is a ward used for epileptics. There are eighty-four patients, two day and one night attendants. Seven men sleep on the floor. All patients eat in the ward dining room. "Disturbed" men are kept in

seclusion rooms which were warm and ill ventilated at the time of inspection. Five men were restrained with leather bracelets. There are four patients on the ward who are not epileptic but help care for those who have spells.

HOSPITAL FOR PHYSICAL SICK.

The hospital for the physically sick insane was built in 1898 and remodeled in 1904. It is a three story brick building, provided with an elevator. The entrance is at the south end of the building into the general offices and the doctors' office, which are the administrative quarters for the hospital. These offices are the southern extreme of a wing which lies north and south and is divided midway by a partition. East of this partition on the ground floor are rooms and dining rooms for nurses. West are rooms for male attendants and a dining room for male patients.

On the second and third floors of this north and south wing women's wards are east and men's wards are west of the dividing partitions. Open transoms in the partition allow the air to circulate through the wards. On the second floor east of the partition is a dormitory for women with bath, toilet and wash rooms at the south end. The enclosed porch extending along the east side of this ward is used for tubercular insane.

On the third floor is a dormitory for females, like the dormitory on the second floor. This is the receiving ward. Daily records are kept carefully on this ward until the doctor decides that they are chronic cases. Three day and one night nurses attend the ward.

This north and south wing opens at the rear into an octagon-shaped hallway which connects it with the east and west wings of the hospital building. This connecting hallway is used as a general lounging room and dining room. At present, tables are placed there for those who are able to go to their meals. This is not a desirable arrangement as the hallway, surrounded as it is by wings on three sides, kitchen and serving room at the rear, is very dark.

At the time of inspection, pans were used for plates, tin and granite cups were used for drinking. The food was placed on the table in large pans and dished by patients or attendants.

Passing through this hallway into the east wing on the ground floor one finds a pleasant living room for women who are not obliged to remain in bed during the day. The walls are freshly painted, there are flowers, a carpet, and a plentiful supply of sunlight.

At the east end of the ward are two tubs for hydrotherapeutic treatment, and two cots where the patients rest.

On the second floor of this east wing, tubercular insane are placed. There are seventeen patients; a few of them are not tubercular. The ward is lighted by windows on the north and south sides.

On the third floor of this wing noisy and filthy patients are placed. Camisoles, quieting medicine and packs are ordered by the doctor for very noisy patients. One patient gets quieting medicine each morning and each night.

On the second floor west of the dividing partition is a dormitory for male patients. The patients on this ward use the enclosed porch of the adjoining ward.

Directly above this ward is the men's receiving ward. Records are kept each day for all cases until the doctor is assured they are chronic. Men chronically insane sleep on this ward at night, and lounge about during the day.

Connected with this south wing by the dark hallway already described is a west wing used for men.

The ground floor of the west wing has the equipment for baths. There are four tubs, a Clow outfit, a douche, a needle, and a hot-air cabinet. There are separate rooms provided with cots for resting patients. One attendant cares for the patients who require hydrotherapeutic treatment for seven hours, six days each week.

On the second floor above the baths is a sitting room for male patients. There is a porch extending the full length on the south side.

On the third floor of the west wing is a dormitory for noisy and untidy patients. There are also a few consumptives here. Daily records are kept for all save chronic cases. There is a porch on the south side of the ward.

North of the central hallway are the kitchen, etc., on the first floor, and the operating room, attendants' rooms on the second and third floors. The operating room has an operating table, a sterilizer, an X-ray machine and necessary instruments.

All the wings of the hospital are provided with fire escapes save the one extending north and south. The male half of this wing has no fire escape while the female half has an enclosed porch with iron stairs at the north end. A more pleasant dining room for convalescent females should be provided; the hallways where tables are now placed for meals are dark.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM.

The system of cottages is arranged on either side of a well-kept boulevard which extends north and south. C W 1, C W 2, C W 3 and C W 4 were built in 1890.

The cottage located at the southwest corner of the group—C W 1—is a cottage for paroled men. The sitting room on the ground floor is a thoroughly lighted and ventilated room, furnished with pictures, tables, flowers, piano, rockers, etc. It is used mainly in the evening, as many of the men work outside the cottage during the day. A number of patients were lounging in the basement, which is a smoking room; it is dark, and on account of the numerous steam pipes, the atmosphere is humid.

These men go to the general bath room and to the general dining room.

The dormitories are on the second floor. The windows are kept open during the entire day.

No restraint is used in the cottage; the doors are all open until 8:00 o'clock at night.

There are seventy-one patients; the capacity of the cottage is seventy-two. One woman attends the cottage during the day, a man at night.

North of C W 1 is another cottage for paroled patients: C W 2, where sixty-seven can be accommodated. There are present sixty-five. One male attendant has charge of the cottage during the day and one at night. These patients work in the kitchen, bakery, laundry, dining room, etc.

The cottage is arranged in the same manner as the one just described.

C W 3 is a cottage for women. There are present eighty-three patients. As there are but fifty-six beds, some of the women sleep on the floor and some go to other cottages. These patients are old ladies, in the main, chronic cases. None of them work outside, although a few of them are able to go on errands.

There are two day and one night nurses.

All the patients eat in a dining room south of the sitting room.

The light, airy sitting room is used throughout the day, as patients do not go out to work and unless they are sick they are not allowed to go to bed during the day. The basement is not used as a lounging room.

Each patient is bathed in the cottage once each week. Towels are hung in the wash room for general use.

No restraint is used.

C W 4 is a cottage occupied by women. There are eighty-two patients. Nine sleep on the floor. Some go to other cottages. There are two day and one night nurses. There are violent cases in this cottage and the doors are locked.

Part of the patients go to the general dining room, but most of them eat in the cottage dining room. Every patient is bathed once a week. The twenty-three who go out to work bathe every day. Common towels are used. Each bath day the nurse in charge examines the patients for bruises or sores and reports to the doctor, who visits once or twice a day.

C W 7, C W 8 and C W 9 were built in 1904.

C W 8 and C W 7 are connected by large verandas with a large central building, C W 9, which has a dining room for both cottages.

C W 8 has seventy-five women. Sixteen sleep in C W 9. There is one day and one night nurse. There are fourteen paroled patients. Some are violent but no restraint is used. The doors are locked during the day. Two hours are regularly spent in walking. Fourteen patients go to the art room, five to the sewing room and twelve to the dining room to work.

The covered porch for this cottage is on the west side. There is an apparatus for showers in the building but it is not used. Tub baths are given once a week.

Many of the patients sew during the day; a few read. One of the patients sings and plays for the rest frequently.

C W 7 is a cottage for women. There are seventy-two patients, fifty-eight of whom sleep here. The remainder go to C W 9. There is one attendant during the day. No restraint is used, although there are a

few violent patients. Many of the inmates go outside to work. The sitting room is tastefully furnished. A number of inmates play the piano.

One girl of 16 years is practically recovered. It is unfortunate that she need be kept with a mixed class of patients.

C W 9 connects C W 7 and C W 8. There are sixty beds on the second floor. The dining room which seats about 150 is always filled. The food is cooked at the general kitchen, but the dining room work is done by the patients from C W 7 and C W 8.

C W 6 and C W 5 were built in 1898.

C W 6 is a cottage for helpless and destructive male patients. There are ninety-two inmates; five men were restrained at the time of inspection; one was in leather muffs, one in camisole. Some patients are in bed the entire day. One woman and three men attend the cottage during the day and one at night.

The sitting room is not pleasant, as it is on the ground floor, between the dormitories. The outside windows are necessarily small and very near the ceiling which is slightly higher than the dormitory ceiling.

The men eat in the cottage dining room. They are bathed once a week in the cottage. There is one shower and one bath tub.

These patients are not taken outside for walks. None go outside to work. Twenty-six patients sleep on the floor.

C W 5 is a cottage for untidy, destructive and violent females. There are eighty-four patients, four female attendants during the day and one at night. Fifteen patients sleep on the floor. Restraint is used in this cottage for very violent patients. Two patients are never out of restraint. The rooms are all on the ground floor. The sitting room is between the dormitories and is lighted in the main by small outside windows near the ceiling, which is higher for the central room than for the dormitories. Two enclosed porches are on the east side. A cottage dining room is used for all patients save those in restraint, whose food is carried to them.

All patients are bathed once a week, many of them every day in two bath tubs. Shower baths are badly needed, as some of the filthy patients are bathed in tubs with difficulty.

Walks are taken sometimes during the summer, but at the time of inspection these patients were getting no outdoor exercise save that taken voluntarily on the enclosed porches.

C W 10 and C W 11 (also called the Pavilion building) are connected by an open court. There are eighty-three men in C W 10, thirteen sleeping on the floor. One man attends the patients during the day and one at night. The sitting room on the first floor is barely furnished. The beds on the second floor are more than filled, as some men sleep on the floor. The absence of a fire escape is a menace, although the building is said to be fire-proof.

C W 11 has eighty-four patients. Twelve sleep on the floor. The arrangement here is like that in C W 10. All the patients go to the general dining room and to the general bath room. Scarcely one-third of the patients are reported as employed. None are restrained. Many more could work were opportunity afforded. One man at the time of inspection had climbed over the fence and started out in search of work. Only sixteen were reported as employed during the day of my visit.

There is a general lounging room between the cottages where men play cards. The billiard table is no longer used, as the cues are considered dangerous.

AMUSEMENT HALL.

The amusement hall is a two-story brick building. The ground floor is used by art classes held each afternoon from one to four o'clock. About seventy-five patients come here to work or to get work which they take to their wards.

The patients weave, embroider and sew, make lace, etc. The room is dark, bare and barnlike. The cement floor is uncarpeted, the walls are bare. East of this room are club rooms for employés.

The second floor is an amusement hall with a stage at the north end. Dances are held here every Friday night during the winter. A moving picture machine has been purchased which will be used in the summer months. Special entertainments are provided for the holidays and inmates are taught folk dances, etc.

Chapel exercises are held on Sunday afternoons in the amusement hall. The Catholics hold a service every other Sunday.

THE MORGUE.

The morgue was built in 1904. There is a lecture room in connection with the morgue. On the second floor is a laboratory equipped for examination of sputum, urine, blood, etc. and with instruments for autopsies.

FIRE BUILDING.

The fire building has two hose reels, a hook and ladder truck, a 30-foot ladder, a 20-foot ladder. There are twenty-six alarm boxes distributed at various points and eighteen hydrants. There are drills twice a week; the apparatus is tested and inmates are required to come out upon the fire escapes in buildings of two or more stories.

The present overcrowding makes the fire protection inadequate, although chemical extinguishers are distributed liberally throughout the wards.

THE COLD STORAGE.

The meat is kept in a cold storage room. The hogs are raised at the farm. All the meat is well kept.

DRUG STORE.

The drug store is a well stocked drug room where prescriptions written by the doctors are filled.

STORE ROOM.

The store room adjoins the drug store. The business manager has his office here. The store room is clean and orderly.

Above the store and drug rooms are sleeping rooms for employés.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry was built in 1894. It has nine washing machines, two mangles, two extractors, two dry rooms, two stoves for heating irons, two soap tanks. About seventy-five patients work here daily. The drainage is very poor. The atmosphere is heavy with steam. Fans should be used to ventilate the ironing and drying room.

The floors and walls are worn badly. The plastering is off the ceiling in many places.

INFIRMARY.

It is planned to repair a few wings of the abandoned infirmary building to accommodate some of the insane patients. The shower baths are being placed in the basement which is dark and musty. One of the dormitories and a day ward are being planned on the third floor for men, an additional one on the same ward for women. As the building is far from fireproof it seems undesirable to place insane patients on this floor.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

There is a telephone system connecting all parts of the institution with a switch board in the general office.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water is supplied from Chicago. The drinking water is not cooled but is taken from the hydrant in the bath room on most of the wards.

VENTILATION.

No artificial ventilation is provided save that noted in the detached ward building.

THE FARM.

The farm house is a neat looking two-story building only seven years old, situated about one-quarter of a mile west of the main building.

Sixty-one patients live in the house. Sixty-three could be accommodated. The men eat at the farmhouse. The cooking is done in a small, poorly ventilated kitchen.

There is a pleasant reading room fairly well supplied with books.

One man has general supervision of the building during the day and one at night.

A farmer and his wife live in the building. The wife with the help of patients does the cooking and housekeeping.

The dormitories on the second floor are well aired and lighted. There are springs for all the cots. Worn excelsior mattresses are used.

There are four showers in the basement which are used for bathing all patients at least once a week. The attendant shaves them on bathing day.

Several towels are hung in the wash room. They are changed each day. As the supply of towels is limited, sheets are used on bathing day. About 100 acres of land are used for truck gardening. Hogs are raised to supply the institution. With the help of a greenhouse enough vegetables are raised to support Dunning throughout the year and to partially supply Oak Forest. Five acres are in strawberries and five acres in grapes.

Inmates who work on the farm are poorly dressed. Many of the clothes are wretchedly ragged.

TUBERCULAR BUILDING.

The group of buildings for tubercular patients is composed of dingy white frame structures, situated at considerable distance from the wards for insane.

The first building of the group has two stories. There are forty-six consumptive patients on the first floor with one day attendant. One attendant has charge of the entire group of buildings at night. Two bath tubs are provided. Each patient is bathed once a week.

The second floor of the building is used for chronic insane. There are fifty male patients and two day attendants. None of these patients go outside. They are bathed on the ward. The presence of fifty insane patients, most of them helpless, in this old frame building is to be deplored.

The next building has but one room which is used as sitting room and dormitory. It is a bare barnlike room with unpainted wooden walls. The transoms about the room are kept open throughout the day. As there are many windows, the room is well lighted and ventilated. The bed patients are fed. The remainder go to the common dining room.

One bright looking orphan boy of eight years lives on this ward. He is slightly hard of hearing. He came from the county agent's office and the doctor thinks he is not tubercular but was sent by mistake. He has been there since January 7, 1911.

The third building is used by convalescent and male patients. There are forty-seven of them. One attendant cares for this ward and the adjoining female ward. All these patients go to the general dining room.

The next building is used for men who sit up during the day. There are forty-seven patients. Most of them lie down part of the afternoon. There are beds in the hall where twenty-four poorhouse inmates sleep.

The last building of the group is used for men who are able to sit up. There are forty-seven beds, all filled.

The administrative offices, located in the last building of the group, include a reception room, a doctor's office, laboratory on the first floor

and rooms for nurses and physicians on the second floor. Records for consumptives are kept entirely separate from those of the insane in the building which are sent to the general office.

DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.

The general dining room for the consumptive group is lighted by east and west windows. It is connected with a kitchen where all cooking is done for the group. The kitchen needs repairing as the ceiling, walls and floors are badly worn.

This group of buildings is heated by large and small stoves.

Two tuberculous boys, nine and twelve years of age, and a boy of eight who is not consumptive are kept here. There should be a place where boys of this class could attend school. Both of the tubercular boys are bright and the doctor believes they will be cured.

ADMINISTRATION.

The institution at Dunning is directly administered by the Board of County Commissioners. The president of the board, Peter Bartzen, appoints the superintendent of public service, who buys for the institution, the superintendent and the Civil Service Commission, which secures the employes. The present superintendent, Dr. J. P. Pecival, receives a yearly salary of \$3,600.00.

The medical staff has the superintendent for its head. The ranking senior physician has direct control of five senior physicians, three assistants, the nurses and attendants. He acts as superintendent when Dr. Pecival is absent. Staff meetings are held at which all doctors are present on every day save Wednesdays and Sundays. No clinics are held. At this meeting, each doctor reports matters noted during his day's visit.

Transfers, unusual disturbed cases, deaths, paroles, escapes, are reported and recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

A dentist comes to the institution every Tuesday.

Daily record sheets are filled out by nurses on all insane wards and sent to the general office where the doctor examines the records which refer to the wards he visits. The night nurses fill out a sheet showing the unusual occurrences during the night. These records are sent from the cottages, the general wards, the hospital and the insane ward of the consumptive building. No day record is kept for consumptives as the doctors visit the wards frequently. Night records are kept.

There is at present no superintendent of nurses. Miss Jones is head nurse for the general female wards and cottages. Her office is in the basement of the main building.

She arranges the time schedule for nurses, oversees the reception of all female patients, attends the patients clothes and exercises general supervision in all matters of detail which arise on the wards. The night head nurse reports to her.

There is a separate head nurse at the hospital who has duties similar to those noted. At present Miss Flannigan is acting head nurse at the hospital.

There is also a head nurse for the consumptive group of buildings, including the insane ward located there.

A male supervisor, Mr. Michaelson, has charge of the detailed service for the general male wards and cottages. His office is in the basement of the main building. He keeps a complete record of the clothing of all patients, marks it with indelible ink and files receipts for it when it has been taken to the wards. He fumigates and airs and packs all clothing.

At the end of each month he binds the day report of all attendants and files them in his office. He has charge of all quieting medicine for the whole institution which is given only when a doctor verbally orders it. Paraldehyde and bromides are used in the main.

He arranges bath day for the various wards. He examines the men and reports all bruises. He is present receiving day.

There are ninety-nine female and seventy-three male nurses. About eighty of this number are juniors and are required to attend classes at the training school. The ranking senior physician has charge of the school. A three year course is required for graduation. All attendants are required to take the first year course. At present one class a week is being conducted. A "Handbook for Attendants on the Insane" is the text book. No senior class has been held for about six weeks.

Female nurses and attendants must wear uniforms of seersucker, white linen and collars, white muslin aprons. "Red Cross Caps." Graduate nurses place a black band on their caps; non-graduates wear a white band.

Male attendants wear navy blue uniforms.

Head nurses wear white.

The male supervisor wears a uniform of navy blue serge.

At present nurses are on duty from 5:30 to 6:00 o'clock with one-half hour three times a day for meals, one day, and from 5:30 to 8:00 o'clock every other day. The night nurses are on from 7:45 to 5:30. In addition to the long hours, nurses are required to sleep on the wards. Very often two nurses occupy one room.

Blanks are supplied which are filled out within an hour of a patient's escape, and sent immediately to the superintendent who notifies friends and relatives. Police are not notified.

A daily report of the census is sent to the superintendent by the record clerk who makes it up from ward reports.

Dining room attendants fill out blanks showing the food served at each meal, the number of dishes broken, the number of forks, spoons, knives, and recording visits by doctors, nurses, etc.

The police officers report directly to the superintendent.

GENERAL OFFICE.

The general office is administered by the record clerk, Mr. M. T. Campbell. He has two assistants who operate the telephone switch board and help him with the office work.

All passes are issued from this office. Only relatives and friends are given passes directly to the wards where those they wish to visit are located.

The daily and night reports of attendants are filed in this office.

Separate blanks are filled out showing the date, ward, name, time and cause and kind of restraint. The nurses secure the visiting doctor's signature and then send these cards to the office where they are reported permanently in a book which is indexed. For the day and night of May 3, 1911, these cards showed seventy-two patients in restraint.

Cards are filed showing addresses of friends and relatives of patients.

Cards for discharged patients are filed separately.

Blanks are filled out recommending parole for patients by the visiting physician. Records for paroled patients are arranged alphabetically in a separate case. A permanent book record is kept. If not returned in ninety days, paroled patients are marked discharged.

An index book for females and one for males shows the name, ward, discharge of patients; this is the book which locates patients and refers to all records concerning them.

A daily record book shows all transfers of patients from ward to ward.

A daily census book shows the population of each ward. The daily census is taken from this book and filed in the superintendent's office.

May 3 shows 1,118 female patients, 1,262 male patients, 120 on parole, making a total of 2,500.

This census record is made up from cards sent by the attendants showing the population of their respective wards.

A book of escapes records all returns.

Medical records filled out at examinations by the physicians are filed. Sheets showing general appearance, record of examination, history, respiratory, circulatory organs, digestive organs, neurological examination, are filled out and blank pages are filled out to be added from time to time as the doctor makes his visit to a patient. If there are unusual developments, sheets showing blood examination, urinalysis, etc., are filled out. A general sheet is always filled out and a special sheet is filled out for females.

A special blank is filled out by the doctors for consumptive patients. These blanks are filed at the doctor's office.

A card is filled out after the patient is examined, showing name, age, height, when admitted, weight, general appearance, etc. This card is sent to the ward where the patient is confined. In case of transfer the nurse must send the card and in case the patient leaves the institution the card is returned to the office where it is filed.

A death record shows the age, occupation, date of death, civil condition, cause of death and disposition of body.

All money or valuable belongings of patients are kept in this office and recorded. If a nurse secures money to spend for a patient she must sign a receipt for it.

A cash journal shows the receipts and disbursements for the entire institution.

The record clerk sends a monthly report to the county board which shows admissions, deportations, death, etc.

An annual report is made to the county commissioners.

Every ten days an account is sent to the county auditor showing receipts, disbursements and cash on hand.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

The business manager, Mr. Lynch, has direct charge of all departments save the medical. He makes out the payroll, which is signed by the superintendent, voted on by county commissioners and sent to the comptroller's office.

All requisitions for supplies are signed by the business manager and the superintendent and then sent to the superintendent of public service. Requisition is made by the head nurses and supervisor on the business manager. Supplies are issued to the wards every Monday.

The superintendent of public service buys and sells for the institution. Nearly all supplies are contracted for, but eggs, etc., are bought on the open market. Contracts are approved by the county board signed by the president, superintendent of public service and comptroller. Invoices are rendered in duplicate, one copy going to the superintendent of public service and one to the institution. Each month the institution sends a copy of record of bills approved to the superintendent of public service.

The auditor checks the invoice every month, checking the institution record with the superintendent of public service record.

Repair slips are sent to this office. The business manager sends the slips to the departments which make the repairs.

The business manager controls the following departments:

The store, in charge of a storekeeper, a check clerk and two clerks, the chief engineer, two assistants, six firemen, two steamfitters, two helpers, two plumbers, one electrician, two teamsters, one mattress maker, one butcher, one shoemaker, one tinsmith, one steward, one head cook, nine cooks, one baker, one assistant baker, one tailor, one head laundryman, two laundrymen, one morgue keeper, one furniture repairer, one sewerman, one seamstress, one truck gardener, one gardener, one housekeeper, two assistant housekeepers, musicians, mechanics, laborers.

Mr. Lynch controls the fire department and conducts drills twice a week.

Other employes who are directed immediately by the superintendent are the druggist, a stenographer, an art teacher, a sergeant of police and five assistants.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There are 198 tubercular males, twenty-two females, making a total of 220 tubercular patients. When fifty insane patients and twenty-four inmates from the infirmary are added to the number, the capacity of the building is so overcrowded that the danger of fire is great, especially as the construction is entirely of wood and many of the patients are helpless.

There are 1,253 insane males, 1,118 females, 127 paroles, a total of 2,498 insane patients. One hundred thirty-two males and 129 females, a total of 261 of these patients, are in the hospital for the insane, requiring special physical care.

OVERCROWDING.

An idea of the overcrowding is secured by the fact that 153 males and 147 females, a total of 300 are required to sleep on the floors. The immediate result of this overcrowding is extremely poor ventilation, especially as no artificial ventilation is provided save in the D. W. building. In many of the dark corridors which are used for living rooms the air is constantly foul. A number of the sleeping rooms are badly crowded.

A second result of the overcrowding at Dunning is the imperfect classification of patients. Violent patients are placed at night on wards with quiet patients. There are too few rooms on the various wards for the placement of disturbed patients. Convalescent patients are found on the wards with chronic insane. Some epileptics are found off the wards provided for epileptics, which are badly crowded.

An additional evil of the overcrowded condition is the increased danger from fire.

EMPLOYMENT.

Five hundred and ninety patients—310 males and 280 females—are employed: sixty-seven at the farm, 109 at the shops, 110 in domestic service. There are patients who are not employed who could work. For example, in cottage C W 10 and C W 11, there were but sixteen men reported employed during the day of inspection, yet the patients are harmless and strong cases. One man ran away that day to find work.

AMUSEMENT.

The weekly dance is the chief amusement for patients. Many of the patients who do not know how to dance could be taught, were a separate evening set apart for this purpose. Moving pictures will afford the chief indoor amusement for the summer. Outdoor sports are not played.

FOOD.

The food is well prepared. It is distributed to the ward dining rooms from the general kitchen in large cans. As much of it must be carted several blocks, it is necessarily cooled when served, although precaution is taken to protect it with close fitting covers.

All food for hospital patients is cooked in that building. The doctors prescribe special diets: egg-nog, beef tea, and malted milk are served mornings and afternoons to patients for whom the doctor orders special food.

Special diet is served for the consumptive hospital at the doctor's order. All food for this building is cooked at the hospital. There is no dietician for the institution.

The following bills of fare show the variance in food from day to day:

GENERAL DINING ROOM.

April 19.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Farina.....	Soup.....	Rice.....
Milk.....	Boiled beef.....	Tea.....
Coffee.....	Vegetable stew.....	Bread.....
Bread.....	Potatoes.....	Syrup.....
Butter.....	Bread pudding.....	
	Bread.....	
	Jell.....	

CONSUMPTIVE GROUP.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Boiled beef.....	Bean soup.....
Boiled eggs.....	Stewed parsnips.....	Cheese.....
Bread.....	Boiled potatoes.....	Crackers.....
Butter.....	Bread.....	Bread.....
Coffee.....	Custard.....	Jell.....
Milk.....	Tea.....	Milk.....
		Tea.....

SICK WARD.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Pot roast beef.....	Soup.....
Boiled egg.....	Brown potatoes.....	Cheese, crackers.....
Hot Milk.....	Stewed parsnips.....	Bread.....
Cold milk.....	Bread-custard.....	Butter.....
Bread.....	Hot milk.....	Jell.....
Butter.....	Cold milk.....	Hot milk.....
Toast.....	Bread.....	Cold milk.....
Coffee.....	Butter.....	Toast.....
	Toast.....	Boiled eggs.....
	Tea.....	Tea.....
	Coffee.....	

HOSPITAL.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Bean soup.....	Sirloin steak.....
Veal chops.....	Roast mutton.....	Hot rolls.....
Hot rolls.....	Mashed potatoes.....	Baked potatoes.....
Bread.....	Stewed beef.....	Apple sauce.....
Potatoes.....	Parsnips in cream.....	Coffee.....
Coffee.....	Pound Pudding.....	Tea.....
	Coffee.....	
	Tea.....	

HOSPITAL.

May 3.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oat meal.....	Vermicelli soup.....	Bread.....
Milk.....	Roast beef.....	Butter.....
Bread.....	Navy beans.....	Apricots.....
Syrup.....	Bread.....	Tea.....
Coffee.....	Jell.....	

May 4.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oat meal.....	Mutton stew.....	Bread.....
Milk.....	Bread.....	Butter.....
Bread.....	Jell.....	Stewed peaches.....
Syrup.....	Tea.....	Tea.....
Coffee.....		

HOSPITAL.

May 5.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Codfish.....	Cheese.....
Milk.....	Boiled navy beans.....	Crackers.....
Bread.....	Bread.....	Bread.....
Syrup.....	Jelly.....	Butter.....
Coffee.....	Tea.....	Apricots.....
		Tea.....

GENERAL DINING ROOM.

May 5.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal mush.....	Codfish.....	Cheese.....
Milk.....	Beets.....	Crackers.....
Coffee.....	Potatoes.....	Tea.....
Bread.....	Tea.....	Bread.....
Butter.....	Bread.....	Jell.....
	Butter.....	

May 4.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal mush	Corn beef.....	Rhubarb sauce.....
Milk.....	Kraut.....	Tea.....
Coffee.....	Potatoes.....	Bread.....
Bread.....	Tea.....	Jell.....
Butter.....	Bread.....	
	Butter.....	

May 3.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Corn meal mush.....	Pea soup.....	Boiled rice.....
Milk.....	Boiling beef.....	Tea.....
Coffee.....	Green onions.....	Bread.....
Bread.....	Potatoes.....	Syrup.....
Butter.....	Bread pudding.....	
	Bread.....	
	Butter.....	

CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.

May 5.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Creamed codfish.....	Pea soup.....
Boiled eggs.....	Potatoes.....	Cheese.....
Bread.....	Peas.....	Crackers.....
Butter.....	Bananas.....	Bread.....
Coffee.....	Bread.....	Jell.....
Milk.....	Butter.....	
	Tea.....	

SICK CONSUMPTIVE WARDS.

May 5.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Creamed codfish.....	Pea soup.....
Boiled eggs.....	Potatoes and peas.....	Cheese.....
Hot milk.....	Baked custard.....	Crackers.....
Cold milk.....	Hot milk.....	Bread.....
Bread.....	Cold milk.....	Butter.....
Butter.....	Bread.....	Toast.....
Toast.....	Butter.....	Jelly.....
Coffee.....	Toast.....	Hot milk.....
	Tea.....	Cold milk.....
	Coffee.....	Tea.....
		Boiled eggs.....

May 4.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Roast beef.....	Stewed rhubarb.....
Fried bacon.....	Gravy.....	Boiled eggs.....
Bread.....	Peeled potatoes.....	Bread.....
Coffee.....	Stewed parsnips.....	Butter.....
Milk.....	Farina pudding.....	Tea.....
	Bread.....	
	Tea.....	

SICK CONSUMPTIVE WARDS.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Roast beef, gravy.....	Stewed rhubarb.....
Bacon, fried.....	Peeled potatoes.....	Boiled eggs.....
Hot milk.....	Stewed parsnips.....	Hot milk.....
Cold milk.....	Farina pudding.....	Cold milk.....
Bread.....	Hot milk.....	Bread.....
Butter.....	Cold pudding.....	Butter.....
Toast.....	Toast.....	Tea.....
Tea.....	Tea.....	Toast.....
Coffee.....	Coffee.....	
	Bread.....	
	Butter.....	

May 3.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Oatmeal.....	Boiled beef.....	Bean soup.....
Boiled eggs.....	Potatoes.....	Cheese.....
Bread.....	Onion.....	Crackers.....
Butter.....	Bread pudding.....	Bread.....
Coffee.....	Tea.....	Jell.....
Milk.....	Bread.....	Milk.....
	Butter.....	Tea.....

Oatmeal.....	Boiled beef.....	Bean soup.....
Boiled eggs.....	Potatoes.....	Cheese.....
Hot milk.....	Beets.....	Crackers.....
Cold milk.....	Bread pudding.....	Bread.....
Bread.....	Hot milk.....	Butter.....
Butter.....	Cold milk.....	Jell.....
Toast.....	Bread.....	Hot milk.....
Coffee.....	Butter.....	Cold milk.....
	Toast.....	Tea.....
	Tea.....	
	Coffee.....	

CLOTHING.

The clothing is ragged, especially on some of the male wards. Calico wrappers are provided for women. Overalls for men. For dances and special occasions, clothes which are donated or clothes which belong to the patients are used. Institution clothes are used mainly on the wards. Night clothing is provided for all patients.

FURNISHINGS.

The male wards are in many cases furnished very meagerly. Pianos, tables, pictures, flowers, rockers and lounges are found in female wards, while the male wards are generally bare save for a few pictures. Benches and stiff chairs are used almost entirely.

ATTENDANT QUARTERS.

All attendants are required to sleep on the wards, a condition which is especially bad, as hours of service are very long. Many attendants are required to sleep two in a room.

The sixty-nine rooms occupied by male attendants on the general wards and cottages, six in the hospital wards; the fifty-nine rooms for female attendants on the general wards and cottages and six rooms on the hospital wards, a total of 140 rooms could be used for segregating disturbed patients were a home provided for nurses where they could be apart from the insane while off duty. At present there are too few seclusion rooms; there are none on C W 6, only ten in the detached ward building and an average of four to the general wards. Less restraint would be required if disturbed patients could be segregated.

STATISTICS.

The yearly report prepared by Superintendent Willhite, which is unsigned and unpublished, shows a total number of admissions of 1,239 for 1910, an increase of 116 over the number of admissions for 1909.

Four per cent of the number admitted were discharged as recovered. Thirty-six per cent of total number admitted were discharged as recovered or improved.

The total value of the farm produce for the year was \$19,998.00.

Cash received from patients and other miscellaneous sources totalled \$4,500.95.

The daily average cost of maintenance and salaries for inmates and employes is estimated at \$.2790; the annual cost at \$101.83.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON MAY 6, 1911.

Peoria State Hospital, May 6, 1911.—Visited this institution today for several hours to make inquiry into an anonymous communication to the effect that patients are not supplied with sufficient clothing.

Dr. Zeller readily admitted that the charge is true, but not in a general or in a serious sense. There has been a shortage on one of the women's cottages on the "C" row, as he said, but the inmates have not suffered. They do not go out to their meals and have not been exposed.

The cause for the shortage, he explained, was the lack of money. He denied emphatically that the shortage had been serious enough to cause exposure or suffering among the patients, though it had been a source of inconvenience to employes.

I visited the new tubercular hospital which had been fully occupied since my last visit. Every bed was filled. The building gives very good satisfaction but it is too small even for the twenty-four beds. The wards should be several feet wider and longer. The kitchen is complete and the toilet facilities first class.

More room is greatly needed on the men's receiving ward. In nearly every room two patients were found. A quiet convalescent patient is sometimes forced to share his room with a noisy, disturbed, restless patient, much to the detriment of the former. The receiving service should be large enough to give each patient a room by himself.

A serious fault in this building is the absence of facilities for complete hydrotherapy.

It is impossible to give continuous baths, because the hot water must be taken from the mains from the central power plant and cannot be safely handled. There should be an independent water heater in the building. This, no doubt, will be installed as soon as the new appropriations are available.

A REPORT OF A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON MAY 26, 1911.

Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, May 26, 1911.—The first visit of the executive secretary to this institution in 1911 was made on this date.

An improvement since the last visit in October, 1910, was noted in the physical condition of the building and departments.

The free clinic was in progress and furnished a new viewpoint into the operation of the infirmary, one that I had not experienced at the time of the first visit.

The rooms in which patients are kept were clean and the beds and bedding were found to be without cause for complaint. Much new painting has been done and the corridors, laboratories and examination rooms were more presentable.

The General Assembly has made an appropriation for a new iron stairway in the old building to take the place of the wooden and much worn one. This will be a distinct improvement and will add greatly to the appearance of the entire interior. The new repair and improvement funds will also be adequate.

I have not been impressed with the facilities for the separation of the sexes, but would not condemn or criticise them on so brief an examination. They do not, however, appear to be adequate for the purpose. I mention this that a more thorough examination of the matter may be made later, particularly by the Board of Administration.

A serious fault that deserved attention is in the boiler room, which is located practically underground and is cut off from ventilation. The heat on this day in this place was frightful and it seems impossible for men to work there. This heat is communicated through portions of the main building, adding to the discomfort of both employés and patients during the summer months.

I was much impressed by the quality of the talent doing the work in the clinic. I liked the spirit of the men and women I found there and their kindness, attention and consideration to the poor who were afflicted. The interest of the younger men of the staff was admirable; but I was not so pleased with the attitude of at least one of the clerical employés whose conduct will bear further inquiry.

Reports were made to me of four experiments with Salvarsan. All four cases had responded with good results so far as the observation had progressed. One patient had apparently recovered and, being satisfied in his own mind that he was well enough to go, departed without notice. A little girl had not shown so favorable course, but no dangerous symptoms had developed and during the last few days was making rapid progress.

A complete history of the four cases has been kept and so much of the past history of each patient as could be secured had been written up. The Salvarsan had been administered intramuscularly in all four cases.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON MAY 27, 1911.

Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago, May 27, 1911.—A marked improvement in the appearance of the interior of this institution has been made since November 12, 1910, the date of my last visit, when Superintendent Cahill was advised by both Dr. Greene and me to purchase furniture and furnishings for the parlors and to secure mattresses and blankets for the beds.

The two parlors of which criticism was made on that visit present a very different appearance now. With rugs on the floors, the walls cleaned, curtains at the windows, tables and chairs, they scarcely look like the same quarters.

The beds are in much better condition.

The General Assembly has made liberal allowances for the repairs and improvements of the home and when this money shall have been expended, it will be in good shape in every respect. It is planned to paint the walls of the corridors and to calcimine the walls of the inmates' rooms.

All the plumbing is to be replaced with new and the wooden floors in toilet rooms are to give way to cement or terrazzo. The floor of the basement, now dirt, is to be made of concrete so that all this space may be utilized, as it is greatly needed.

A big lot of broken furniture was found in this basement. It occupies valuable space and is dangerous in case of fire. The superintendent agreed to ask the Board of Administration for an order to dispose of it, with the understanding that I would personally ask that the request be granted. This I have done.

The repair and improvement fund will be large enough to rehabilitate the shop building by rebuilding some of the machinery, substituting modern broom machines for a number of the old style, installing toilets on all floors and building in new sills beneath many windows where decay has been playing havoc.

The capacity of the shops will, by these expenditures, be enlarged.

A new fence has been erected about the grounds. The grass plot on the north side of the home with its shrubs and flowers was attractive.

The kitchen was found almost unbearable. It was one of the extreme hot days of the summer and the cooks and helpers justly complained of their sufferings because there was no provision for ventilation. A large fan could be installed to give relief; it should be done at once.

Among the appropriations made by the last General Assembly is a fund for a new refrigerator which is very much needed. No time should be lost in installing it as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to keep perishable food during hot weather in the present ice box.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE LINCOLN STATE
SCHOOL AND COLONY, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION,
JUNE 2, 1911.

Lincoln State School and Colony, June 2, 1911.—Having been invited to speak to the graduates of the Nurses' Training School of the State School and Colony on this date, I made an inspection of a number of the wards and buildings during the afternoon.

The power plant will be rebuilt this fall and winter through an appropriation granted for the purpose.

The cold storage warehouse was in excellent condition, being well stored, cold and dry. The meat was inspected and found to be up to contract specifications as to weight and quality. The farms and gardens had been unloading large quantities of vegetables and fruits. The strawberry crop being large, the superintendent had been able to serve this fruit often and to can a quantity for winter.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' COTTAGES INSPECTED.

Both the boys' and girls' cottages were visited in detail.

The wire mesh doors on the dormitories located in the wings, which were recommended last fall on my first visit, have not been erected. I still consider them necessary to the protection of the inmates who sleep in these dormitories and again urge that they be installed.

My plan is to substitute for the solid wood doors, an ordinary wire mesh screen door, such as is used in commercial offices and banks with knob only on the outside so that any person from the corridor side might open the door without the use of a key. On the inside, there should be no knob or keyhole and the space about the lock and knob should be solid or of fine mesh so that inmates might not work their hands or fingers through to manipulate the knob.

NECESSITY OF EVERY PRECAUTION.

How necessary that every precaution be taken in these buildings had recently been shown in the girls' cottage where one of the inmates proved how flimsy the structure is. She had been placed in what is known as the jail room, a small room on the first floor, two of the walls being the walls of the corridors outside. During the night she was able not only to tear a big hole through one of these walls but also to penetrate the plaster and remove some of the brick of the outside wall.

A building of such poor construction would not last long in a fire and the rapid removal of inmates should be made as easy as possible. This girl had almost completed her task before she was discovered. What might happen in the rather isolated dormitories in the wings during the night with the present solid doors locked tight and visited only once each hour by the night watch, is a question of considerable latitude.

The institution is in need of ferrits or other enemies of rats. They were found in numbers enjoying their liberty in the rear of the dining room of the girls' cottage. It was during the middle of the afternoon and there were no children nearby. The big room being quiet, the rodents ventured forth and I saw them in the main room and in the kitchen and scullery in the rear.

The two cottages were neat and clean; even the quarters of the untidy were above criticism in this respect.

The main kitchen, the custodial building, and the hospital were inspected in order. In the hospital there were very few cases of sickness. The health of the inmates this spring and summer has been above the average.

EMPLOYEES REMAIN WITH THE INSTITUTION.

In the evening in the chapel the graduating exercises were held. The class consisted of four women and one man. At six o'clock, Superintendent Hardt entertained them and the staff at dinner. Following the exercises there was an informal dance.

On the floor at this time there were ten trained nurses of whom six were graduated from the training school of this institution in June, 1910. In fact, all the graduates of that year are still in the service of the school and the five who completed the course on this night told me they intended to remain.

The class impressed me as being of exceptionally good quality, and in their conversation about their work appeared to be actuated by high motives.

The grounds of the school and colony are in good condition. The construction of the green house a year ago has justified itself in better floral decorations and more of them. Much work was in progress on the drives. The farm and gardens at that time were flourishing but no doubt have suffered since from the drought and heat, as all central Illinois farms have.

The superintendent has drawn rough plans for the division and removal of a large frame building which stands on the rear portion of the grounds. One section of this house he believes can be moved to a location to the front and south of the main building of the institution and there made over into a residence for the superintendent. Whether the plan is feasible depends upon the physical condition of the house and the expense necessary to removal and rebuilding. Dr. Hardt's children have now reached an age when it is intolerable to expect him and his family to occupy the quarters in the center. If his plan can be carried out within reasonable limits every point should be stretched to get him, and especially his children, proper home surroundings.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL. BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON JUNE 23-24, 1911.

Peoria State Hospital, June 23 and 24, 1911.—While at this institution to make inquiry into the injuries sustained by patient Con Sheehan, your secretary made an inspection of certain departments not covered by the first two visits of this year.

The domestic building was inspected in detail. The greatest improvement here has been the cleaning out of the cistern which lies under the court. Proper drainage has now been put in and this immense reservoir may be used without danger of contamination from the surface and the yard of the court.

The bakery was clean and the flour and baked product were sampled.

The patients have been removed from the dining room in this building and it is now used exclusively by employes. The superintendent has put on a night cook who prepares the lunch for the night shifts and it is served in this room, thus doing away with the lunch which has been carried to the wards in baskets or buckets and has never been satisfactory.

CHANGING THE HEATING SYSTEM.

The power plant remains the same distressing problem not through fault of the engineer and his force, however. The plant is more efficient than it has been for some time. There is an appropriation to transform the hot water heating system to steam. The money is not sufficient to do the work for the whole institution and it is planned first to put the "C" row on steam. With the plant thus divided and the pipes and radiators in the hot water cottages and buildings cleaned out, it is believed hot water will heat them this coming winter while the "C" cottages will be well heated with the steam.

New flues are being put into the five boilers which were made over last fall. The flues at that time were not given attention.

The cold storage warehouse was very much improved. The meat room was dry and cold and the meat up to standard in every respect. There was no complaint of foods.

I visited the men's dormitory in the store building. One hundred and fifty working men are housed there. The quarters were comfortable and immaculately clean.

HOSPITAL AND RECEIVING WARDS.

The two hospitals and the women's receiving ward were also inspected. In the latter the hydrotherapy is now in working order and treatments are given each day. In many respects it is the most admirable receiving cottage in the State.

The two hospitals were in excellent condition, the air being pure and the floors and beds clean and apparently well cared for.

Sickness has been uncommon this year. Neither hospital contained many bed patients. Up to date only six deaths having occurred during this June and there has been a complete absence of bowel and stomach ailments, a condition attributed to better sanitation and stricter attention to cleanliness.

In the rear of the cottages are being constructed slightly and permanent structures for the garbage containers and the clothing for laundry. Heretofore tents have been used but these were worn out and readily admitted flies and vermin. The new structures are tight.

The little building erected for terminal tuberculosis cases had been occupied five weeks. Twenty-four desperate cases had been moved into it. Yet not a death has occurred in the ward.

HEALTH OF INSTITUTION REMARKABLY GOOD.

In fact the health of the institution has been remarkable this spring and summer.

All through the wards and grounds, I am glad to report, betterments mostly in small things and details, but in the aggregate, contributing vastly to a better appearance and service.

Both Dr. Zeller and the staff are congratulating themselves on the spirit that exists among them and between them and the other grades of employés. There appears to be a minimum of jealousies. Doctors are visiting each other's wards and studying each other's cases. They are doing much work in laboratories and it is planned to enlarge the laboratory facilities to accommodate and inspire greater effort. This spirit in the medical and nursing service is apparent even to a layman in a hasty inspection. It cannot be commended too highly.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE JACKSONVILLE
STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
JUNE 28 AND 29, 1911.

Jacksonville State Hospital, June 28 and 29, 1911.—On the first evening I attended the graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses. Dr. J. L. Greene was the speaker and the diplomas and pins were presented by Mr. Charles H. Williamson of Quincy, a former trustee.

The exercises were held in the hospital chapel. Three hundred were present, including the nurses and attendant forces not then on duty.

Dr. Greene's address was very appropriate to the occasion and the place. Dorothea Dix was his subject and her life was held up in example to the members of the class and the employes of the institution which owes its foundation to her devotion and work for the unfortunate.

The chapel was beautifully decorated.

The next morning, with Dr. Greene and Superintendent Carriel, I visited a number of wards on the male side, saw the improvements that are in progress, inspected the infirmary, the hospital for tubercular patients, the new home for nurses, the bakery, laundry, the new greenhouse and the incompleated psychopathic hospital for men.

This building has been standing still for several months for lack of funds to finish it. These have been provided in the new appropriations and it is planned to do the work at once. The building is entirely fire-proof in every respect and will be equipped with the latest type of hydrotherapeutic apparatus.

In the main building, forty-four toilets and bath rooms are undergoing radical repairs. Terrazzo floors with cove base are being laid in all of them. This practically completes the rehabilitation of the bath and toilets of this building of this hospital. It is indeed a radical improvement. The funds are sufficient to do not only this work but to install much needed bathing and toilet facilities in the center, to add a new floor of the same material in a public toilet in a detached building, and to do other necessary repairs and improvements along this line.

The material is on the ground for the new tunnel to carry the pipes and wires from the power plant to the nurses' home. The tunnel will be constructed of brick.

The new greenhouse, which is an exceptionally attractive and well-built structure for the money—\$5,000.00—is nearing completion. It will be one of the largest in the State service. There is an ornamental glass front with a number of greenhouses in the rear, all equipped with high-class apparatus for heating, watering and ventilating.

Superintendent Carriel wanted the building erected west and south of the infirmary, where it would have been an ornament to the grounds, but fears that the money would not be sufficient to make it such, led to its location in the rear of the main building.

It is apparent now that the first location selected should have been adhered to.

The infirmary was well filled with patients and was in excellent condition as to cleanliness, ventilation and repair.

The little building erected for tubercular patients grows more attractive with each visit. Its beauty of external design and the utility of its interior plan are more and more apparent. The formal garden in front is delightful. The building was immaculate. There was a vacant bed on the female side and several on the male side.

There is now available at Elgin \$18,000.00 for cottages for tubercular patients. I cannot too strongly recommend the erection of cottages with this money after the design of the Jacksonville building. The only improvement that could be made would be to place them on a higher foundation of brick or concrete. Otherwise, I would follow the design both as to exterior and interior and would so locate them that formal gardens may be laid out in front of them, and that they may become a part of the beautification of the hospital grounds.

The Jacksonville building cost between \$6,000.00 and \$6,500.00. Much of the work has been done by patients. It accommodates twenty-four. For three times this money, the accommodations should be at least seventy-five.

The grounds of the institution were in good condition notwithstanding the long drought.

There is an appropriation for repainting the main building and this will be done this summer. The building has not been painted within the last eight years.

The nurses' home has been accepted by the State and the furniture will be installed at once. The Legislature has appropriated \$50,000.00 with which to complete the general design of this institution by the addition of the wing for male employes.

Work on this structure will begin as soon as the contract can be let.

This home has been described in a preceding report.

The bakery will be enlarged this summer by the removal of the north wall from its present position to a line sixteen feet further north. This additional space is badly needed.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL
FOR THE DEAF, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
JUNE 29, 1911.

Illinois School for the Deaf, June 29, 1911.—A brief visit to this institution was made today in company of Dr. Greene.

The school term has been completed. The total enrollment was about 450, with the boys exceeding in numbers by a small margin.

Not much work is to be done this summer upon the physical plant, as it is in good condition.

The meat room in the cold storage warehouse was wet, a condition which was attributed to the fact that the plant had to be shut down the day preceding for several hours. The other compartments were in good order.

The paved court in the rear of the main building is to be relaid this summer with brick. Concrete would be used here were it not for the large number of pipes which cross the court in many directions, making it necessary often to remove the pavement to repair joints.

The farm and gardens have prospered this season. An immense crop of cherries and small fruit has been harvested and the prospects for grapes have never been better. Thousands of gallons of fruit have been put up for the winter by the employes of the kitchen.

The superintendent has had plans drawn for the union of two frame buildings, located some distance from the school, by means of a central pavilion, the new structure to be used as a hospital. The two buildings are now some distance apart but one of them can be moved to the location of the other and joined to it. It is thought the repair and improvement funds will permit this work to be done.

Such a hospital is very necessary at this institution and this method of securing it looks feasible.

The water problem is still serious. A large number of farmers owning land to the south and west of the school have united in draining their lands and have carried their tile leads into one central trunk tile of 20-inch diameter. This tile discharges about a mile above the "sump" from which the institution pumps into its reservoirs. The engineer believes that this 20-inch tile, if continued to the "sump," would furnish plenty of clear, good water for domestic purpose the year around. Even during the drought that has prevailed this spring and summer, this tile

has never failed. It drains no barnyards or private premises and the probability is that its water would be safe for drinking though it is not the thought to so use it.

The project is worth full investigation.

Superintendent Gillett will attend the national meeting of officers, superintendents, teachers and trustees of schools for deaf at Delavan, Wis., opening July 6th. The Illinois School prepared for the meeting a large exhibit, including furniture, drawings, paintings and products of the domestic science and household departments.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
JUNE 29, 1911.

Illinois School for the Blind, June 29, 1911.—George W. Jones, who has been superintendent of this institution, concluded his period of service today and his successor, Robert W. Woolston, was installed.

This evening the new superintendent was married to Miss Orr, who has been a teacher in the school for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones left this evening for California, where they will reside.

The superintendency was filled by the Board of Administration after a spirited contest among several applicants.

The feature of the fight for the position was a protest against Mr. Woolston by a number of the teachers of the school. They presented it in writing to the board and a thorough investigation followed which satisfied the board of his competency. The teachers' protest did not reflect upon Mr. Woolston's character or reputation. They simply insisted that he is not big and broad enough and lacks the push and initiative they believe necessary to put the institution where it should be.

The protest was in poor form and a breach of discipline that may yet lead to serious results.

Mr. Woolston was strongly recommended by Mr. Jones and by Mr. J. H. Freeman, a former superintendent. From what I have seen and heard of him I doubt very much the worth of the criticism made by the teachers and believe the board did right in electing him to the vacancy; this for two reasons: first, because he has been in the service and has proven himself capable, reliable and competent in the positions he has held. If the State is to build up a service of its own, one upon which it draws to fill the higher positions, it must encourage young men and women by promotion for merit and loyalty; second, it is a rebuke to those employes who, in this instance, no doubt, acted from good motives but who exercised little tact and poor judgment in what they did.

Another applicant for the position became the target for Catholic clergy who objected to him on account of views he is said to have expressed on religious matters. This situation might have been cleared up, but as the board decided upon Mr. Woolston, it was not necessary to pursue the subject further.

The school has closed for the term and the work of repair and improvement has been begun.

The basement of the new hospital building is being finished in accordance with suggestions made last fall. This basement is light and well ventilated and by the laying of a floor and the plastering of the walls, will make a good ward for convalescents and, in periods of need, may be used for isolation.

Much painting is in progress. A large area of cement pavement has been laid in the rear of the main building, taking the place of much worn brick walks.

The superintendent recently caused to be sunk in the pasture northeast of the school, two wells, each about 150 feet deep. Water stands at the surface level in one and in the other flows over slightly.

No effort has been made to pump the wells to determine their capacity but the indications are that good water has been found in abundance. If this be so a serious problem at this school has been solved. A personal visit to these wells was made by the secretary.

On this visit Dr. Greene, Superintendent Carriel and Mr. Jones were present.

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS'
AND SAILORS' HOME, AT QUINCY, BY A. L. BOWEN.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION,
AUGUST 21-22, 1911.

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, August 21 and 22, 1911. A caldron heaping full of steaming roasting ears had been opened in the big kitchen of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy.

The corn was ready to serve at dinner. An old soldier stood by.

"That looks tempting," I remarked to him.

"It's all right for those who have got teeth to eat it with," he growled and went about his work.

He was seventy and more, he was wizened and shiveled by the hardships of a hard life. He was pessimistic and grouchy through the cold experiences of an empty life.

When a man loses his teeth and no longer can enjoy the succulent roasting ear, he is very likely to lose interest in life, and to perform his duties that must be performed, because they cannot be evaded, in a desultory and indifferent manner.

This man typified one side of the human element in the composite picture of this institution.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

There is another. I met, a few minutes after my encounter at the corn caldron, an old grey haired veteran with patriarchal beard, that had grown so high upon his cheek bones that it almost joined the shaggy eye brows. Deep set his eyes burned with a brilliance that would become a belle. He walked with a cane and moved slowly.

"How do you get along here?" I asked.

He smiled. "This is the best place on earth. God bless Illinois for it. I have been here now five years and have never had cause for a single complaint. It ain't home, of course; there can be no other place like home, you know," and he smiled again, good-naturedly. "I haven't a home of the real kind," he continued, "and I came here to spend my last days. I made up my mind when I entered to be contented, too. I have succeeded so far as I am concerned. There are some here who kick and make life miserable for themselves and those about them, but it's all

wrong. The national homes are nowhere so good as this one. I'm getting along all right and expect to die here and to be buried out there in that little cemetery on the side of the hill."

THE TWO MAIN SPIRITS OF ACTION.

Here we have the expression of the two main spirits in this great institution.

Here all the housekeeping is done by men—aged men. The housekeeping of the man who has lost interest in life and sees only the darkness in it, reflects himself. The other man keeps his house as it should be kept.

There are today nearly 1,500 men in this home, all belonging to one or the other class. When winter has set in in earnest, the number will have increased to 1,800, possibly to 2,000.

Fifty-one years have passed since the civil war began. The men who enlisted then at the age of twenty years is now in his seventy-first year. The average age of the men in this house is about 75 years.

THE HOUSE KEEPING PROBLEM.

The house keeping in such an institution, whether the population is 1,000 or 2,000 is the problem for the administrative authorities to face and solve. Methods which might have been successful twenty or thirty years ago, for obvious reasons, will not longer serve.

They live in cottages, twenty-four in number, housing from 25 to 140. Their food is prepared in a general kitchen and carted to each cottage where it is served in a room arranged for this purpose, then placed on dining tables in an adjoining room.

The dormitories of the cottages are likewise the living or day rooms of the men. The corridors are all narrow and serve no purpose other than that of passage.

Each cottage has its ice box. There is a sergeant in charge of each of the cottages who details men each week to perform the household duties. They must keep the floors clean, the ice boxes washed and scalded, the tables and dining room in order; they must receive the food when it is delivered and serve it to the rest of their company.

The hot meat remaining from the noon meal is gathered up to be served cold at night. Hot coffee is sent from the general kitchen for that meal. The success of the evening meal, therefore, depends entirely upon the manner in which the men in the dining room prepare and serve the food. The service in practically every cottage falls down badly at this point.

The sergeant keeps account of the men and their condition. He reports what is needed each day in the way of supplies and repairs. Men who become sick are visited by physicians or removed to the general hospital.

Over the housekeeping of these men there is the supervision of only one woman, the institution matron.

MAY HAVE SUCCEEDED ONCE.

In the day when the men were younger and there were more of them, who were eager to do and to earn, it was probably easy to get the right sort for sergeants. But the available supply today is short. House-keeping by men has its characteristics and weaknesses. Among old men these are emphasized. It is not only difficult to find right men for sergeants but it is more difficult for sergeants to maintain order and discipline and to enforce rules of cleanliness and sanitation. Carelessness in respect to personal appearance and condition of surroundings grows with age.

All this is preliminary to what I must report as to the condition of the cottages in this institution. I made a thorough inspection of each one from first floor to attic.

THE OLD WAY MUST END.

However well the system of man housekeeping may have worked in an earlier day it is almost at the end of tolerance now.

The State must reconcile itself to the additional cost of administration in this home through the employment of civilians to do the work that heretofore has been done by the veterans themselves for less money.

Rapidly the home is becoming a vast hospital. The supply of men from whom competent sergeants may be drawn is fast diminishing.

Let's consider the actual state of affairs. For it, I am not blaming any officer. Under the system in practice it cannot be otherwise.

BUGS, VERMIN AND FLIES.

There are bugs and vermin in every cottage but one. This was admitted without qualification by each sergeant and by his men in the presence of the superintendent. "We fight them all the time," they said, "and the insecticide we are getting does the business, but we do not have enough of it to keep the pests in subjection. Once a month to apply it is not enough. Oh, if we could only have scalding water."

That was the position and the supplication of every cottage. Plenty of scalding water, they said, would do more to discourage a vermin than any amount of insecticide that might be squirted upon a bed. I tried the tap water and found it was not hot enough to kill. I made an investigation whether scalding water could be delivered to the cottages. Men said they used to have it. The chief engineer said it could be done. If hot water will get the results, it would appear to be the more rational, the less expensive and the more sanitary method of dealing with bugs.

Certainly a variety of methods have been resorted to in fighting them. Ingenuity has been exercised in places. I found mattresses in which the depressions made by tufting had been filled in with soap and smoothed over. Bed springs had been stuffed with soap at the ends where they join the iron rods. Many mattresses are black from the frequent applications of liquid insecticide.

FLIES THAT SWARM.

Bugs in the beds are not the only pests whose natural enemy is a woman housekeeper.

Flies are abundant, in some cottages more than in others, but flies there are and they were swarming today. Carelessness on the part of the men is chargeable with these. The cottages are screened, but doors are left open, holes in the mesh are left unrepaired, because the proper persons are not notified or the men themselves neglect it. Uncovered garbage cans, half full of dry and wet refuse, are left either on the outside or inside of the serving room. Some sergeants are strict in the care of these cans, others are very careless. The containers are all old and coverless. Many of them should be discarded, and new ones of modern type with tight fitting covers substituted. Others of the old which are good, may be protected by covers, either metal or wood.

Wherever I found filthy garbage cans and flies I found unkempt conditions in the rooms.

IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.

Men are not inclined to follow the rule, a place for everything and everything in its place. They are not particular whether they spend the time in bed with boots on or not. It is not unusual to see men full booted upon their beds. Clothing is scattered about. Disorder is noticeable.

It is true these men should be permitted their ease. No one should enforce rules upon them. If they want to sleep in their boots it is proper that they should but the point I am making is that with civilian help, made up of women, the interior of these cottages could be made cleaner and neater without restricting the liberty of the men. Cobwebs that grow in the dark corners, shades at the windows that have become disheveled and worn out, garbage boxes in the vestibules, half filled with refuse, bottles, decaying fruit rinds, ice boxes that leak, others that smell, others that are not regularly scalded or, when regularly attended to, only half-heartedly, dining tables with worn and frayed cloths, dishes not as clean as they might be, the cupboards and pantries mussed and disorderly; these would not be.

Food, good and well cooked, loses its relish when served in a muss. A few feminine touches in the dining room, a little care in the setting of the tables, a little skill in the serving of the food would be appreciated, I believe; no one will deny that the men would enjoy their meals with greater relish.

LIVING IN THE LOFTS.

I found an attic, not occupied this summer, in which the mattresses and bedding had been piled up promiscuously in the dark corners or folded back upon the beds and left there to accumulate dust and breed vermin.

Fortunately there are not many of these three-story or attic cottages. The men who live in these lofts prefer them but that none the less

relieves the possibility of danger from fire. The loft is directly under the roof, the wood stairway descends to the second floor corridor through which there is egress to the first floor by way of a narrow hall and another flight of stairs directly under those to the third floor.

Not being finished off, the attic naturally is hard to keep sweet and clean.

In times past it has been necessary to use them but the day is near when they may be abandoned and the sooner the better. That fire has not caused loss of property at this home has been providential; for the fates have certainly been tempted.

FIRE PROTECTION NEEDED.

In this connection too much force cannot be given the recommendation of the superintendent that the new appropriation for stand pipes and hose in these cottages be expended as quickly as consistent with good work. None of these cottages, either the three or the two-story, has an adequate fire escape. There are steps upon one of the iron pipe supports of the verandas but he would be an agile and long legged man who could crawl over the balustrade about the second floor level of these porches and touch the top rung of this crude device. These means of escape should be made available. In their present form they are of little value and in case of fire might be the cause rather than the prevention of loss and injury. By placing a footing outside the balustrade and another rung just before the second floor level this avenue of escape in time of danger might be utilized with some degree of success.

But the installation of stand pipe and fire hose for which an allowance has been made should not be delayed. While it is true the institution has run all these years without a threat of fire danger, it is no excuse for delay now in installing these means of fighting fire and escaping from its terrors.

APPLIES TO THE HOSPITAL.

What I have said here regarding the cottages for the able bodied men, applies with little modification to the hospital building.

It is the policy of the Board of Administration to increase the number of female employes in this building. It is a wise and wholesome policy. The additional female attendants will be invaluable.

The crying necessity is a matron for this building exclusively. I believe she would save the amount of her wages in a year's time. I readily see where waste and losses now occur, that in the year aggregate a large sum.

Such a housekeeper should have charge of all the linen and supplies; she should issue them and should see that nothing that is fit for use goes into the waste. I saw good towels being used as mop rags. The superintendent has recommended this change and I believe it is a wise one.

The hospital was clean and in good condition so far as sanitation is concerned.

Improvement has been made in the basement where, in last year's inspection, I found so much to condemn. The property room has been rearranged and made smaller. The supplies are stored in orderly manner and the injunction against smoking is being respected, so I was informed.

The quarters in the same corridor, occupied by a number of working men, have been bettered but they are not yet what they should be; probably they cannot be made what they should be in this basement. I discovered that these men have easy access to way of escape in case of fire.

HEALTH OF THE MEN GOOD.

There is an appropriation for making this section of the basement fire resisting. All partitions are to be of metal. Asbestos ceiling will be put on and the wiring improved. But even with these the greatest vigilance must always be exercised, both in the basement and throughout the structure which is of wood, very dry and combustible.

At this time there are no patients on the third floor. I hope it may never be necessary to use that level again. The building is fairly equipped with fire escapes but with from 200 to 350 men, nearly all of them bed patients to be removed, these escapes would not be more than sufficient.

Health of the men during the year has been exceptionally good. The long, dry, hot season was withstood with remarkable success, though it had begun to make inroads shortly before it was broken by the rains and cooler weather late in July. The number in the hospital today was 187. Its bed capacity is 350.

There were no erysipelas or infectious diseases; only two or three cancer cases; no contagious diseases. The tuberculosis ward was practically empty. Surgical cases were all reported to be making satisfactory recovery.

There were seven nurses on the staff today; two of these, however, were awaiting transfer. Six female attendants had just been authorized. One arrived today.

The meals for this hospital are cooked in a kitchen attached. There is in addition a diet kitchen where special trays are prepared. The number today was between fifty and sixty. At times it reaches ninety. The woman in charge has proven to be very efficient, in the estimation of the superintendent. Her kitchen was in excellent condition. During the season she has put up for hospital use large quantities of fruits and pickles.

During this heat and drought, the ice plant proved wholly inadequate. It was difficult at times to get ice from outside and high prices had to be paid for it. Inasmuch as the refrigeration is to be extended this fall, the ice making capacity of the plant should likewise be enlarged. The demands for ice will grow greater as the infirmities of old age and the development of disease increase.

A toilet was leaking in ward F, had been giving trouble for some time. Officer's toilet on first floor leaking slightly, had been in this condition for years. The institution buys water from the city of Quincy and pays a big price for it. Essential therefore that plumber be efficient and keep all joints tight.

This building so long as it stands should be an indictment for carelessness and negligence against the State and should serve as a horrible example of the wastefulness, folly and risk involved in the construction of combustible structures.

SAVING SOME BIG EXPENSES.

The power plant from which this building receives heat will soon be disconnected. The tunnel and pipes from the main power plant will be extended to the hospital during this fall. The two boilers, and the crew necessary to fire them may then be disposed of, much to the saving of the State.

The two good boilers which were taken out of this plant only a short time ago and stored in the yard nearby have been ordered to the Anna State Hospital where they will be installed at the new water plant.

This bit of economy and saving is commendable. It means much in dollars and cents to the State to have all such duplications cut out, power plants simplified and made efficient and equipment that is yet good transferred from one institution where it is not needed to one where it is needed. The possibility of this form of economy is an argument in favor of centralized administration of institutions.

THE CONTRAST IN THE FAMILY COTTAGES.

To make my point more impressive that the hand of woman is needed in the male cottages and in the hospital for the elementaries of house-keeping, if for no other reason, let me call your attention to the two cottages occupied by men and their wives, number twenty and twenty-four.

The latter has just emerged from the painters. Men of the home did all the work of repair, painting and varnishing and a better job will not be found anywhere. It required longer time to do it but the result is so satisfactory in every particular that the system may well be extended so far as it is possible to do so. The walls of the corridors, and of the rooms, have been painted and then enameled. The floors have been refinished. The woodwork is bright in new varnish.

On the day of inspection there were (66) couples in that building. Each couple has a room. The women of the building take care of the house-keeping and home-making problems. I do not believe that one could find a single thing to criticise. I was informed that there were no bugs or vermin. The bath and toilet rooms are models of construction and sanitation.

COTTAGE TO MAKE ITS OWN GARDEN.

The sergeant of No. 24 this year started an innovation which proved profitable and pleasant to his family. He secured consent to make garden. He prepared the ground, planted the seed, and cultivated the plants and during the season had everything in the vegetable line fresh and crisp.

Next season each cottage which will agree to take care of a garden will be given whatever space it needs. It is expected that nearly all of them will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Cottage No. 20 was being prepared for the painters. This will be done by contract so as to have it completed by October 1. It contained on date of inspection 138 people. It is a duplicate of No. 24 and as well administered.

Since the erection of these cottages the grounds about them have not been leveled and seeded.

This work has now commenced. Much must be done especially about No. 20 in making a terrace to the south. Some new cement walks are being laid to complete the means of communication with other parts of the grounds. As these two buildings occupy commanding sites upon the front of the institution, the completion of the lawns about them will add to the beauty of the home.

YEAR INDIFFERENT IN MONEY MAKING.

On the practical side of money making, the year has been indifferent. The farm and gardens are almost complete failures. For this the drought was only partly responsible. Inattention to the crops was the principal cause. It resulted in the abolishment of the position of head farmer, thereby removing the incumbent who was considered by the board and superintendent to be responsible for the deplorable conditions. I saw patches which had been planted in potatoes and then allowed to go to weeds and grass. Today there is nothing to show for the potatoes that had been planted. Bull calves had been allowed to accumulate and drain the milk supplies of the institution until it was forced to purchase outside. These calves have been dispatched as veal and the milk they would have consumed has been turned into proper channels.

Hogs have prospered. There has been no disease among them. Beginning with 100 head in April, the high water mark was reached when 324 were counted. There are 280 on hand at this date. They have paid for themselves and the corn they have eaten, and represent a net profit of \$2,500.00 to the State. They have consumed the institution slops, thereby transmitting waste into profit and contributing to cleanliness.

The hog quarters are in good condition, the pen and fences being whitewashed, and the feeding floors being of cement. Good, fresh water is always to be had.

FRUIT PROSPECTS RUINED BY PEST.

A magnificent prospect for a heavy yield of fruit has become dismal in two or three days. The young apple orchard this year was bearing

its first fruit. The trees were cared for in the spring and sprayed. The fruit developed until it became necessary to place two by fours under nearly every limb. Then just as the fruit began to mature, some blight attacked it. Prompt action was taken in notifying the Board of Administration and the horticultural authorities of the University of Illinois. The indications at the time of this visit are that the great crop has been ruined. The progress of the pest or disease had been rapid. The peach and plum trees are heavy with fruit, props being necessary under them. These two fruits will make a crop. If the apples had matured there would have been plenty for all institution needs for a year.

The dairy contains eighty cows, sixty of which are milked.

ESTABLISH A GAME PRESERVE.

Superintendent Anderson has established a game preserve. A high woven wire fence has been erected about a tract of ground which heretofore has been unused. A pool in the center will be cemented on the bottom and sides, provided with fresh water supply and stocked with fish. He has two deer; an eagle and other game birds have been promised. The men take pleasure in watching the animals and it is believed the preserve will become a center of interest.

The funds to do the necessary work came from the profits of the camp store. This market place has already constructed the Lippincott Memorial Hall, the Library building and there is about \$7,000.00 on deposit to its credit. The new books for the library are bought from this fund.

STATE BUYS LAND AND A SPRING.

The State has completed the purchase of twenty acres of land, adjoining the institution along the railroad track. This land can be cultivated. A large spring is located upon it. It will be piped and drinking water furnished the home in abundance, thereby saving the State the expense of buying from the city. Later a supply for domestic purposes and fire protection will be provided on the grounds. The pressure on the third floors was tried on this inspection and was found very poor. What it would be in case of fire I cannot say.

An appropriation is available for improving the switching facilities. The new track will be long enough to hold all the cars necessary and will be graded into the power house so that the coal and supplies may be unloaded direct without transfer.

This improvement will reduce expenses both in unloading and demurrage.

BUTCHER SHOP SOURCE OF COMPLAINT.

The meat on hand was up to weight specifications but was poorly covered and thin. This supply, the butcher said, was a little better than the one just preceding but it is not as good as meat from the same company which I have seen in other institutions. The room in which it is kept was damp. The butcher shop cannot be passed. The screen door is almost useless in keeping flies out. The cutting block was not

clean as it should be, and its surface was literally black with flies. This shop, either from its location or the attention it receives, is unfit. My judgment is that while unfavorable location offers some justification for the condition it is minor compared with others. A good screen door and strict attention to the cold storage room to prevent moisture, the enforcement of rigid rules of cleanliness will do much towards removing the causes for this criticism.

A coat of whitewash would help. The butcher told me the room had not been whitewashed in years and it looks it.

HANDLING THE DRINK QUESTION.

I have reserved the last chapter of this report for the story of the improvement in the discipline of the home and the complete victory of the State authorities over the grog shops which were set up at the entrance to the home grounds when it was opened for admission of soldiers many years ago.

During the intervening time, many efforts have been made to secure the passage of a bill by the General Assembly creating a dry territory about the home.

Last spring the General Assembly passed the bill, a committee of the Senate at the request of the affected saloonkeepers having made an investigation of the situation and reported back in its favor.

This new law becomes effective July 1 but no one appeared inclined to obey it. In fact it was defied.

SUPERINTENDENT TAKES A HAND.

The superintendent of the home decided to take the reins himself. The radius of the dry district is two-thirds of a mile.

He issued an order to the effect that any inmate of the home who would enter or loiter about any of the saloons in the dry district would lose his pass for good.

Now the pass to the old soldiers is more valuable than gold and fine raiment. He prizes it higher than any privilege; for it means his liberty to come and go.

The more assiduous customers of the interdicted liquor dealers gave little consideration to the order and the morning after the day it became effective twenty-five passes were taken up; they then understood the superintendent meant what he said.

The order was strictly enforced. The patronage of the saloons was thereby cut off and all but one in the district had closed their doors before the date of this inspection.

EXTENDING THE ORDER.

August 1, this order having worked so well, Superintendent Anderson issued a proclamation restoring all men to equal rank as to privilege and good name. The slate was wiped clean so far as the past was concerned. But there was this instruction attached. The old order

as to the saloons in the dry district was to continue in force and, in addition, any man who returned to the home intoxicated, who violated his privileges because of over indulgence or who through it, became involved in trouble with the police of Quincy and was arrested or fined or punished in any manner, should likewise lose his pass permanently.

This order has had a most salutary effect upon the men. Discipline has been easier to enforce and they have been better satisfied with their surroundings and conditions.

There is no disposition on the part of the management to deny any man the privilege of taking a drink but he must not indulge to the scandal of his own good name, the uniform he wears or the reputation of the home.

STATEMENT OF EACH COTTAGE.

Following is in brief an account of each cottage:

Cottage No. 1—Has 43 occupants which is its capacity. The building was clean and there were few flies.

Cottage No. 3—Present 31, normal capacity 43. The house was clean. The sergeant admitted that the fight against bugs must be continuous. Said that if they had scalding water they could make faster progress.

Cottage No. 5—Present 40, could accommodate 43. Same report as to number 3.

Cottage No. 7—Especially neat and clean. Present 30, capacity 43. The dining room decorated in the national colors is very attractive.

Cottage No. 9—Present 39, capacity 46. House clean. Usual complaint about vermin and lack of scalding water; ice box clean.

Cottage No. 11—Present 40, normal capacity 47. Dining room immaculate; serving room clean; cover on the garbage can; toilet room contains no basin for slop; proposition to cut out one wash basin and put the slop basin in its place should not be thought of. There is space enough in the room for the slop basin without removing the wash basin.

Cottage No. 13—Iron sink in the serving room needs repairs. This cottage is not as clean as it might be. The third floor urinal has been out of order one year; the odor in the building was bad. Present 50, normal capacity 85 or 90; has held as high as 125.

Cottage No. 17—The serving room subject to criticism. Garbage cans open. Many flies. Ice box leaking. One urinal out of order. On the third floor the garbage can was found full of papers and fruit skins and tobacco. Bedding was piled up promiscuously in the corners of the attic furnishing breeding places for vermin and moths. There were present 50, while the capacity of the cottage is 75.

Cottage No. 15—Present 52, normal capacity about 100. Has contained as high as 127. Kitchen and dining room in medium condition. The tables in the dining room need new covering. The seat in one closet was broken.

Cottage No. 19—Present 65, normal capacity about 100. Had contained as high as 140. Kitchen tables need new covering.

Cottage No. 21—Present 43, normal capacity 48. In very good condition. Sergeant declared cottage to be free of bugs. Says that scalding water is best means of fighting them.

Cottage No. 16—No slop bowl in toilet. Some odor. One closet seat loose. Dining room neat and attractive. Ice box scoured weekly. Present 48, normal capacity 48. Sergeant says insecticide is effective but that there is not enough of it. Says hot water best with which to fight bugs.

Cottage No. 18—Present 48, has contained as high as 102. Kitchen and dining room fair. Need painting badly. Some odor detected in the toilet.

Cottage No. 12—Kitchen and serving room in good condition. Need paint. Tables look inviting. Garbage box in the vestibule full of refuse, including

bottles, fruit skins, etc., all breeding flies. Present 80, can accommodate 100. Eight or ten of the inmates of this cottage are blind and all of the men are feeble.

Cottage No. 14—Present 72, could accommodate 25 more. Serving room not neat. Needs paint. Dining room needs covers on tables. Some odor in toilet. Ice box scalded weekly.

Cottage No. 10—Present 27, normal capacity 45.

Cottage No. 8—Present 38, capacity 80. Tables are inviting and clean. Supper was served as I passed through this cottage. All the food had been well served and the coffee from the general kitchen was steaming hot.

Cottage No. 4—Present 64, capacity 79 or 80. The men were at the table when this cottage was visited. A remarkable sight was presented of white and black old soldiers sitting at the tables together. The two races sleep separately but mix freely during the day and sit side by side at the table. Sergeant in charge said that the cottage was remarkable for its peace. Serving and dining room very clean.

Cottage No. 6—Present 33, capacity 43. Dining room and serving room both clean and in fairly good condition.

Cottage No. 2—This cottage is now being prepared for women. The two cottages for husbands and wives are full and it is necessary now to separate other families as they arrive. The women will be placed in cottage number 2 and the men in other cottages throughout the grounds.

The Hospital—Bed capacity 350, present 187. In the officers' toilet on the first floor is a tank which has been leaking, it was said, ten years. On Ward F, there is a leaking basin, water from which is ruining the ceiling of the rooms below. The quarters here were found to be neat and clean and the beds supplied with clean linen. No criticism can be made of the sanitary condition of this building. The infirmary or annex was found in good condition.

Cottage No. 24—This is one of the cottages for married couples. There were present 138 people. Both the interior and exterior of this building have just been painted. The woodwork has been varnished and all the walls enameled throughout. It is in remarkably fine condition in every respect. In contrast with the cottages occupied by men only is noticed the handiwork of women in housekeeping. All the painting on this building has been done by inmate labor. The work proceeded very slowly but this is the only objection that has been raised against it.

Cottage No. 20—Companion to 24. Present, 132 people. This building is to be painted at once to correspond with No. 24. So far as housekeeping is concerned it is not inferior to No. 24 and when the painting has been finished will stand upon an equality with it. A large amount of grading is necessary about this building and this work has now begun. To the south the lawn will be terraced and a cement walk laid in the main driveway. New cement steps and walks are now being made from the main entrance.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE WATERTOWN
STATE HOSPITAL BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY, STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON AUGUST
28 AND 29, 1911.

Watertown State Hospital, August 28 and 29, 1911. This institution is a model in the condition of its physical property. Some of the buildings, it is true, are old, but they have been kept in good repair and the interiors give no hint of their age. I think the floors in the infirmary for men are the best in the State institutions.

The "Camp" is unsightly and gives one a bad impression but, on closer investigation, it is found to be sanitary, comfortable, and in many instances, it is preferred by the men who live there. Owing to its construction, it is necessary to maintain the high board fence about the grounds. This fence has been whitewashed. There is about it the atmosphere of the stockade, a feature that causes the most criticism.

While the State should not be content to permit this "camp" to exist long, permanent slightly buildings being much preferable from every standpoint, I am convinced that the men who are quartered there are as well looked after and as comfortable as those on other wards.

I made a careful inspection of all its cottages, its kitchen, dining room, heating and bathing plant. My only recommendation for an improvement which is possible without much expenditure is that screens be put on the kitchen and dining room. There are too many flies in these two departments. The grounds look better than they did a year ago, the grass having been cut and the weeds removed.

WHAT TO USE NEW BUILDING FOR.

The General Assembly made an appropriation for a new building at this hospital. It is up to the Board of Administration and the superintendent to decide what sort of building shall be erected, whether one to take the place of the "Camp" or to serve as a nurses' home. Both are needed.

The erection of a building for nurses and attendants would kill two birds with one stone. It would furnish these employes with proper housing, something they have not now. It would empty certain portions of two buildings which may be thrown together without much expense to enlarge the store and refrigeration storage. At present supplies are scattered all through the institution because the storehouse

is too small. Many edibles, such as dried fruits, are kept in the basement of the main building when they should be in cold storage. The storage capacity now is limited, being scarcely sufficient for the meats.

On the other hand the unsightliness of the "Camp" which is likely to provoke criticism leads to the belief that the new building should be erected for those men who are now living there.

However, the question is not to be decided this year, for the reason that no structures are to be erected at this institution until 1912.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION.

These include the new water plant for which there is available about \$10,000.00 with which to bring water from the river and store it for domestic, irrigation and fire protection purposes. It has now been proposed to sink another deep well for artesian water and not draw from the river. The objection to this is that the water from the wells injures the grass and flowers. River water is needed for irrigation of the lawns.

Inasmuch as the lawns of this institution are one of its chief beauties some thought should be given to them in solving the water problem.

The present supply is not adequate and some difficulty was experienced this summer when it became necessary to shut down the pumps for repairs. The storage capacity is limited to about one day's supply.

The observer is also impressed by the situation of the grounds. There is no back yard here. The lawns in the rear of the main building are as pretty and as well kept as those in front. The woods are kept clear of underbrush and the escape of patients reduced to a minimum.

PATIENTS ENJOY ATHLETICS.

Northeast of the main buildings a baseball diamond has been graded off and this summer the employés and many of the patients have enjoyed the national game. Improvements are yet to be made upon this playground, which, when completed, will afford both patient and employé pleasure and recreation.

That patients enjoy the athletic sports and baseball was very clearly demonstrated by their actions on the two afternoons I observed them at this diamond.

THE BAND DISBANDED.

As a measure of economy, the band has been disbanded since my last visit. Employés who played in this organization were allowed \$10.00 a month, extra. Nearly all of them have since left the State service, including some who were classed among the very best. The few musicians who remain desire to keep up their music and seek the permission to form an orchestra. Music is a very necessary pleasure in such a hospital and if the way can be found to finance a small orchestra it certainly should be taken advantage of.

THE FARM HAS PROSPERED.

The farm has been prosperous this year. There has been a material increase in the acreage sown in corn and the prospects for a big crop are excellent. Twenty to thirty acres of this corn will be cut for ensilage. Twenty acres were in potatoes which yielded well. The sixty acres of oats made 1,300 bushels. Eight acres were planted in broom corn and a huge crop will be harvested which will be worked up in the industrial shop.

The garden including the twenty-five acres in potatoes and the eight in broom corn aggregates 120 acres. Uniformly good success was had with all vegetables. Many barrels of pickles have been put up. Sweet corn has been canned, in quantity sufficient to run through the winter. The heat and drought had its effect here as elsewhere in cutting down the yields but the results notwithstanding have been good. The dairy herds and the hogs have passed through the season in health.

The underpinning of the center building which was in progress at the time of my last visit a year ago has been completed. Much new terrazzo floor has been laid in the basement and this winter the rest will be similarly treated.

TOO MANY FLIES IN KITCHEN.

The kitchen was visited during the afternoon. Minor repairs in the floor are needed here. The criticism to be made against this kitchen relates to the flies. The windows should be screened and a strong fan installed. There were entirely too many flies here on this occasion and I imagine they are never less during the spring and summer months.

The storehouse was neat and orderly in appearance. The meat room was dry and cold. The meat was up to standard as to weight and very good in quality. It has been a trifle thin but the supply on hand was better than the last preceding, and the contractor had promised that the next shall be still better.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES.

Since June 22, this year, there have been thirteen summary discharges of employes; three for cruelty to patients, none of the cases being serious or important, three for incompetency, two for drunkenness, two for sleeping on duty, both captured in the act, two for misrepresentation, and one for carrying knuckles on his person. He had not used them on the grounds but the superintendent deemed it unsafe to have about a man who went so armed.

THE PATIENTS IN RESTRAINT.

It was pleasing to note the very small number of patients in restraint. There has been a marked reduction in this respect since my last visit. From the detailed description of the wards, appended to this report, you will note the number of those who were under restraint.

THE MEDICAL WORK AND THE STAFF.

The medical staff is full. It is doing good work. I attended one meeting. Two patients were presented. They were typical and no discussion followed the presentation by the physician in charge. In two summaries, however, of patients who had left the institution, there was marked disagreement among the physicians as to the classification, and debate which followed was enthusiastic and intelligent. Each man presented his opinions with force and precision. The discussion impressed me with the quality of the staff. The institution is without an experienced laboratory man, yet some very fair work is being done, chiefly confined to urinalysis, punctures, blood examinations, the Wasserman and the like.

Several major operations have been performed recently, one being the removal of a large brain tumor from a woman. The tumor had affected her sight and she may yet lose her eyes, but there is the chance to save them. She has recovered from the operation and her mental condition is hopeful.

Some work has been done in psycho-analysis but the staff is not large enough to admit of much in this line. One case discharged a year ago as cured has been credited to psycho-analysis and others have been helped.

At this time the attendant and nursing force was short—four female and three male attendants. Four males had resigned and would leave within a few days. The hospital was short two cooks.

The hospital has a head nurse, Miss Adele Poston having been transferred from Kankakee, one female and one male supervisor and one male assistant supervisor, all being present.

PICTURE SHOW A SUCCESS.

A picture show was given on the night of the 28th. It was so successful and gave the patients so much pleasure that the purchase of a machine would be justified. The absence of members of the staff from this entertainment left a bad impression upon me. Some of them, if not all, should have been present. In any gathering of insane patients the presence of physicians may at any minute be needed.

NOT ENOUGH LIGHTS ON GROUNDS.

The lack of sufficient lights about the grounds was noticeable. These grounds, like many others in this State, are entirely too dark at night when there is, in fact, no necessity for it. About the amusement hall after the moving picture show, it was pitch dark; accidents could easily have happened or patients escaped in this darkness.

The hydrotherapy was in full operation. Sixty baths, about evenly divided between males and females, were given each day of my visit. The number reaches as high as ninety at times.

Hot water from these continue to seep through the walls and to stain the brick work. This defect was referred to in a report of a year ago.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING BUSY.

The industrial building was busy. Ten patients were at work in the basement on slippers, harness, mattresses, brooms, and printing, with one civil employé over them. Sixteen female patients were working in the overall and dressmaking department with three civil employés.

I visited and inspected every ward, all kitchens, dining rooms and every department of the institution.

Following is a detailed statement of each ward and building:

Male Infirmary—Present 57; beds for 61. This is an old frame building, two stories high with a basement in which there is a kitchen. The ceiling of the basement is reinforced concrete and the danger from fire from this source is small. The electric wires in part of the building are not in conduit. There are no fire escapes from the second floor. The only outside escape from the upper floor is an almost perpendicular narrow wood stairway from one of the porches. There should be an iron stairway at each end of the main porch. In case of fire the patients on the second floor could all reach this porch. These escapes were recommended a year ago and they should be erected. The rooms in this building were in excellent condition. I think it has the best finished floors in the State institutions. There are four day attendants and one night watch.

Cottage for Female Tuberculars—21 present, beds for 22; one story frame building; two day attendants, one night watch.

"The Camp"—43 men present; beds for 46. Five civilians are in charge. No screens on the kitchen or dining room.

Female Infirmary—Capacity 57, full. Repainting of the interior is in progress. There are four day attendants and one night watch. The cooking for these patients is done in this building which is one story with basement in which the kitchen is located. The interior is very attractive with good walls, white curtains and many decorative arts.

Parole Ward—55 patients, 66 beds. This is a two-story building which is never locked. It is in most excellent condition.

THE RECEIVING SERVICE.

The "C" building is used for receiving. This building contains hydrotherapy, the operating room, the offices of the medical staff and houses some of the physicians. There are three day attendants and one night watch on each ward.

"C" 2—This is the ward for acute sick. There were seven patients all making recovery.

"C" 4—26 patients; 25 is the normal capacity.

"C" 6—21 patients; 26 beds. One patient on this ward is kept in restraint at night.

"C" 5—25 present; 26 beds. Two women in restraint, one thirteen hours a day and the other twenty-four hours.

"C" 3—21 present; 26 beds.

"C" 1—26 patients. This ward is for acute female patients.

Annex "A" 2—This ward contained about 70 men. Was clean and in good condition.

Annex "A" 1—65 female patients present, with beds for 66.

Annex "A" 3—73 female patients present; 74 beds. Floors nicely kept but badly warped.

Annex "A" 5—71 female patients with 73 beds.

Annex "A" 4—Patients all out at the time of inspection. The normal capacity of the ward about the same as the others in this building.

Annex "A" 6—69 patients present with 76 beds. The patients in this building are chronics and none of them are in restraint. Food is served from the general kitchen in two dining rooms in a basement with tile floors and plastered walls and metal ceilings.

Main Building No. 7—54 female patients; 54 beds.

M. B. No. 11—19 women present; 14 beds. Five of the nineteen sleep in other wards; one imbecile girl, aged 16, present; too many flies on this ward; great need of screens at the windows. Patients are untidy which magnifies the situation.

M. B. No. 9—22 present; 20 beds. Two sleep in other wards. One in restraint at night because she tears up the bedding.

M. B. No. 5—52 present; 58 beds. Six sleep here from other wards.

M. B. No. 4—This ward is occupied by workmen. There were 72 present which is the bed capacity. I want to compliment this ward upon its immaculate condition. The compliment is the more deserved because the men all work out of doors.

M. B. No. 3—75 present with 76 beds; occupants a low order of dements.

M. B. No. 2—68 males present with a capacity for 76.

M. B. No. 1—68 females present; 71 beds. This is a very attractive and pretty ward.

M. B. No. 6—63 males present with 64 beds.

M. B. No. 10—17 males present with 16 beds. One sleeps in another ward.

M. B. No. 12—18 men present with 18 beds.

M. B. No. 8—62 present; 66 beds. Patients here are dements. One is in restraint three hours per day.

A. T. Foster, postmaster at Moline, has been appointed civil service commissioner for this institution, to hear all suspended employes who may desire to have their case investigated.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ST. CHARLES
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION,
AUG. 30 AND 31, 1911.

St. Charles School for Boys, Aug. 30 and 31, 1911. The back-to-the-farm movement is receiving an impetus among the boys at this institution.

The very boys who most need it are getting the instruction and undergoing the experiences which, it is hoped, will direct their energies towards agriculture, dairying and horticulture.

The land the State owns at this institution consists of 922 acres. Seventy-five acres are occupied by buildings and grounds, fifty-five are in timber, all the rest are under cultivation. That under cultivation is divided into four farms. A re-division is to be made as soon as two new farm cottages have been completed, making six farms. Each farm is complete in itself. It has its residence in which the house father and mother and twelve or fifteen boys live, the barns, dairy, the poultry and hog pens, and all other out-buildings. The farm is divided into fields for grain, and gardens for the vegetables and fruits. Strict account of the costs of each farm is kept so that at the end of the year it is known what is has expended to produce its corn and other grains and to raise its stock.

The nuclei of buildings on each farm were there when the State bought the property. Since then many improvements have been made mainly by boy labor upon the out-buildings. The last General Assembly made an appropriation of \$12,000.00, with which to rebuild and enlarge the four farm houses, and of \$25,000.00, with which to erect two new ones.

All this work is to be done by the boys under civilian employé supervision. It has commenced on two of the old cottages. Each cottage will be heated by hot water furnace, provided with shower baths, hot and cold water throughout, acetylene gas; sewerage through septic tanks into the general institution sewer.

In addition to the small farm centers there is the general center where will be found the institution dairy, the silos, the horse barns and the main feeding pens.

The new farm cottages, which cannot be erected until next year, will have accommodation for twenty boys each.

FARMING NOT THE ONLY INDUSTRY.

But farming is not the only industry in which practical training is given.

The following are the trades taught: Painting, printing, carpentering, typewriting, horticulture, blacksmithing, shoe making, plumbing and steam fitting, electrical working, concreting, baking, laundrying, steam engineering, including firing, cooking, tailoring.

The school does its own printing, makes all its shoes and harness and does all its leather repairing, lays all its concrete work, including walls and walks, does its own cooking, baking, tailoring, and blacksmithing.

Shorthand and telegraphy are to be introduced as soon as the population has increased so that there will be enough boys desiring them to make a class.

SCHOOL IS CROWDED.

The school is crowded. Its normal capacity is 475, consisting of five cottages of fifty capacity and five of forty and four farm cottages now accommodating about twenty-five.

The actual population on this day was 530.

Much improvement is in progress. The work on the lawns and grounds, begun in the fall of 1910, goes ahead under the direction of officers. The boys are doing all the labor. A vast quantity of earth has had to be moved but the result will be well worth the effort.

The lawns in the rear of the cottages have been completed and are now in use as playgrounds. The lawn north of the Administration building has also been finished. A portion of the grading in front of this building has been completed. Work is now in progress on the east and southeast sides.

THE NEW ATHLETIC FIELD.

In the latter direction is the new athletic field, which will include a regulation straight-away track of 250 yards and a quarter mile circular cinder track. The two tennis courts adjacent have been completed.

The grounds are being graded to slope from the corner of the Administration building to the level of the athletic field, thus making a natural amphitheatre for spectators.

The school track, basket, base and foot ball teams have been successful. Free schools have intercommunicated and engaged in competition with them. It is well that this is so, for it removes from the boy's mind any idea that he is unlike others.

Strict discipline is exercised over the teams when they are away from the school to prevent any conduct that would be detrimental either to the players or the institution.

The school now enjoys the services of a musician who has organized a band and is preparing to form an orchestra. The battalion band is one of the prides of the institution.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

In addition to these improvements of the grounds and the construction of the athletic field, extensive painting is in progress. All the exterior woodwork of all the buildings will have received attention before cold weather. All the interiors which have not within recent months been painted will be painted this winter.

The walls have been pointed up where the mortar had begun to show decay. Some new cement walk has been laid during the summer. The grounds have been beautified with flowers in those portions where new grading was not necessary to complete the plan.

Improvements have been made in the general offices, such as painting and varnishing, the erection of partitions and a section of lock boxes for the postoffice.

APPROPRIATIONS TO BE EXPENDED.

Of the appropriations made to this institution by the last General Assembly it is proposed to expend at once those for a new well, the new kitchen and bakery and storehouse and the new laundry. These are all imperatively needed.

The level in the wells from which the pumps are now taking the supply has been falling, and the sinking of a new one to a lower depth will be begun at once.

TRANSFORMING THE BACK YARD.

As fast as possible the back yard of this school is being transformed by flowers, cement walks and good roads. It will be as attractive as the front. This is as it should be. About the cow and horse barns, the mill, the dairy and other out-buildings the superintendent is making his flower beds and grass plots. In the general movement looking towards the beautification of farm property, the surroundings of the out-buildings and barns should not receive less attention than the lawns in front of the living quarters. The State takes the proper course in thus improving the grounds about the barns and out-buildings of this school.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS ALIVE.

The Industrial building was a bee hive. Every department was in full running order except the blacksmithing, where a number of changes, repairs and improvements were in progress.

LITTER CARRIER AT BARN.

At the dairy barn there is being installed an overhead litter carrier which will take away all manure and refuse and deposit it in a spreader at the far side of the yard. Mechanical genius has been exercised in rigging up the support on which the carrier operates outside the building. A number of iron pipes which evidently had been bent for use

in the barn were found in the attic of one of the buildings. By cutting these at a certain point, placing a yoke upon them and bolting them together, an archway was formed. These were erected in parallels upon cement pillars and the rails of the carrier hung on the under side of the apex. This carrier system will do away with all litter, either in the barn or in the yards outside.

An improved form of stanchion is being tried in the barns and a cement footing has been erected in front of the feed troughs so that waste may be prevented.

A new cement basin, 20 feet in diameter, is being made in the cow lot, in which there will be running water accessible to all cows.

Two silos will be filled this fall with ensilage—a quantity sufficient, it is believed, for the winter and early spring.

The superintendent plans to begin at once the creation of a registered herd of dairy cows. A new bull has been bought, aged 12 months. An appropriation for new cows will make it possible to lay the foundation for such a herd.

The present grade cows are furnishing enough milk for daily uses.

All the farm buildings, including the dairy, are to be painted this fall, the interiors whitewashed where whitewashing is permissible; all the line fences on the farm have been repaired and whitewashed. The interiors of the horse barns are whitewashed four times a year. They are very clean. The institution has forty-four work horses.

BASEMENT FINISHED UNDER GYMNASIUM.

The work which was in progress on my last visit of excavating under the gymnasium has been completed and a vast room for storage and assignment of detail is the result. The boys did the work of excavating, putting in the underpinning where this was necessary. All this was done without causing a single crack or break in the floor or walls of the building.

BUILDING UP THE PHYSICAL MAN.

Health during the year has been good.

There were four boys in the hospital today but none suffering from any serious sickness or injury.

The hospital was in immaculate condition. The walls have been enameled. The operating room is complete for minor operations. The beds and bedding are comparatively new. There is a drug room, excellent toilet and bathing facilities.

The building is fire-proof. There is a south porch which the superintendent proposes to enclose as a solarium.

A physician from St. Charles visits the institution each day and responds to calls. A dentist who devotes three days to this school and three to the girls' school at Geneva has been engaged and has set up his fixtures in the hospital building. He has purchased a very complete outfit for both places.

The systematic and thorough attention to the teeth of children in the State schools and the patients in the hospitals for insane is one of the best of the improvements made in the State institutions in recent years.

The good that a dentist will be to these classes of boys and girls in their physical rejuvenation can not be estimated.

SCHOOL MAKES GOOD IMPRESSION.

I took special pains to investigate the school. I found the building in good order and fairly well equipped to do its work. I was pleased with the spirit of the teaching force, and its manifest qualification for its duty. This was reflected strikingly in the attitude, attention and alertness of the boys in the classes.

The school building itself is arranged for eight grades. There is a principal who teaches several classes. The course of study is practically the same as that followed in the public schools, except that it requires longer time to complete. School is open the year round which is a wise policy.

I found the boys all interested in what they were doing. Without going into details I consider the work done in this school by teacher and pupil to be of a high order, comparing most favorably with that in the free schools.

THE DAILY ROUTINE OF THE BOYS.

All the boys attend school four hours each day. Four hours they spend in work either on the grounds or at the farm gardens or in the shops. A daily period of time is devoted to military drill. Two hours are specified for play. So much time each week is given to gymnastics.

The policy of the management is to fill the waking hours with wholesome employment in a rational combination of work and play.

DRESSED TO LIVE OUT DOORS.

The boys are dressed for the season so that they may get the benefit of an outdoor life, both in their play and work.

The gymnasium is one of the finest and best equipped in the State. It was presented to the institution by the Chicago Commercial Association. There is a large swimming pool in connection.

The daily routine, therefore, is not only varied but it fills full the boy's time. When bed time comes he is ready to go to sleep.

To this policy and its consistent operation has been due, no doubt, the success of the dormitory system in the cottages, and the very small number of escapes or attempted escapes.

The institution is open. There are no fences about the grounds or the farms except the ordinary wire division lines. There are no screens except fly screens or bars on the windows of the cottages.

The dormitories of the new cottages are arranged so that they may be completely supervised from windows that project into them from the quarters occupied by the house father and mother and their assistant, yet the watching eye may not be seen by the boys.

In the original cottages the opportunity for supervision is not so good, but emphasis is laid upon the duty of the cottage authorities to watch the dormitories carefully at night. A general night watch makes the rounds every hour.

THE KITCHEN IS INTOLERABLE.

Frightful is not too strong a term to apply to the condition of the kitchen. This wooden building and equipment date from the first days of the institution. It was erected for temporary purposes. The equipment is worn out, leaks, and is wholly unfit. During the preparation of dinner the steam from the cookers floods the room until it is almost impossible to grope about. The ice boxes are small and dilapidated. Flies are a pest. Everything possible is done to keep it clean and presentable but the physical condition of the structure and equipment is such it is impossible.

Fortunately the General Assembly has taken cognizance of the situation and has authorized a new building and all necessities inside. Plans are now in preparation and work may be begun this year. At best, however, this old one must be used another summer.

I recommended that it be better screened and a big fan be installed.

The bakery was in better condition but it naturally draws undesirable features from the kitchen adjoining.

NEW COTTAGES RECOGNIZED AS MODELS.

The laundry, power house and other buildings we re-visited in detail. I went through two of the new and two of the old cottages, and inspected them thoroughly.

The plan of the new cottage is in much demand from other states. It has been complimented by experts from all parts of the United States as the very last word in arrangement and construction. In each one, I found large quantities of fruits and vegetables which the house mother has put up for winter. No cause for criticism of any sort could be found in the physical condition of these buildings or of their furniture and furnishings.

Housekeeping at this school has been reduced to a fine art, the more remarkable too, when it is remembered that they are boys who live here, none of whom have had any home training before they reached this school.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE GENEVA STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

Geneva State School for Girls, September 1, 1911. Many changes have taken place at this institution since my last report.

Mrs. Ophelia Amigh who had been superintendent for sixteen years, or since its foundation, has severed her connection under circumstances the details of which are known to the members of this commission and the public.

Mrs. Rosina Wells who had been assistant for some years was placed in charge as acting superintendent and has been acquitting herself well during the trying days which have followed.

At the time this is written she is in charge, no superintendent having yet been chosen.

The school has lost its principal, Miss Caroline Baldwin, and several teachers and supervisors have left, also under circumstances well known to all.

Notwithstanding these changes in management which naturally would interfere with progress, I noticed some improvements which were distinctive. Reforms which were urged by this commission a year ago are in progress of evolution.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.

Corporal punishment has been abolished, the solitaires in the basements of the cottages have been removed and the straight chairs destroyed. Despite the prophecy that discipline could not be maintained without the use of severer forms of punishment, I have the word of the officers that little trouble has been experienced in enforcing the rules.

Punishment of some sort is necessary in a normal household and it follows that it is more than necessary in an institution of this character, but the milder forms now in practice appear to be working well. They consist in locking a girl in her room, without, however, deprivation of food. If she becomes violent and destructive, as she does sometimes, the loose fleece-lined anklet and bracelet, authorized in the hospitals for insane, are applied, but never except upon the written order of the superintendent.

On the day of this inspection no girl was in restraint, but in nearly every cottage there were inmates in their rooms in seclusion.

Records are not made of seclusion. The other punishment is not administered without written orders from the superintendent and a notation of the hours and other details is made upon the daily report of the school to the Board of Administration.

FAITH COTTAGE CAUSES ALARM.

Discipline was reported loose in Faith cottage, occupied by the older colored girls. It was not so much loose discipline as rebellion that prevailed. There are several vicious characters in this cottage who should not be in the institution. Efforts have been made to transfer them to a more appropriate place, but so far they have failed. A tragedy may occur as the result of these girls' presence in this cottage.

Only the strictest discipline and supervision will prevent it. If these vicious and criminal girls could be moved away the difficulty here would be no greater than in any other cottage.

BETTER MEDICAL WORK DONE.

Much better medical work is being done at the hospital. The staff here is efficient. The speedy, modern methods of treating the infectious diseases with which so many of the girls are suffering have been applied with success. I was informed that all girls infected have been segregated, so that they do not come into contact in any manner with the clean. At present there are five full cottages of infected girls. The hospital staff is confident that soon this number will be cut to two cottages.

Our recommendation that the hospital building be converted into an up-to-date receiving service has not yet been carried into effect, but I think it will be soon. I find there has been some misunderstanding about this, and when it is cleared up the change will be made.

Here all entrants should be kept for some time; at least, long enough to permit infection to develop. Here the girl should be fed up until she is strong and nourished properly. Her teeth, eyes, nose and throat should all be given attention. When she is in proper condition physically she should be transferred to a cottage where she will be among her kind in character and temperament. I am opposed to mixing the mild and tractable with vicious and hardened. In this cottage the routine of work and study should commence at once.

I was disappointed on the other hand to find that practically no outdoor sports have been indulged in this summer. This has been due to the changes in administration and the shifting of the work of two women upon one pair of shoulders.

For the time being, I shall omit to criticise this lack of an essential in such a school, but will renew the recommendation that, in the absence of a gymnasium, some ingenuity be exercised in arranging for athletic work and physical culture exercises in the open air.

MALE EMPLOYEES AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

The dentist who divides his week between St. Charles and Geneva has set up the fixtures and has commenced. He is a young, unmarried man. A dentist is an essential in the school, but I question the wisdom of electing a male to the position. I seriously fear it will result badly. The criticism is not made against this young man in particular but against the employment of any male in any capacity that takes him into the cottages and among the girls.

In this connection I find that some of the male employés in the mechanical departments have keys to the cottages. I believe this is wrong. There is no reason why they may not be admitted by the matron of the cottage. No matter what this work may be they should be continuously in the presence of one of the female employés. I cannot urge this recommendation with too much force. It is essential to the safeguarding of the school against scandal founded either on false or true charges.

CONDITION OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds are in good condition. The exterior woodwork of all buildings is being painted. The dairy barn is being raised and a new foundation of concrete blocks placed upon it. A concrete silo is in process of erection. While this structure is strong and large, it was not designed for this purpose and the next General Assembly should authorize a modern cow barn and dairy.

Those cottages which have not been recently painted on the inside will receive treatment this fall and winter. Several of them have never been painted.

I heard no complaints of bugs and saw no signs of other vermin about the cottages. There was a noticeable absence of flies.

All kitchens were clean. It was bread-making day in all cottages. The flour was reported on all sides to be of excellent quality. The product of the ovens corroborated these reports.

Matrons and girls were putting up fruit in nearly every cottage. Samples of their cooking and baking were exhibited with special pride by some of the girls.

TESTING THE LOCKING DEVICES.

I tested the electric unlocking devices in all cottages where they have been installed. In all they responded. There was one cottage in which the device on the four doors of the first floor was out of order. I made a special point of inquiry as to the testing of these locks, their repair and inspection.

I was told in every cottage that a test is made each morning and that frequent inspections are made by the electrician. If my information was correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, the precautions in the use of these locks are sufficient, but, as I have reported at other times, the system is not satisfactory or safe.

Following the fire in Fayban cottage last November, all laundry stoves throughout the institution have been placed upon cement foundations, thereby removing the cause of fire such as damaged this house.

New chains are being installed in the automatic grates under two of the three boilers. The coal on hand is not satisfactory. There is too much fine dust and slack which fall in heaps through the grates. Unless there is an improvement in the size and quality of coal, it will be impossible to heat the institution this winter with three boilers. There is an appropriation for a new boiler: it is needed; for a break in one boiler leaves only two to supply heat, light and power, and they are not sufficient.

MEAT AND FOODS ARE GOOD.

Favorable reports were made of the meat and food supplies. I was present and saw the week's supply of beef and mutton delivered. It was in excellent condition, each quarter overweighing the requirements. The meat was well covered and of proper color and grain. I examined the flour, the cereals, dried fruits, crackers, coffee, beans, peas and rice. The rice might be better, but the other supplies were of satisfactory grade.

I inquired into the charge made by Mrs. Amigh after she left, that wormy flour and cereal had been forced upon her. The flour in which the worms were found was a small portion of a supply received upon her own order by Mrs. Amigh in April of this year. The order was for enough to last into the summer, and the result was what any housekeeper might expect. Some worms developed in the bag ends of the supply, the heated term having set in much earlier than usual. The worms in the cereals were found in the last half of the last barrel. They developed after the hot weather came on.

There have been no worms in any of the flour or cereal this summer; only small supplies have been bought and these have been used up rapidly.

SCHOOL IS CROWDED.

The school is crowded. There were 476 present today with 419 out on leave of absence. Three matrons were in the field as parole officers.

Of the 210 acres in this tract, owned by the State, about 220 have been in cultivation. The corn has done well. Six hundred bushels of oats have been harvested. There are forty cows on the place, which give enough milk. Cement bins have been constructed in the basements of the cottages and the winter's supply of coal for the ranges was delivered and stored. This change results in saving in several different ways.

WHERE REPAIRS ARE NEEDED.

Several places where minor repairs are needed were noticed. The brick balustrade at the entrance to the schoolhouse is falling to pieces because the mortar has rotted out. There is a large leak over the dining room in the hospital building. Both of them should be given prompt attention.

Complaint of the lack of electric current was entered at the hospital. The electric sterilizer here has been without current frequently and the work of the staff has been seriously impeded.

The acting superintendent also admitted that the current for lights has been deficient, due to breaks and "grounds" in the faulty wiring. Oil lamps have had to be called into use. These may be found throughout the building ready for service. I consider them exceedingly dangerous, but perhaps not more so than the electric wiring of this structure. An appropriation to make the wiring safe has been made. It can be spent none too soon. The building is well arranged, however, for escape in case of fire.

SCHOOL NOT IN SESSION.

School was not in session. The opening date was September 4 but the prospects were not good for the first days.

No permanent principal had been elected and the teaching corps would start one short.

I think the plan of closing the school during the summer is not good. School should run the year through in an institution of this character. The reasons are obvious.

The following is a report upon the cottages:

Hope Cottage—32 girls present. Two in seclusion. The wiring not first class. Floors, rooms and walls very clean.

Sunnyside Cottage—30 present with 32 rooms. Four girls were in seclusion for planning to run away.

Faith Cottage—Interior not painted. One girl in seclusion. This cottage is occupied by the older colored girls. I have referred to it above.

Lincoln Cottage—27 girls present. There are four rooms downstairs. The electric lockers on these four rooms were out of order. The electric lockers upstairs were in order. Six girls were in their rooms in seclusion. This cottage is occupied by the younger colored girls.

Willard Cottage—26 girls present, one girl in seclusion for a minor offense. Interior walls are not yet painted.

Home Cottage—25 present, capacity 26. One girl was in seclusion.

Fabyan Cottage—This is the cottage that was partially burned a year ago. The rebuilt portions have not yet been painted. It has accommodations for twenty-six girls. There are only twenty-four present. One was in her room in seclusion.

Harvey Cottage—26 present. This cottage is not equipped with electric locks. Two girls were in their rooms. This is one of the cottages which has a dormitory. Five good girls are allowed to occupy it.

Wallace Cottage—29 girls present, 7 in the dormitory. This cottage is without electric locks.

Beverly Cottage—34 present. This is the newest cottage. Doors are not equipped with electric locks. No girls in seclusion.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

The main building contains accommodations for six families: six flats containing nineteen rooms each. All of these flats are crowded and the surplus girls sleep, on cots erected in the assembly room.

First Flat—Known as the honor flat, contains 33 girls.

Receiving Flat—Contains 24 girls.

Second South—Has 20 girls.

Second North—Has 30 girls.

Third North—Has 21 girls.

Third South—22 girls.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 1 AND 2, 15-16, 1911.

Elgin State Hospital, September 1 and 2, 15-16, 1911. A woman of middle age, nude and disheveled, stood leering through the screen door from the dark interior of her bare room into the dimly lighted corridor of a back ward of the hospital. She was noisy and brutish and greeted us as we passed with a volley of sounds that were unintelligible.

"She was the last of the unrestrained," remarked Dr. Wilgus. "We took the straps from her two weeks ago and she has been free ever since. There is not a patient in this institution tonight in restraint of any sort. This woman has been so violent that my determination to release her was opposed by nearly all of my associates. No one in the hospital today remembers when she came in. So far as I know she has been in restraint since the day of her admission. She has been so ever since my administration began."

This woman's case will go into the history of our State hospitals among those classed as remarkable. Not only is she the last to be freed from mechanical restraint in this institution but the method by which it has been accomplished will ever be worthy of the thoughtful attention of others who are striving to solve the question of restraint.

WITHOUT FRIENDS—ABANDONED.

The woman has no correspondents. No one comes to see her. She has been there many years. Her deterioration has dragged her below the level of the animal. She has torn into bits every blanket and every particle of clothing that has been given to her. Her room contains nothing but a bare bed. She has slept nude upon the springs. A strap about her waist has held her to it. The demands of nature have been acceded to as they manifested themselves. Attendants, nurses and doctors have feared her.

When Dr. Wilgus took charge of this institution in May, 1910, restraint was running 13,000 hours a month. In June, 1909, the hours had aggregated 17,233 per month and in June, 1910, the month following Dr. Wilgus' entrance upon the scene they ran up to 19,367 hours. From this on there was continual reduction. A year ago all men had been taken out of restraint and only a few women remained.

In June, 1911, the hours of restraint for the entire institution were only 724 and the hours of seclusion 2,418. This total was still further reduced in July and August and on the date of this visit there were no patients in restraint.

Finally during the middle of August, 1911, Dr. Wilgus decided to release this woman "the last of the restrained." He met opposition but he prevailed. Orders were given to remove the straps and let her have the run of her room with the upper half of the door screened. Another order specified how the room should be entered and how many employes should go in it at a time.

On the first morning the attendants opened the door and stepped in. The insane woman pounced upon them, dashed the tray of food to the floor and attacked one of them. Assistance was called to prevent more violence.

It was suggested that it was the animal desire for food that animated her violent onslaught on the attendants. Another method was found for getting the food to her. Then they commenced giving her half a loaf of bread several times during the day. By this means it has been possible to handle her with less violence on her part and an experiment is being tried; much as with an animal to teach her to make known the wants of nature. So far this effort has not been highly successful. She continues to be noisy and is dangerous. She refuses to wear clothing and rips blankets to pieces.

A head nurse was moved to compassion by the woman's plights and wanted to do something for her.

"It is useless to give her a good blanket," exclaimed the superintendent. "Well, then," remarked the nurse in her sympathy, "let's mend the worn out ones and place them on her bed; if she tears them up it will be no loss.*

The release of this woman from her restraint and the heart inspired sympathy of the nurse express in a vivid manner two of the finer examples of progress which we are happy to note in our State institutions.

IMPROVING PHYSICAL PROPERTY.

Improvement of the physical property goes ahead steadily but there is so much to be done to make it first-class that the progress made does not seem appreciable.

The water heater has been installed and has been giving satisfaction. There is hot water now on all the wards.

A new tunnel is being constructed connecting the main building with the woman's cottage. This will carry all the pipes and will be large enough to permit the patients of this cottage to pass through it into the main building, thence by covered walks to the central dining room. The tunnel will be of service in inclement weather.

The wiring of the wings of the main building has been completed and on Monday, September 4, workmen began on the center to put it in safe condition. As I have explained before there is now abundance of elec-

* See page 198 for details of this woman's history.

tric lights in the corridors, one light located in the transom over each single room and clusters of lights in the dormitories, all operating by keys located in steel boxes.

Until these were installed the wards of this building, housing nearly 800 patients had no artificial light except that from a few lamps in the corridors. Watches made their rounds of the dormitories and single sleeping rooms with lanterns.

Appropriation has also been made for the re-wiring of all the other buildings which are unsafe.

The transforming of the fourth floors of the four intersecting wings of the main building from quarters for insane to quarters for employes has been completed. Some of these quarters have been occupied for nearly a year. The last one has just been opened. They have been described in former reports.

Considerable new cement walk has been laid this summer and fall. Preparations are now making for a new well at the pumping station. There was some concern over the water supply this summer and the new well is needed.

NEW BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED.

Of the appropriations made by the last General Assembly it has been decided to use the following at once; laundry building, bakery, to complete the new building which has been under process of construction for some time, and to erect an annex or supplemental structure near by; \$5,000.00 for new wiring, \$4,000.00 for new water supply, \$9,000.00 for laboratory and morgue, \$15,000.00 for new plumbing on the south wings.

Other appropriations made to this institution will go over until 1912.

The staff is full, two physicians are away on vacation and one at Lincoln State School on transfer. The hospital has a chief nurse and eight trained nurses. The superintendent considers the corps of trained nurses at least thirty too small.

There is a shortage of about fifteen attendants due to many resignations and discharges. At one time recently the shortage of attendants was twenty. The attendants on duty today numbered 118; should be 145 or 150. The staff is considered one of the most efficient in the State service. I attended its meeting on the morning of September 2.

THE WORK OF THE STAFF.

Two patients, both of them of difficult classification were presented, thoroughly discussed and demonstrated. I was particularly pleased to note the interest of the younger members.

The hospital now has on its staff three internes who will be valuable; one of them is a woman. Laboratory work consists of urinalysis, blood examinations, punctures, bacteria in milk, tests for fat in milk and the like. No psycho-analysis has been attempted.

The grounds and lawns are in good condition. The heat and drought during the summer killed the grass and stunted the flowers but recent rains have brought out the grass.

The farm has done well considering the situation. Hay has been almost a total failure, oats made two-thirds of a crop, corn a good prospect. The garden gave up 500 bushels of grapes, 1,000 bushels of ripe tomatoes, 1,000 bushels of green tomatoes, 100 bushels of beans, 100 bushels of peas, 200 water melons and fair crops of sweet corn, asparagus, cucumbers and small berries.

All of these have been consumed or canned.

The apple orchard is too young to bear; twenty-five gallons of cherries were put up.

Half of the dairy herd has been sold because the cows were unprofitable milkers. They have been replaced by young grade stock which are doing well. The herd is giving 800 quarts a day; 1,000 would be ideal: 100 hogs were taken off by cholera. Forty hogs have been butchered and there are fifteen shoats on hand, and ten hogs ready to kill.

NEW RULES AS TO HOURS OF WORK.

A recent rule of the Board of Administration allowing attendants only two days off in a month, has created dissatisfaction. The day shift works fourteen hours and the night eleven. In the noisy, disturbed wards such a length of service can scarcely be approved.

THE INSTITUTION OVERCROWDED.

The institution is overcrowded to a degree that is almost intolerable.

I inspected the wards of the main building during the night. In some wards care must be taken to pick a way through the corridors strewn with sleeping patients on the floors. On both sides of the house, patients in numbers are sleeping on mattresses on the floors.

You will see from a table appended, how many patients are on each ward. The surplus is apparent, when it is known that the normal capacity of A, B and C wards in this building is twenty-five.

The truth is, the main building was originally constructed for 600 patients, or 300 on a side.

Today there were 750 patients present, a surplus of 150 which represents the overcrowding of this main structure.

The woman's infirmary was made for 100 patients. It has 115 today. The annex was built for 150 on a side, today it housed 379, the seventy-nine representing the overflow.

The men's infirmary was built for fifty, it has sixty-five. The institution's normal capacity is about 1,200, yet its population today was 1,451.

The following table gives the population of the various wards on the day of this inspection:

MAIN BUILDING.

"A" 1 North Female.....	26	"A" 1 South Male.....	43
"A" 2 North Female.....	28	"A" 2 South Male.....	27
"A" 3 North Female.....	36	"A" 3 South Male.....	32
"B" 1 North Female.....	40	"B" 1 South Male.....	36
"B" 2 North Female.....	27	"B" 2 South Male.....	40
"B" 3 North Female.....	45	"B" 3 South Male.....	36
"C" 1 North Female.....	43	"C" 1 South Male.....	37
"C" 2 North Female.....	41	"C" 2 South Male.....	40
"C" 3 North Female.....	49	"C" 3 South Male.....	38
"D" 1 North Female.....	15	"D" 1 South Male.....	17
"D" 2 North Female.....	22	"D" 2 South Male.....	12
"D" 3 North Female (ringworm patients)	5	"D" 3 South Male.....	16
Total.....	377		373

THE ANNEX.

No. 1, women.....	65	No. 1, men.....	63
No. 2, women.....	64	No. 2, men.....	61
No. 3, women.....	63	No. 3, men.....	63
Total.....	192		187

Infirmery for women had 115 present. Has accommodations for 100. In this infirmery is the ward for the tubercular.

The south cottage for workmen on the farm has forty-four present. Was constructed for forty patients.

The north cottage for old ladies was constructed for forty but by using the dining room and kitchen it has been possible to put in fifty-six.

The Industrial building has thirty-nine present. It is not overcrowded.

The men's infirmery has sixty-eight patients; is full.

The air was bad in many of the dormitories I visited. It could not be otherwise. There is the overcrowding in the first place and, in the second, the faulty arrangement of the rooms, corridors and windows which prevent cross circulation. In the winter forced ventilation is necessary and then conditions are not what they should be.

The crowding of the wards makes it difficult to maintain order, especially among the restless, disturbed patients.

But for this overcrowding the superintendent would permit the female patient, referred to in the beginning, the liberty of a corridor to see what effect association with others would have upon her but with her ward containing twice what it should have, it is out of the question to let her out of her room.

STEWART BERLIN GOES HOME.

Stewart Berlin, the patient whose case was investigated by the executive secretary and Dr. Greene last winter passed into the depressed type of paralytic and has been taken to his home by his wife. He experienced no more trouble after this investigation and was removed to his home that the ministrations of an affectionate, devoted wife might be given to him in his last days.

TWO CHILDREN AMONG INMATES.

Two little girls, each sixteen years of age, upon violent, disturbed wards are heart rending problems. One of the children, a Jewess, is a very attractive and pretty girl. She is classed as a maniac and is shifted from one ward to another as her condition demands. Some of the time she spends with the quiet, well-behaved patients, some with the most hopeless and violent of the cases and some in intermediate wards. Everything possible has been done to make the condition of these children bearable.

CLOSE ATTENTION TO FIRE DRILL.

Close attention is being given to fire drill and instruction. There is a test of the alarm system each morning, and drill by the fire department each Tuesday. There is drill of attendants and employes in the manner of caring for patients in time of fire or danger.

The department appears to be better equipped than it was a year ago. Examination of the doors from the wards into the fire escapes is made by the fire marshal each week. I had many of them tested in my presence. All locks examined responded promptly.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A code of rules and regulations, supplemental to those issued by the Board of Administration, has been prepared by the superintendent for the guidance and direction of employes in every department. The code is detailed and gives minute instructions to all employes into not only the routine of their day's work but in their conduct in times of emergency.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The superintendent has issued a year book containing the course of study and schedule of lectures for the training school for nurses.

The pamphlet is attractively arranged. The course of study for the three years of the school is given in detail and the schedule of lectures for the junior and senior classes is worthy of attention.

Following are specimen pages from the course of each year:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Date.	Subject.		2:30-3:30 —Section A.	3:40-4:40 —Section B.
Oct. 2	Rules.....	To be observed on and off duty. Care of nurses' bath room; rooms. Economy in hospital supplies.....	H. Levreau...	H. Levreau...
Oct. 5	Anatomy.....	Skull and spinal cord.....	Dr. Schwartz.	Dr. Spangler.
Oct. 9	General ward work	Hospital housekeeping: care of floors, rugs, carpets, cuspidors, beds, windows, ward utensils, waste baskets, wardrobes and their contents, dining room, dishes, knives and forks, etc.....	H. Levreau...	H. Levreau...
Oct. 12	Anatomy.....	Upper extremities. lower extremities....	Dr. Schwartz.	Dr. Spangler.
Oct. 16	General care of patients.	Conduct toward patients: reception of new patients; care of patients' clothing and valuables; transferring of patients from one ward to another; attention to be extended to the discharged patients.	H. Levreau..	H. Levreau..

JUNIOR YEAR.

	Date.	Subject.	Time.	Instructor.
October	27—Friday.....	Physiology and anatomy.....	2:30-3:30.....	Dr. McCarthy
October	28—Saturday.....	Medicine.....	do.....	Dr. Dirks.....
October	31—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
November	1—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
November	3—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
November	4—Saturday.....	Medicine.....	do.....	Dr. Dirks.....
November	7—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
November	8—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
November	10—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
November	11—Saturday.....	Eye.....	do.....	Dr. Freemmel.....
November	14—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
November	15—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
November	17—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
November	18—Saturday.....	Eye.....	do.....	Dr. Freemmel.....
November	21—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
November	22—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
November	24—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
November	25—Saturday.....	Ear.....	do.....	Dr. Freemmel.....
November	28—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
November	29—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
December	1—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
December	2—Saturday.....	Ear.....	do.....	Dr. Freemmel.....
December	5—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....
December	6—Wednesday.....	Nursing.....	do.....	H. Levreau.....
December	8—Friday.....	Anatomy and physiology.....	do.....	Dr. McCarthy
December	9—Saturday.....	Nose and throat.....	do.....	Dr. Freemmel.....
December	12—Tuesday.....	Materia and medica.....	do.....	Dr. Wittman.....

SENIOR YEAR.

Date.	Subject.	Time.	Instructor.
October 23—Monday	Pediatrics	1:20-2:20	Dr. Atherton
October 24—Tuesday	Materia and medica	3:40-4:40	Dr. Smith
October 25—Wednesday	Nursing	do	H. Leveau
October 27—Friday	Anatomy and physiology	2:30-3:30	Dr. McCarthy
October 27—Friday	Hydrotherapy and massage	3:40-4:40	H. Leveau
October 28—Saturday	Medicine	2:30-3:30	Dr. Dirs
October 30—Monday	Pediatrics	1:20-2:20	Dr. Atherton
October 31—Tuesday	Materia and medica	3:40-4:40	Dr. Smith
November 1—Wednesday	Nursing	3:40-4:40	H. Leveau
November 3—Friday	Anatomy and physiology	2:30-3:30	Dr. McCarthy
November 3—Friday	Hydrotherapy and massage	3:40-4:40	H. Leveau
November 4—Saturday	Mental and nervous diseases	do	Dr. Wilgus
November 4—Saturday	Medicine	2:30-3:30	Dr. Dirs
November 6—Monday	Pediatrics	1:20-2:20	Dr. Atherton
November 7—Tuesday	Materia and medica	3:40-4:40	Dr. Smith
November 8—Wednesday	Nursing	do	H. Leveau
November 10—Friday	Anatomy and physiology	2:30-3:30	Dr. McCarthy
November 10—Friday	Hydrotherapy and massage	3:30-4:40	H. Leveau
November 11—Saturday	Eye	2:30-3:30	Dr. Bell
November 11—Saturday	Mental and nervous diseases	3:30-4:40	Dr. Wilgus
November 13—Monday	Pediatrics	1:20-2:20	Dr. Atherton
November 14—Tuesday	Materia and medica	3:30-4:40	Dr. Smith
November 15—Wednesday	Nursing	3:40-4:40	H. Leveau
November 17—Friday	Anatomy and physiology	2:30-3:30	Dr. McCarthy
November 17—Friday	Hydrotherapy and massage	3:30-4:30	H. Leveau

COMPLETING THE INSPECTION.

On the 15th and 16th of this month, I completed the inspection of this hospital. It was on this occasion that the investigation was made into the charge by David Riseman that his wife, Celia Riseman, had been mistreated by attendants. A report of this investigation has been made an independent document.

As a part of the inquiry visits were made to nearly all the wards in the main building. To some wards two visits were made. Special attention, however, was given to the food and its serving.

In the store house a very good quality of meat was found. All other edibles were in good condition. Potatoes were scarce and the winter's supply, because of the excessive prices, will necessarily be cut. Large amounts of the preserves and canned fruits and vegetables which have been put up were seen in this building.

The kitchen was in as good order and condition as it is possible to keep so old and so badly worn a structure furnished with out-of-date and much run down utensils and equipment.

I saw dinner served in the two main dining rooms and upon the trays in the wards from which it is not possible for patients to go.

The food was wholesome. Some of the patients praised it and some condemned it but in neither case were the judges competent to pass opinion.

QUARTERS OF WORKMEN.

The men's cottage, occupied by workmen on the farm and in the gardens and about the power house is a model of neatness and cleanliness. Everything here was in spick and span condition.

The industrial building now used as a ward for working patients was likewise orderly and clean. This is the building which in preceding reports has been suggested as a model for structures with which overcrowding may be relieved.

STATEMENT BY DR. WILGUS ON RESTRAINT.

Regarding the woman whose case is mentioned in the forepart of this report, I have requested Dr. Wilgus to make a statement from the records of the hospital. The following are the facts as he writes them from the records:

It seems that Mrs. Anna W., then aged 25, native of Sweden, married, was admitted to this hospital June 10, 1898, from Cook county with an alleged duration of insanity of three weeks. The ward notes show that she was violent from the day she entered the hospital and under date of December 12, 1899 (second note on the record) the entry is made, "Restrained all the time." Other notes are as follows:

June 5, 1900—Camisole restraint.

June 2, 1902—Limbs bruised caused by kicking crib bed.

April 27, 1905—Black eye, struck head against crib bed.

Then there are other entries to show patient was kept in bed nearly all of the time for three years, but whether in restraint is not definite. But on August 24, 1907, the suggestive entry is made: "Very ugly at times, striking, kicking and biting when out of restraint; is in restraint greater part of the time for the safety of others around her."

Nov. 20, 1907—Remains same, pounds face and hands if not restrained.

Nov. 7, 1908—Tearing up camisoles.

June 26, 1908—Has to be kept in constant restraint.

October 15, 1908—Has been taken out of bed each day lately and restrained by strapping to a bench in side room; must be kept in restraint day and night.

June 12, 1909—Remains the same; keeps to her bed in full restraint.

Jan. 2, 1910—Restraint necessary.

I can say from personal observation that this woman was constantly in strap restraint day and night from May, 1910 until recently released. She has made no great trouble since released but as stated, advantage has been taken of the ascertained fact that with a full stomach she is docile; therefore, she is fed bountifully at meal times, then at intervals of two hours between meals she is given a lunch of dry bread.

The patient refuses to wear clothing or to use bedding of any kind; she is supplied with blankets from time to time, but invariably tears them up into small square pieces. The supervising nurse has arranged to give this woman sections of condemned blankets so that she will always have something, for aesthetic reasons if for nothing else, and to tell the truth, I am afraid they are of no practical value.

As to friends, I will say that at the time of admission her husband wrote on a few occasions, but his last letter on record is dated April 1, 1901. A thorough search of our visiting list has been made back to 1904 and it is clear that she had had no visitors since that date. A search beyond that time would prove very laborious, but it will be made if you desire.

In answer to the contents of your last paragraph, I am emphatically of the opinion that with competent help on the wards and with less crowded wards, and particularly with wards of different arrangement, no seclusion is necessary for patients of any character.

[Signed] SIDNEY D. WILGUS,
Superintendent.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS AT WILMINGTON, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington, September 14, 1911. Here is vividly illustrated the ingratitude of children and the clinging tenacity of the devotion of women to children or other blood relatives.

There are today present seventy-five old ladies, the mothers, daughters and widows of soldiers of the Mexican, Civil or Spanish-American war. The roll of the institution contains eighty-two names. Its capacity is eighty. Seven of those upon the roll are out on leave of absence. Of this number forty-five receive pensions. It is not possible to say how many of the total enrollment of the home should be taken care of at the home for children. Forty-five of the seventy-five receive pensions from the government. Many of them are known to have children who are in good circumstances but who pay little heed to them except on pension day to expect prompt remittal of the mother's voucher properly endorsed over to them.

ONE OF THE TYPICAL CASES.

There is present an old lady whose children, three in number are in well to do circumstances. She is not in her right mind. For seventeen years she was lost to them while she labored as a pauper on the Dunning Poor Farm of Cook county. They occasionally visit her at the Widows' Home. Until very recently she could have been kept at their homes in comfort.

Her stay in Dunning was of her own choosing; for while her family lived near by she probably could have returned to them. She was discovered in Dunning by visiting committees of the G. A. R. and the W. R. C. and was sent by them to the Soldiers' Widows' Home where she was later revealed to her children.

Her case is only one of a type. It is a sad commentary upon the integrity and honor of our family life that children so willingly abandon their parents to the care and custody of the State in its institutions, and experience no qualms of conscience as they collect and use in their pleasures the pension the national government has provided, or permit the tax payers to clothe and feed them and strangers to minister to their wants.

What is true of this institution is likewise true in the hospitals for insane where many an old man or woman, perfectly harmless but in their senility a little difficult to care for, have been consigned by children through the medium of an insanity inquisition to the more tender hands of the State itself.

TEN ARE ON HOSPITAL WARD.

Of the seventy-five old ladies present today, ten occupied beds in the hospital. Five of them are out of their minds but have not been adjudged. Two are suffering from broken hips, sustained in falls. Six are totally blind and many others so nearly blind as to be, for all practical purposes, without sight. Four go about in wheel chairs, five upon crutches. A majority are deaf. Their average age is nearly 75 years and 6 months.

Yet so far this year there have been only three deaths.

The physician of the home spends a half of each day at the home and responds to calls at other hours of the day or night. No major operations are performed but minor surgical cases receive attention in the hospital ward. There are two nurses on duty, and two female attendants. The work demands at least another attendant. It will not be long until another nurse will be necessary.

HOW POPULATION IS CLASSIFIED.

Of the population eleven are mothers of soldiers and draw no pension. One is the widow of a soldier of the Mexican war, two are widows of Spanish-American war soldiers, and the rest are widows of soldiers of the Civil war.

Forty-five, as stated, draw pensions. The vouchers are mailed from the pension office direct to the pensioners in the institution. These do not pass through the hands of the superintendent. Six of the forty-five have conservators. Two of these conservators are individuals; in the other four cases, the Joliet Title and Trust Company acts. They have been appointed by the court and all accounting is made to the court. Pensions drawn by these six women are collected by the conservators. The superintendent of the institution makes requisition upon the conservator for whatever funds the pensioner needs for her personal wants. Itemized receipted bills are taken, accounting for the entire sum so drawn each time, and returned to the conservator, a copy being kept by the superintendent.

These precautions are taken to prevent mistakes and misunderstandings or accusations of illegality or irregularity in the expenditure of inmates' money.

OTHERS DRAW OWN MONEY.

All the other pensioners draw their own money and deposit to their own account or endorse over their vouchers to others, as a rule, members of their family.

The waiting list of those seeking admission to the home now contains twenty-one names.

No course of discipline for the preservation of order is necessary. No doors in the house are locked either day or night. There is no night watch.

In the hospital ward when a patient's condition requires night attention, a nurse or attendant sits up.

Any inmate may leave the institution grounds who is able to walk and take care of herself. The superintendent requires such to speak to her before leaving. No written permit to exercise this privilege is required. I regard this precaution as necessary and very proper.

If any criticism is due, it is that the limitation on leaving the grounds is too lenient.

THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDINGS.

I visited all the rooms, talked with a number of the ladies, saw the food before preparation and after, and inspected the kitchen and storehouses.

The electric wires in the building have been placed in conduits since my last visit. I do not believe the conduit in certain portions of the house has been carried far enough. In the quarters for help the wires have been carried into one of the rooms through conduit. Thence they branch to other rooms and hallways and are exposed or nailed under strips. There are too many lamps on the exposed wires for safety. This is true throughout the building.

The interior of the building is in need of repairs. The carpets in the halls and on the stairs are badly worn. The shades at the windows have been there since the institution was opened. New material has been secured for shades and no time should be lost in making it up. Work has commenced on calcimining the rooms and halls. This is very necessary.

Some of the old ladies have arranged their rooms attractively, but others, without ingenuity or inclination, have done nothing. Their quarters are bare and unattractive. For such the State should step in and for its own good name's sake should make better conditions.

I found the toilets and bath rooms in fairly good order. The housekeeper had been away for several days and the building was not in the condition it should have been. I will say in this connection that there was some excuse in addition to that of the absence of the housekeeper. Workmen making repairs and calciminers had made much muss.

The foodstuffs in the storehouse were of excellent quality throughout. The meat which is delivered from town was pronounced good by the superintendent. The kitchen was neat and clean. Quarters of the civil-ian help are not well kept.

Repairs have been made in the heating system by which it is now in shape to heat the building during the winter.

The garden of fifteen acres has been productive and, in addition to daily supplies, had yielded enough for canning. Nearly 700 quarts of tomatoes have been canned. Pickles and some vegetables have also been put up.

The water plant is furnishing sufficient supply both for drinking, domestic and fire protection purposes.

The grounds look well, the lawns have been trimmed and the flower beds are in full blossom.

INVESTIGATED AN ACCIDENT.

While here I investigated the accident in which Mrs. Margaret Crean broke her hip. Mrs. Crean has been in a precarious condition and on this date her life hangs by a thread. The accident occurred on the hospital ward on the night of September 6, about 11:30. It was unavoidable, I believe.

The one nurse on duty in the ward had left Mrs. Crean's room to go into another room to attend the wants of another sick patient. Her back was hardly turned when Mrs. Crean left her bed. She took two or three steps and fell. The nurse heard the fall and rushed to the patient's assistance. The doctor was notified. At that hour it was not thought the hip had been broken; in fact, a positive determination of this fact was not made for several days. In the meantime the limb began to turn black and blue over a large surface. This condition was thought by the physician to be due to the rupture of a blood vessel at the time of the fall. On the day of this visit the swelling was disappearing but death was expected to follow.

The patient's mental condition was not and is not now such as to make her story competent. She says she fell and hurt herself but is greatly confused as to the time and manner.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE JACKSONVILLE
STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY, STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, OCTOBER
12 AND 13, 1911.

Jacksonville State Hospital, October 12 and 13, 1911. It is more than forty years since the main building of this great hospital was erected. The hospital authorities of that day may have been crude builders, judged in the light of present day knowledge and theories; we are prone to regard them so, but when one looks over this structure today and studies it in its relation to its purposes and considers it as a work in masonry and timber, he is forced to admit either that its builders understood their business about as well as those of today or they were directed by some mysterious inspiration.

There are many features of this building which are admirably adapted to the uses to which it has been put. There is no question of its superiority in construction, workmanship and material. It stands today in perfect condition. There are no cracks in the walls, no settling of the floors, the plaster adheres to the walls as it did forty years ago, the windows and doors fit tight as they should, the joints in the exterior walls are unimpaired by the ravages of weather. Many of the pine floors, put in years ago, have withstood the tread of hundreds and thousands of feet and are today only beginning to show wear.

The bricks were hard. Paint applied to them lasts for years with slow deterioration. This structure has just been painted, the first time in nine years.

In arrangement of the interior, the corridors are wide and high, admitting of ventilation and light to the maximum. There is a dining room on each floor on each side direct connected by tunnel with the kitchen.

To all wards there are two, and in many cases three, ways of entrance and departure. It lends itself well to supervision, inspection and economy of administration and maintenance. The clothes rooms have outside windows, something which new buildings in these grounds are denied.

The woodwork, such as the doors and window panels and frames, is massive and gives a colonial homelike effect to the long corridors.

In the quiet wards this woodwork has been painted white. With polished hardwood floors, rugs and carpets, plain white drawn curtains, these wards are pleasant to the eye and impart the warmth of home life that is incompatible with the common, average conception of a hospital for the insane.

When this institution was built, Jacksonville was a village. It was far beyond the corporate limits. None dreamed that in a generation the city would grow and extend itself as if drawn by a magnet in that direction and gradually would enfold within its residential district this first of Illinois' hospitals for insane.

In the later days when modern ideas demand facilities, unknown in 1869, we find this old building so built and arranged that they may be added with a minimum of expense.

Thus, soon will be complete, a new receiving service on each side that will be of excellent character.

The service on the women's side has been installed in an "L" that architects said could not be used to any good purpose, yet this little building connects direct with those wards on the main building which it is desirable that a receiving service should touch closely. There are two floors and a semi-basement.

Each floor is flooded by good light from three sides. The basement will be lighted by combination of natural and artificial means.

In it will be the hydrotherapy and the rooms in which patients may be kept for a time after their bath. This level is connected with the floors above by modern electric elevator. Terrazzo has been laid. Walls and ceiling have been plastered and steam coils installed.

The two floors above are on the same levels with floors in the main building and are connected with them through short hallways. Continuous tubs and adequate toilet facilities have been placed in a room on each floor adjoining the main dormitory. Composition has been used for floor surface.

The floors of the dormitories are of hard pine, polished; twenty-five beds may be placed on each floor without crowding. The kitchen service is very close by, while facilities will be provided to furnish special diets when needed.

This hospital is nearing completion. Furniture is arriving and it may be opened as soon as some of the minor finishing work can be completed.

This "L" is not of fire-proof construction but there is adequate escape either through the main building or by a wide outside iron stairway on the west side extending from the second floor to the ground.

On the opposite side, the receiving service for males is nearing completion. This building is new and absolutely fireproof. It would have been finished long ago but the appropriation for it became exhausted and work had to be stopped with the end in sight.

Plasterers are now at work. All the terrazzo has been laid. Its three floors accommodate fifty patients. As in the case of the receiving service on the women's side, this connects at each level with corresponding level in the main building.

This new building contains a morgue of liberal dimensions and as extensive hydrotherapy apparatus as will ever be installed. The walls are of hard brick, the floors and partitions of solid concrete. There is an elevator of modern type; all wires are in metal conduit. Ventilation and light will be abundant as no building is near by to interrupt air currents or cast shadows. Floors in toilet, bath and morgue are

of terrazzo. The dormitories and corridors will be of hard wood laid over concrete. The walls will be treated with hard plaster and enamelled. Woodwork is to be of the simplest and plainest design.

Clothes rooms have outside windows. There is no dining room which, perhaps, is a defect but not a serious one, inasmuch as approximately all patients will be tray fed. A small dining room, however, for the few who are always found in a hospital able to walk about is desirable. The superintendent is justified in his hopes that the new receiving service will meet all demands of modern thought on this subject.

The opening of this service, furnishing accommodation for 10 patients and the removal of the female employees from the wards of the new building erected for their exclusive use, will relieve the overcrowded condition of this hospital.

I trust that this relief so afforded, will not be used as an excuse for again filling the wards as they now are.

Because the institution today accommodates 1,400 or 1,500 patients, should not justify the addition of 100 more to them when the new receiving service and the new female employees' building are completed.

As the hospital stands today, it has a normal capacity of 1,400 patients. There should not be within its walls a single additional patient but, in truth, there are 1,608 or a surplus of nearly 200.

The following table shows the population, its distribution and supervision on the day of this inspection, October 16. It is true this table indicates that not all the beds were occupied but we must not lose sight of the fact that there are 100 or more beds in these wards which should not be there in justice to the patients.

The institution has a normal capacity, judged by six square feet and floor area qualifications of 1,400. This table accounts for a population of 1,608.

MALE WARDS

Ward	Number of beds	No. in occupancy	Number of patients	Attendants or Duty	
				Day	Night
Wing West.....	11	11			
Infirmary 1.....	12	12			
A 1 East.....	12	12	12		
A 2 East.....	12	12	12		
A 3 East.....	12	12	12		
A 4 East.....	12	12	12		
B 1 East.....	12	12	12		
B 2 East.....	12	12	12		
B 3 East.....	12	12	12		
B 4 East.....	12	12	12		
B 5 East.....	12	12	12		
C 1 East.....	12	12	12		
C 2 East.....	12	12	12		
C 3 East.....	12	12	12		
Total.....	420	552	400	57	57

Male Wards—Concluded.

Ward.	Number of beds.	Normal capacity.	Number of patients.	Attendants on Duty.	
				Day.	Night.
1 South, including room under chapel....	91	50	90	2	1
2 South.....	61	50	61	2	1
3 South.....	67	50	66	2	1
4 South.....	63	50	63	2	1
5 South.....	64	50	63	3	1
6 South.....	68	50	68	4	1
	414	300	411	15	6
	426	357	401	35	13
Total males	840	657	812	50	19

FEMALE WARDS.

Cottage East.....	12	12	12	2	1
Infirmary 2.....	24	24	17	2	1
A 1 West.....	27	25	27	2	1
A 2 West.....	25	25	24	3	1
A 3 West.....	18	17	14	2	*1
A 4 West.....	30	26	30	2	*1
B 1 West.....	41	30	41	3	1
B 2 West.....	37	30	37	2	1
B 3 West.....	32	32	28	.....	.....
B 4 West.....	35	30	33	2	.....
B 5 West.....	31	30	31	2	1
C 1 West.....	32	25	22	4	1
C 2 West.....	28	25	27	4	2
C 3 West.....	44	25	44	4	1
	416	356	397	36	13
1 North.....	60	50	60	2	1
2 North.....	60	50	59	2	1
3 North.....	60	50	60	2	1
4 North.....	60	50	60	2	1
5 North.....	60	50	60	3	1
6 North.....	60	50	60	3	1
	360	300	358	14	6
	416	356	397	36	13
Total females.....	776	656	756	50	19

* These attendants serve also on wards B 3 and B 4 west at night.

The new receiving wards will care for 100 patients. The home for female employes will take care of 102, a total of 202 patients and employes who will be removed from the wards. In the room occupied now by them the patients excess will find an outlet. While the overcrowding here is not so great as that at Elgin or Kankakee, it should not be permitted to grow to greater proportions. Now is the time to stop it.

In this connection, let me again call attention to the undesirable wards found on the fifth floors of one wing on each side of the main building. These two wards have come to be accepted as suitable and safe. I cannot bring myself to believe them so. With the relief that the new receiving service and female employes house will bring, these wards should be abandoned and closed. Here is a good opportunity

to do so and it should not be permitted to escape. If it is not accepted now, these wards will continue in use under the plea that the building is crowded and they must be occupied. Some contend these wards are safe and sufficient. Others will take the opposite view. In such a case I believe the doubt should be resolved in favor of the patient.

There is plenty of room on the grounds of this institution for low cost pavilions, one story high, such as are now in use at Peoria and Elgin, in which quiet working patients may be housed. Such buildings, if necessity arises in the future, can be erected to take care of the same number of patients now domiciled on these fifth floor levels and it will not be necessary to reopen them. There are about thirty-five males in this ward and approximately the same number on the female side. Though provided with three exits, these wards are located directly under the roof, are poorly arranged, and, I believe, too high above ground for safety even under most favorable conditions.

In addition to the completion of the two new receiving wards and the female employes' house, many smaller improvements have been made during the summer.

The new greenhouse is practically complete. It has cost only \$5,000.00, much of the work having been done by institution employes and patients. On the assumption that the appropriation of \$5,000.00 would not construct a house of any size or ornamentation, it has been erected behind the main buildings. Had foresight been as good as hindsight it would have been located to the west where it would have formed a part of the scheme of general decoration; for it is a most attractive structure, equipped with modern facilities for plant culture and development and ample in size for all demands that may be made upon it.

In the main building of the hospital the work under way at the time of my last visit, namely, the laying of terrazzo floors in all the toilet and bath rooms, some fifty in number, has been completed. This has wrought a change for the better in the absence of odors.

These floors have been laid on the original wood joists.

The bakery has been enlarged to adequate size by tearing out the old north wall which was recessed and by re-building it flush with the facade of the building. This has nearly doubled the area. The entire floor of the bakery has been laid with terrazzo, with cove bases, the walls repainted and the machinery overhauled. The shop is excellently ventilated and there is abundance of light.

Terrazzo has been laid in a large main floor in a building west of the bakery where employes and working patients have a toilet and lounging quarters. This improvement is noticeable because of the poor conditions which existed before.

A large tunnel has been constructed from the main power plant to the home for female employes. In this are installed the steam pipes and the electric wires.

This building has been waiting the arrival of furniture and the completion of the tunnel. The furniture is being made at the penitentiary and it is claimed new machinery had to be designed for it. Though the order was placed three months ago, none of it has been filled. There

has not, however, been urgency in moving into the building, as the tunnel was essential to its occupancy. As soon as the furniture arrives the employés may take possession of the house.

The Board of Administration has advertised for bids for the erection of the other wing of this building, in which will be housed the male employés. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose by the last General Assembly.

I visited each ward in the main building, the wards in the infirmary, the cottage for the tuberculous, the power plant and cold storage, and the dining rooms in the main building, and made a careful inspection of each. I have no criticism to make of their condition as to cleanliness and neatness. The patients looked well fed, appeared contented and were well dressed.

The cottage for tuberculous patients was in immaculate condition.

At this time there were present at the hospital representatives of all the medical staffs in the State hospitals attending a meeting of their association. These ladies and gentlemen had never seen this cottage and they were much interested in it. I have in former reports spoken highly of it. It was gratifying to find that the verdicts of the professional coincide with the judgment I formed of this structure as a model for the care and treatment of tuberculous men and women.

I heard no expression that in any way disagreed with this opinion, while some were so impressed that they suggested it as ideal for reception service. The maximum of outdoor life which this cottage assures the patient, without the dangers of exposure, appealed to everyone. I believe such buildings offer a solution of the problem we are confronted with: that of housing the insane who, by reason of chronic conditions, must be considered and treated as purely custodial cases. Until I know more about it, I would not advise such a building for acute or reception service, but I must admit the arguments in its favor advanced by these physicians sound well.

This hospital has made its effort to reduce restraint and has succeeded. On this day there was only one patient, a young woman, in restraint. She had been in bed a day and would probably remain there another twenty-four hours. She was good-natured about it, said she was all right and laughed about her helplessness, treating it as a joke. For some time this freedom from restraint has been enjoyed by the institution.

All the members of the staff were present. A requisition for two more physicians has been made upon the Civil Service Commission, but up to this date has not been filled. There is a chief nurse now present. Some good work is being done by the staff in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties: the laboratory facilities are woefully small and few. There is, however, a fine spirit among the members; an ambition to do something and to stand upon equal footing with other hospitals in the accomplishment of positive results, predominates.

No cases of brutality to patients have been reported in several months. There have been discharges on account of neglect or unbecoming conduct towards patients or the use of harsh language in their presence.

There is a general complaint here against the youthfulness of many of the female attendants certified. The force of attendants is frequently short. Many changes are recorded in incredibly short periods of time. Girls and boys come, go to work, remain on the wards a few days and then quit. Similar stories are heard in all the institutions.

Various causes are assigned for this situation and various remedies suggested. It appears in its true seriousness when thought is given to that ideal hospital service for which we are striving. With such vacillating and volatile attendant force, the very best efforts of the very best staff of physicians and nurses must, it is obvious, fall far short of producing those results which should come in response to such efforts.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND AT CHICAGO, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON NOV. 15, 1911.

Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago, Nov. 21, 1911.—Courage, perseverance, high ideals of duty and responsibility, even heroism in its most refined forms, I find are highly developed traits of character among the blind, all the more remarkably so, too, in view of the tendency of their affliction to despair, despondency and attendant idleness.

Helen Keller is considered a wonderful woman and the general opinion, I have no doubt, is that she is as exceptional as she is wonderful.

She is wonderful but she is not exceptional. Though she may have attained a higher degree of success than others of the blind, there are among them many as fine examples of what consistent, patient effort, inspired by a high ideal, will accomplish.

Richard Boehler, blind from birth, a student for one year in the Illinois School for Blind at Jacksonville and for a time an inmate of the Industrial Home for the Blind in Chicago, sat at the piano in the parlors of this institution today and played Mendelssohn's Spring Song with that delicacy of feeling and richness of sentiment that characterizes the artist.

It was the day of the annual bazaar of the blind. All the former inmates of the institution had come to the festivities. Upon the tables in the parlors were spread their handiwork. There was the lightness and gayety of happiness and joy. Everyone seemed to know when Richard entered the door. There was an exclamation of pleasure from them as he spoke and they heard his voice.

Two blind companions came with him and were greeted cordially, but it was Richard who had gone out into the world and with a faithful little, blind wife, whom he had found in this institution, had made a success, and it was to him that they paid their tribute.

"Won't you play for us?" And the blind crowded about him as if to press him to consent.

Without affectation of manner he laid aside his overcoat and felt his way to the piano. As the sightless audience gathered about him he began the strains of this beautiful composition. When he had finished and the applause and exclamations of delight had ceased, I said to him:

"You and your wife are playing and singing in a moving picture show; you do not play that class of music there, do you?"

Very modestly he replied: "We play and sing nothing but the classics. We have been in this one theatre seventeen months and we have never given anything but the very best grade of music."

"We travel eleven miles every afternoon in the week from our home to this theatre. We began our work there with a definite plan to educate its patrons to love the better class music. My wife sings. Shortly after we began our engagement one of the most prominent voice teachers in this city heard her and asked permission to give her lessons free. She is now studying with him. I believe we have succeeded in our ambition. We appear to be an attraction at this theatre. I do not believe our audience would permit us to give them the cheap popular music of the day. The house is always crowded and it holds an unique position among the picture theatres of Chicago."

I learned upon inquiry that the combined earnings of this blind couple exceed \$30.00 a week.

His wife was an expert stenographer and typewriter. Before her marriage she held the position of stenographer at this institution and I was informed did as rapid and clean work as any seeing stenographer could do.

The bazaar which was in progress is a market place for the products of the blind, not only of the inmates of the home, but of any blind living outside who may desire to offer articles for sale. They attach to each article in Braille their name and the price they ask. On the same ticket is written the price in plain figures and in English the name of the maker.

The sales are made by employes of the institution. The tickets are deposited in a box and at the close of the bazaar the proceeds are divided, each person getting the amount of sales of his articles and what stock may have been left over is returned to him.

The bazaar this year continued through two days. On the first evening the home blind gave a play and musical entertainment and on the second evening a social and dance.

To make these affairs a success appears to be as much the determination of employes and friends of the institutions as of the blind themselves.

The rehearsals of the play were conducted by a blind man. The lines were learned by the participants from Braille manuscripts.

The program for the musical and the cast of the play were as follows:

1. Piano Solo—Fifth Nocturne Ida Week
2. Vocal Solo—Thou Wondrous Youth Dora Robinson
3. Recitation Mr. Bates
4. Vocal Solo—'Tis I Sophie Reimers
5. Violin Solo Marion Hinds
6. Recitation Mamie Conway
7. Piano Solo—Selected John Peardon
8. Comic Song John Peardon
9. Vocal Solo—For all Eternity Gussie Janzikowski

FARCE: "USING THE WEED."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

School Girls—

Clarissa Smithers Anna Marble

Mary James Agnes Mifflin

Fannie Young Gussie Janzikowski

Teacher—Miss Bookworm Florence Clapp

Starch—Sentinel Sophie Reimers

Old Maid Aunts—

Paulina Smithers Ada Rose

Roberts Smithers Harriet Hinton

This institution is a fine example of the improvements which have been made in physical plants during very recent years. In the last year itself the place has been almost revolutionized. It has been brought from a condition of decay and demoralization to one of order, cleanliness and good repair.

The basement of the main building has been cemented throughout, piles of refuse and broken furniture and boxes and the like have been removed and the waste space brought into use.

Throughout the building, workmen are now engaged in installing new plumbing, including baths. Terrazzo floors are being laid in all toilet rooms and the latest and best equipment is being put in. There are four toilets and baths on the men's side, two on the women's and one lavatory in the basement, all of which are being renewed with modern plumbing.

The fire-proof vault in the office has been doubled in size, a new door adjusted and the inside equipped with steel furniture. In the basement underneath this vault has been built a storage vault of heavy masonry with steel door.

All the halls and corridors in the main building have been painted and every room has been cleaned and calcimined.

Beds and bedding have been renewed until all rooms are more comfortably furnished. A few comforts remain but these are to be replaced at once by blankets.

The new refrigerator has been installed. It holds fourteen tons of ice and appears to be of excellent workmanship. It is convenient and ample. I found the interiors cold and dry. All meats and vegetables, milk and perishables were of good quality. The meat was declared to be of good quality.

The kitchen which I discovered to be in an intolerable condition last summer by reason of the heat and lack of ventilation has been transformed. An electric fan has been installed. An extra window has been cut to the left of the range and the ventilators in the skylight have been opened.

The condition which was reported by the Board of Administration last June was given immediate attention and alleviated as rapidly as possible.

The matron's dining room has been re-papered and decorated and improved by curtains and shades and rugs. The superintendent's dining room has also been given similar attention.

Rewiring of the electric fixtures throughout was in progress. The electric wires of this building are not exposed and are not contained in conduit, a condition of affairs which should not long be permitted to exist.

In the wiring of the fixtures the workmen found that the original contractor had used bell wire. There had been frequent cross circuits and burnouts until practically none of the fixtures gave their full capacity of light.

In the factory new toilets are being installed, one on the fourth floor, two on the third and two on the second floors.

A new bleach tank with enlarged concrete foundation on which it stands is an improvement that had been long needed.

The boilers have been re-lined, the boiler and engine rooms newly whitewashed, and the engines repaired until they are giving service.

The institution is not properly protected against fire. There are no hand extinguishers in either building. There is no hose upon any floor. The city pressure many times does not force water to the third floor sufficient to flush the toilets.

There should be on each floor of both buildings a main from the standpipe outside, to which should be attached a line of hose for emergency.

There should be hand extinguishers on each floor and plenty of them.

The institution should have some auxiliary pressure to force water to the higher floors for domestic purposes and fire protection.

Both buildings are of wood interior. The inmates would be helpless in a panic, and their escape would depend entirely upon the promptness, vigilance and heroism of the employés.

The factory has had a prosperous year. Many purchases of broom corn have been made at advantageous prices. The manufactured stock has been sold rapidly. A change in method of shipping has been adopted, which appears to help. Orders are now taken for brooms f.o.b. Chicago.

Heretofore the institution has been paying the freight and it was discovered that it was not getting as good rates as the wholesale and jobbers were able to get.

About 30,000 dozen brooms of all kinds are made and sold each year. At present there are on hand about 2,000 dozen. The capacity of the plant is two tons of corn per day. It is the only broom factory in Chicago in operation at this time.

In addition to the male inmates of the home who work in this factory, twenty-four blind men, who live outside, come in daily. Of these, eighteen have dependents upon them. They average \$36.00 per month. Some run as high as \$42.00; others fall to \$30.00.

The product of the factory is expected to return its cost. The workmanship is not up to the standard set by the seeing workmen, consequently it must be sold under the market prices.

During 1910 the factory made a small profit by reason of large purchases of broom corn when the market was low.

The institution is not crowded to excess. It contains about eight more inmates than the Board of Health regulations permit. There were present today fifty-nine men and twenty-four women, against the normal capacity of fifty-one men and twenty-four women. On the waiting list are fifty-eight.

The health of inmates has been good during the year and there has been no sickness of serious character.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY IN CHICAGO, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, November 16, 1911. Though it is doing a monumental work in the relief and prevention of suffering, this institution falls far short of its possibilities as a public clinic and a State hospital for the treatment of affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Some of the defects in its organization might be removed without expense to the State. Others cannot be, without material changes in the construction of the building.

Some of its friends are advocating the sale of this property, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of a modern fireproof structure especially designed for the two classes of patients who receive attention here.

As the building has been arranged it is impossible to keep out infection. During the course of the year some thirty thousand treatments are given within its walls. Of this number a small proportion are bed patients. All the others come and go. But those who come and go bring into the house infectious diseases which spread among those patients who, through the necessities of their affliction are compelled to remain there for a greater or less time.

This is not a theoretical objection, something that might happen, but it is actually something that has happened a number of times. Infectious diseases have broken out among the bed patients which could be traced to no other source than that of the out patients who had been treated in the clinic.

Whether this danger can be obviated in the present building I am not prepared to say.

The other vital defect is the absence of facilities to prepare a patient for surgical operation. Aseptic surgery is practically an impossibility here. Patients are ushered into the operating room clothed in their street apparel. No matter what precautions the surgeon has taken and no matter how strict his attention to instruments and surroundings, it is manifest to any eye that surgery cannot be done safely under these conditions.

As in all first-class hospitals, there should be in this institution a place and the facilities to prepare a patient for the table and for his stay pending recovery.

Upon his entrance he should receive a bath of the proper character to insure absolute cleanliness of his body and he should then be placed in clean hospital garments made and kept especially for patients of this class.

Until these two improvements are made in the organization and administration, this institution will be open to serious criticism.

The first is needed for the protection of the patients and the second for the protection and convenience of the surgeons who give so freely of their time without expense to the State.

It is a common opinion that the State always pays and pays dear for what it gets.

After a year spent among the State charities I am of the opinion that in this service at least the State gets far more than it pays for.

I have found a devotion among its officials and staffs that was as conscientious, faithful and disinterested as that which has characterized men of great deeds in heroism in behalf of others.

Among these grades there are many men who might with less effort and expenditure of time and energy make a larger income and a bigger name.

Here, in this institution which I am describing, men are giving daily of their time and knowledge for the alleviation of the suffering, a value that in the aggregate even the State could scarcely afford to pay for.

It is true that there has been a demand for position on the staff of this hospital even though there has been no salary attached to it.

The opportunity for study and research and for that experience that none of them could get in daily practice in their offices, is so great that professional men feel they can well afford to give it their time, but if the common opinion of State service were a true one we would reasonably expect these men to have at some time petitioned the State for recompense, in addition to the opportunity. Such has never occurred, however. Nor has there been any instance where a surgeon has neglected a case after he has, in fact, gained from it all the experience and knowledge possible for it to give him. Were all public servants so selfish as common opinion would have us believe, we might expect something of this sort in such a hospital as this.

The truth is that the State and the suffering who have been relieved here owe a debt of gratitude to these men that neither can adequately pay even after subtracting all benefits derived from the opportunity.

The infirmary treats the poor. It has done its work modestly. It has attracted little attention. The average man or woman would find a day inside its walls very dispiriting if not uninteresting, but none the less no measurement can be made of the good it has done in its years of existence.

An afternoon spent in the clinics reveals some of the suffering and pain of the poor. The deplorable ignorance and superstition which weighs so heavily upon them and especially upon those of the foreign sections, is strikingly portrayed to the observer, as he sees scores of little children stoically submitting to painful treatments for diseases that a little care, a little knowledge in time would have prevented.

Here come in troops the innocent victims of the vices of men; school children robbed of their natural weapons for self-preservation and independence through a parents beastiality or brutality; women who suffer in silence from the bruises and knocks of vicious husbands and the contamination of their evil associates, boys and men who have emerged from the brawls and battles of pay-day night with eyes half ruined and ears hanging by shreds—all these congregate here in a strange mass.

The school nurse who has in her daily rounds picked up a group of children suffering from impaired eyesight, enlarged tonsils or adenoids or affections, perhaps, of the ear or nose has brought in her recruits. She has combatted the opposition and taken the curses of superstitions or ignorant parents. Sometimes she has lost and has had to abandon the child to its fate but so often she triumphs and sees her charge put on the road to usefulness that she forgets the bitterness of the struggle that failed. On this afternoon three of these nurses came each with a group of school children at her heels. They made an impressive demonstration of the practical value of this service in the public school.

On this visit, I paid particular attention to the manner in which the out patients were treated. I found no cause for criticism. The attitude of the physicians in the clinic was of the kindest character. Between them and many of the sufferers, there had grown some sort of sympathetic acquaintance and intimacy which was reflected in the greeting of the doctor and the appreciative response of the patient.

This was noticeable between the doctors and nurses on one side and the children who presented themselves on the other.

I saw a number of interesting cases which the members of the staff classed as above the average in importance. All of them were making progress.

There were presented many cases of trachoma. One physician who is making a specialty of it gave his entire afternoon to trachoma cases.

Cataract operations were in progress in the operating rooms. There are many of these each year and though these cases reach the infirmary as a court of last resort, exceptional success has resulted from operations which have relieved 95 per cent of the patients, improved the vision of 85 per cent and restored sight to 75 per cent so that they can read.

The corridors, rooms and departments were all found in excellent condition as to cleanliness. I inspected the entire institution closely.

The kitchen has been improved in appearance and efficiency. The walls have been painted. Some of the cooking utensils have been overhauled. An incinerator has been put in which reduces all the garbage, thereby lessening the expense and benefiting sanitation.

If this incinerator proves a success as it gives promise to do, it may be used with profit in other State institutions.

Shades have been placed at every window in the building. New hard wood floors have been laid in several rooms and the walls and woodwork repapered and repainted.

The isolation wards were empty; there were no contagious diseases in the infirmary on the day of this inspection.

The institution is gradually improving its technical service. There are now on duty seven nurses and six internes, an increase of 100 per cent each in recent years.

The consulting staff consists now of Dr. Moyer in medicine, Dr. Halstead in surgery, and Dr. Patrick in nervous diseases.

The head surgeons on the eye are Drs. Wilder, Woodruff, Nance, Dodd, Beard and E. V. L. Brown. Of these, Drs. Nance and Brown are additions through civil service examination. The others have served for a number of years. Dr. Woodruff is present on Mondays, Dr. Wilder on Tuesdays, Dr. Nance on Wednesdays, Dr. Brown on Thursdays, Dr. Dodd on Fridays and Dr. Beard on Saturdays. Each has four assistants with him, except Drs. Brown and Dodd who have only three.

The surgeons in ear, nose and throat are: Dr. Davy, with four assistants on every Monday and Thursday; Dr. Beettecher, with three assistants on Tuesday and Friday; and Dr. Pierce, with four assistants on Wednesday and Saturday.

The internes are divided, one on the laboratory, two on the ear, nose and throat, three on the eye, and one on relief. Every two months these are shifted so that they get experience in all lines.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME AT NORMAL, ON NOVEMBER 11 AND 22, 1911, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, November 11 and 22, 1911. On the first date, the afternoon was devoted to the main building. On the second date all other buildings and departments were closely inspected. At this time the committee of the State G. A. R., appointed to visit this institution, were present.

There is little to be said about the main building in addition to that which has already been printed in these reports.

I can only re-emphasize the needs for those repairs that are essential to the physical preservation of the structure. The roofs are leaking badly. The dormitories and upper corridors are sadly in need of paint. The toilets are not dirty but they are very unattractive. White-wash in liberal doses would improve appearances and, I have no doubt, sanitation.

The building is now occupied by the boys. All the girls have been moved into the cottages. This is an improvement in administration.

Practically all of the children have now received attention from the institution dentist; that is, he has examined all of them and is treating them in order of their needs. He spends two days a week at the home. The eyes of all of the inmates have also been examined and, when needed, treatment has been given. The addition of these facilities to the home has been of inestimable value; the good they have accomplished in conserving the health and happiness not alone of the present day but of the entire future of these unfortunates, we cannot appreciate.

Improvement has been made in the dining room by the installation of small round tables, but otherwise it is nothing to which the State can point with pride.

I have often recommended that the good hardwood floors in this room be prepared and polished. After each meal a detail of the larger children should go over the floor with swabs, gathering up the fallings from the table. This much I think can be done without expenditure of money. The rest of the work needed here may have to wait for an appropriation. The wainscot has been washed until all the paint has been removed for a distance of two feet from the floor. The paper on the walls is old and dingy.

There is the same complaint that there is not enough hot water for actual kitchen needs. I found the knives, forks, spoons and dishes greasy and this was the explanation given for their condition.

The facilities for washing dishes are ample but the absence of wire baskets or other forms of protection has resulted in damage to the bottoms and sides of the slate bowls which are practically new. A hot water heater which has been unused at Geneva has been promised to this institution. It will probably furnish sufficient hot water.

The kitchen was in good order and clean. Through some oversight an appropriation with which to put in a new tile floor lapsed and the home must get along for another two years with the present delapidated and unsanitary wood floor.

The cold storage plant, installed last spring, has been giving satisfaction. The rooms were all at proper temperature, clean and dry. I did not like the appearance of the meat and the superintendent said complaint had been made and promise secured that better quality would be furnished. A new meat block is needed. It has been needed for some time.

The health of the children is good. There has been little sickness in recent months. At this time there are no contagious or infectious diseases in the institution. The hospital is practically deserted. Three colored children are living in tents. These three are the only known or suspected cases of tuberculosis.

I believe that the rules and regulations as to bathing and changing of clothing are ample. The bathing facilities, consisting of shower baths for the boys are sufficient but the apparatus is antiquated. Some of the sprinklers have disappeared and the water runs out of the pipe in steady streams. There is no mixing tank; the boys gauge the temperature of the water to suit themselves. There would be danger of scalding if there ever was scalding water. With additional hot water capacity, as contemplated, a danger of this sort may arise in the boys bathing.

During the late fall and winter, boys are required to bathe once a week. Underclothing is changed once a week, socks twice a week. Underclothing is not marked but overalls are. The boys go into the bath room and strip. Their clothing, including their overalls is piled in a heap and carted away to the laundry. After he has finished his bath, the boy, half naked, must run through the corridor a distance of 200 or 300 feet to the mending room where underclothing, according to his size, and overalls, bearing his name, are issued to him.

This is not an ideal method, it is not even good, but under existing circumstances, taking into consideration the arrangement of the building, it cannot be improved.

The safety of all concerned demands one thing—namely, that under no conditions should girls be permitted to enter the basement of this building. They should not be allowed in any portion of the main building except the office floor. The orders on this subject cannot be too strict nor can they be enforced too rigidly.

A splendid improvement has been made in the grounds. Crushed rock has been obtained from the Joliet prison and all the roads and

areas have been liberally treated. Not only are appearances improved but the mud has been conquered where the children were wont to play. Less mud will be tracked into the buildings rendering it easier to maintain cleanliness and neatness.

The main corridor and some of the apartments on the office floor are in the hands of painters and paper hangers, but the appropriation is not large enough to permit wide application of this improvement.

Bids for the construction of the new laundry building have been called for. The laundry burned several years ago and the home has been forced to improvise. The last Legislature made an appropriation for a new building and such machinery as may be needed.

The hope which has been expressed from time to time that some improvement might be made in the physical condition of the school-house has not yet been realized. Some degree of betterment has been attained by paint in the corridors and new shades at the windows, but the fundamental defects of the structure have not been remedied.

The building may be made, with small expenditure, fairly well adapted to its uses. At the present time there is no system of ventilation except as the windows may be raised or lowered. The light is destructive of eyesight. It is impossible to leave the back shades up because the light blinds the blackboards. The light in all rooms comes from the two sides and the rear, a condition that renders it practically impossible to protect the eyes.

In one room I found the temperature up to eighty degrees. In other rooms it was more moderate. The floors are badly worn both in the rooms and in the corridors. The stairs to the second floor are winding and of wood. These are exceedingly dangerous and, in case of fire, would be an impediment, instead of an aid to escape.

An iron stairway with square landing should be installed.

The school itself is doing good work. There is present an excellent corps of teachers; the work is supervised by the county superintendent and the same examinations as are given in the graded schools of the same class in the cities and towns are given in this home.

In the grading of the children an attempt has been made to eliminate from the schoolroom those who have reached the limit of their possibilities.

Such children have been assigned to manual instruction or duty about the institution. Among the children in this home there are a few who are mentally retarded. I have spoken of this condition in other reports and have recommended a psychologist to make the Binet tests for the purpose of classifying them. No effort has yet been made to secure such a classification but the principal of the school has acted on her own responsibility in those cases which are so pronounced as to admit of no doubt. For instance, the boy who has reached the fifth grade and, after repeated effort, has failed to make the sixth, it is evident has arrived at the limit of such education. He has become a drag upon the progress of the others and loses interest himself.

Manifestly the place for such a boy is in the line of some duty and, in all instances so far, such transfer has been followed by good results.

Whether the employment of a teacher specialized in the instruction of the backward or defective and their organization into a class under his direction would accomplish results commensurate with the effort and the expense, I would not undertake to say without further investigation.

What has been done, however, I believe has been for the welfare of the individual and the other children. My recommendation is that the policy be followed under the strictest safeguards until a scientific classification can be made.

In the primary grade I found a girl of thirteen who cannot advance because of the condition of her eyes. The local oculist has been unable to do anything for her. She is humiliated by her position so far down in the grades and her inability to progress when the desire is so great to learn, causes her intense anguish.

Investigating the case I found she had been in the institution only a short time and that the Board of Administration had already given consent to her transfer to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where the defects can probably be remedied. While the consent for transfer had been given, arrangements for it had not been made.

At once I took the matter up with the board with the result that the home physician was instructed to make arrangements for her immediate treatment. The girl has only three years to remain in the institution and every hour and day is precious to her.

The manual training department has increased its facilities. The building has been improved in the interior. The iron working shop has been rearranged so as to permit more boys to work at the forges.

Leather working has been added. A complete equipment for the making and repairing of shoes, harness and all leather work has been installed and instruction will be given by a competent teacher.

The chemical side of domestic science has been abandoned and the girls in this department are learning practical cooking.

The abolition of corporal punishment has added to the burden of discipline. Without means of any sort for the correction of disobedient children, the superintendent has been unable to control some of the larger boys.

Adding to these difficulties came the reckless words of at least one man from whom the children got the impression that they could not be made to behave. He, no doubt, did not intend to convey such a meaning but his words were chosen in exceedingly bad taste and after his talk discipline became more difficult to administer.

The remarks of the gentleman in question and the condition of discipline were reported to the Board of Administration by your secretary with the recommendation that certain boys, the ringleaders in the trouble, be sent by proper court procedure to the St. Charles School for Boys. Such a measure would have a salutary effect upon the other children and withal would be humane for the reason that many of their breaches of discipline were of such a character as to demand heroic action. Such a transfer probably would arouse protests of sentiment on the part of some of the old soldiers but when the real facts would

be explained to them I have no doubt sensible men would acknowledge its necessity in the interests of the boys themselves and all the children in the home.

The hospital building was clean and in good order. There were no patients on these days.

I examined the food as it was served to the children. The criticism to be offered of it will be found in the general criticism of the food of all institutions in the chapter of our annual report on "Institution Food, Its Preparation and Serving."

This compliment is due to the institution—that its children show in their faces and actions that they are well nourished, cleanly and comfortable housed. See them at the table and you will be struck at once by the thought that they do not look like institution children.

In conclusion let me again call attention to the assembly room which was severely criticised in our report for 1910.

Having again seen it occupied and in use I am more than ever impressed by its serious defects. Every precaution is taken for the protection of the audience. I examined the wiring of the stage closely and inquired into the protective measures which have been taken to prevent panic, if anything should go wrong upon it, which, as I have described in other reports, stands squarely between the two exits from the hall.

The proper thing to do is to move the stage to the opposite side of the room, but if this cannot be done, ample fire escapes should be installed on the sides and rear of the hall.

On the second day of inspection there were present the members of the Committee of the Illinois Department of the G. A. R., appointed by the commander to visit this institution. The gentlemen inspected every department and room of the institution and inquired into its administration.

At a formal session of the committee the superintendent and matron made their reports. The committee expressed their confidence in the home and their pleasure in its success.

The contract has been let for the installation of electric motor driven pumps at the institution wells. These pumps will be operated from the main power plant. A new well has been driven. This improvement will do away with the present expensive steam plant, located at the wells.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION ON NOVEMBER 23, 24 AND 25, 1911.

Kankakee State Hospital, November 23, 24 and 25, 1911. Two full days and a portion of a third proved entirely insufficient for an inspection of all that the State has grouped in this wonderful institution.

During the time I spent here, I inspected all the wards in the main building, all the more disturbed and crowded cottages, being cottages numbered one, eight and ten on the female side, and nine, three, four and "relief" on the male side, the new building at the farm colony, the farm colony, the hydrotherapeutic baths, the power and steam plant, three main kitchens, the hospital in all its departments, the laundry, the pumping station, the general dining room at supper time, the psychopathic institute, attended two staff meetings, made investigations in four cases, one of which resulted in the arrest of an employé who had stolen a suit of clothes from a patient on the hospital ward and the recovery of the property.

Reports in three of the cases have been made in writing to the Board of Administration. In the other, report was made in person. My recommendations as to some features of the new farm cottage were given to the board in person.

The cases investigated and reported in writing were those of Lola Dawson and Bertha Willis, accused of mistreatment of a patient; of patient Emanuel Nicholas, who had died in the hospital and whose body had been shipped to Indiana for interment and of patient Thomas Cantwell, who had assaulted patient William Tobin and whose delusions regarding State officers and hospital authorities have been such as to arouse grave apprehensions.

The attendants, Misses Dawson and Willis, had been suspended by the superintendent, an action which I consider fully warranted and so reported to the Board of Administration. The charges in the Nicholas case were contained in a brief letter from his wife in Indiana. She said a doctor had found a rib broken and the rectum mortified. Complete investigation could not be made in the absence of particulars and details. These have been asked for and if furnished will result in further inquiry at the hospital.

Thomas Cantwell I found to be a patient who should be moved to Chester and so reported to the board, who had asked me to make the investigation of his condition and conduct.

Attendant George Baker after service of two months had disappeared and simultaneously with his disappearance went a fifty dollar suit of clothes belonging to a patient on the hospital ward. No attempt had been made to catch Baker. I urged his arrest. He was found in Kankakee, confessed to the crime, and returned the suit. He was fined and given over to probation.

The findings in the last matter, that relating to the new farm cottages will be found briefly stated further on in this report.

The most gratifying results of this inspection were those gained in the psychopathic institute where investigations along original lines are under way.

The last General Assembly made adequate appropriation with which this institute could organize and begin its work. Its laboratory is now well equipped. The staff has been completed. It consists of the director, Dr. Singer, a clinical assistant, a pathologist, a bacteriologist, and a chemist.

In addition to making the tests and examinations which come in the routine of an average day's work at this and other institutions, the staff has taken up in earnest a complete study of Catatonic Dementia Praecox and is pursuing it along a new path.

A definite policy has been outlined for the institute. The improvement of the service of the various State hospitals has not been overlooked. In fact it remains the chief and most important factor in the director's mind.

The Kankakee staff is behind nearly a year in its second presentations and it has been determined to bring these records up to date without delay.

Whether it will be possible soon for representatives of the hospital staffs to visit the institute—the ideal method—or not, is yet to be determined, but in any event the director of the institute will continue his visits to the hospitals. The difficulty in the resumption of the laboratory work by the hospital staff men lies in the shortage of men in nearly every institution.

Sickness and resignations have reduced their number to the minimum and for that reason for the time being no physicians or assistants will go to the institute for instruction.

To relieve this condition, it is designed to fill all staffs and to add to each a number of internes. The obstacles which have in the past kept internes out of the State hospitals, it is believed are about to be removed.

Dr. Singer, in conference with Dr. Norbury and others interested, has been outlining the plan. If this proves to be feasible the hospitals will be able to get the internes necessary to make complete staffs.

Among graduates the feeling has prevailed for a long time that service in these institutions offered them nothing. However, untrue

this might have been, it is believed that the new scheme when perfected will remove all doubts and encourage internes to accept service on these staffs. Internes, according to the plan, will work under the direction and supervision of the physicians, and will be given every opportunity to study and investigate. Common drudgery will not be their part as they have feared. They will not be given responsibility or assigned solely unremunerative duty. The scheme appears rational and it is hoped will prove productive in good results.

The institute is giving attention also to problems of care of patients.

Under the present system the staff loses track of patients after they leave the institution. Of vital importance in the study that the institute is making is knowledge of a patient's condition and conduct after he has left the hospital. Some system of reports on such a patient should be possible.

The supervision of patients after leaving the institution is another subject under consideration. Voluntary organizations to watch over men and women who have come from the hospitals for insane have been tried in certain eastern states and, it is understood, with considerable degree of success.

If they are successful in furnishing the discharged patient protection and support of a critical time in his life, a movement for similar organizations in Illinois should be started either by the State authorities or by other sources with the full support of the State.

There are many patients who might leave the hospitals if only there was someone or some force who would quietly watch over them and give them unostentatious support.

Simple as they may seem on the surface, these are great questions that cannot be answered by words or platitudes.

Illinois has reached that point in its improvement in its care of its insane, where it must consider them after they have left the hospital, and it is gratifying that its psychopathic institute is thinking about this question seriously.

The resumption of the courses at the institute by members of the hospital staffs cannot be recommended too strongly. The difficulty in the way, it must be acknowledged is serious but that difficulty is not insurmountable and at the very earliest date consistent with safety and good service, hospital physicians should be assigned to their term of work at the psychopathic institute.

In selecting the cottages to be visited on this trip I choose those which are the worst as to crowding, population and physical conditions.

Taking up the cottages on the men's side, No. 9 was first reached. One hundred and nineteen untidy, demented men live on this ward. There were present on this date three day attendants and one night watch. Four patients sleep on the floor. Improvements on this building, consisting of an addition on each side in which to place new toilets were stopped a year ago about half completed with much of the material on hands. Closets on the second floor, now in use, stand out in the dormitories without any screen whatever and men sleep within a few feet of them.

An open drain near one of the toilets, presented an inviting opportunity for a man to put his foot in and break his leg.

Twelve of the beds in this cottage contain straw ticks. The dining room is in the basement. The wiring of the building is dangerous. It would not be tolerated in any building in a city. The cottage swarms with insane men and at night they sleep in an almost solid layer.

No. 3, south, is in very good condition so far as its physical construction and upkeep are concerned. There were 108 men present, many of them paralytics. Including the head attendant's wife, there are six on duty in the day time and one at night. One patient was found in restraint. Beds were clean and the interior furnishings were in good order. Floors were polished and covered with Brussels rugs and carpets, the walls neatly decorated, white curtains hung at the windows.

No. 4, south, is a bad one. Improvement has been made here by additions in which modern plumbing has been installed on both floors. The interior of the house should be taken out and rebuilt. For this class of patients it is ill-arranged, the location and construction of the stairways being especially defective.

The population today was eighty-seven with four day attendants, only three of whom were on duty, and one at night to watch two floors.

A number of the bed springs have rotted out and should be replaced. Seven patients sleep on the floor. The dining room in the basement cares for a portion of the men. The rest go to the general dining hall. Some of the granite ware showed lack of attention in scrubbing and it was reported that not enough scouring material is furnished. The superintendent took cognizance of this complaint which was likewise made on other cottages.

The fourth male cottage visited was the unspeakable "relief" which has improved in only one respect; it is not so crowded as on my last visit. There were 139 present against 155 then. Two men were in restraint. Only three sleep on the floor. Eight day attendants were present against eleven, the normal number. Two men cover the building at night. It was very clean but its fundamental defects considered in the light of the character of its population, make it a positive disgrace to the State. What was said of it in this commission's report of 1910 still stands.

On the female side, No. 10 was first inspected. One woman was in a screen room and one other was in restraint. Straw ticks were found on many of the beds. Five day attendants were on duty against seven, the normal number, with one at night. The wires in this building were found to be in conduit. The bath rooms were miserable. Fourteen patients sleep on the floor. The population is approximately 100.

Cottage No. 1, north, was next. Plumbing in bad condition, nearly all valves leaking, some flowing freely. There were 184 women present none of whom sleep on the floor. Doubling up, two in a bed, was abolished recently. Eleven attendants were on duty during the day and two at night. There are four dormitories. Twenty-two quiet patients sleep on the first floor; sixty-eight sleep in the dormitory for untidy and destructive women. All these have straw ticks. The bed

frames here need paint. On the second floor there is a dormitory for twenty-seven women, twenty-two of whom are epileptics. The fourth dormitory is occupied by sixty-seven clean patients. They, too, sleep on straw.

The crowding here is appalling. There is scarcely room between beds to permit attendants to move about. In the day room for untidy patients, I saw sixty-seven women. There is no bath connected with it or near by, a condition that is bad enough, but when one is ushered into the basement and the bathing facilities are pointed out to him, he is almost afraid to believe it is true.

The bath tubs are located in the clothes rooms, or vice versa, as you may please. Some of the clothing is washed in these tubs. The plastering of the ceiling has fallen off. Outside light is practically nil. The electric wires hang in strands, pass over wood joists and through frame partitions without protection; indeed, here is the worst wiring in the institution and also the worst bathing facilities, the character of the inmates being considered.

In one of the upper floor toilet rooms, the sewer covering has gone. Most of the valves in the cottage were leaking or full flowing.

This is another of the old cottages which should be literally gutted and rebuilt with tile partitions, new plumbing, conduited wiring and a more convenient arrangement of quarters and stairways.

No. 8, north, was the last visited. This building contains ninety-two patients, most of them maniacs, and among them a girl who says she is nineteen but whose looks would indicate about sixteen.

Seven day and one night attendants are necessary. Nine women sleep on the floors. The building is crowded to the limit. Six patients were in seclusion, none in restraint. All rooms and dormitories are locked at night. The electric lamps in the transoms of the screen rooms were missing. The interior of these rooms receiving no light from the corridor, the patient inside cannot be seen through the grating. Aside from this it would be dangerous for an attendant to enter such a room when it is occupied.

Here as elsewhere, particularly on the top "B and C" wards on the men's side of the main building locked doors at night are subject to criticism.

All wards on both sides of the main building were found in excellent condition and there was nothing of a nature requiring detailed report. No patients sleep on the floors of these wards. Here are located both the receiving and the psychopathic wards. They are large and consequently the majority of the population are quiet and well behaved, rendering it possible to dress up the wards and make them homelike and attractive to the eye. With the exception of the three men reported in restraint on C 1, no restraint was found in this building.

C 1, south, is located here. It consists of twelve screen rooms for violent men and the capacity is never overerowed. On this occasion three patients were in restraint. Five day attendants, with four always present, and one night attendant constitute the force.

The hydrotherapeutic baths are in the basement under each wing. They are not used to their capacity. On November 24, twenty-nine men and twenty-eight women were received, which is a small number.

If there are no more acute patients needing these baths there doubtless are some in the chronic wards who might be made more comfortable by them.

The new cottage at the farm colony is nearly ready for occupancy.

It is a beautiful, one-story, fire-proof structure, faced with cut stone and corniced in copper, with an entrance whose simplicity and good lines would attract attention anywhere.

The building consists of a north and south pavilion with two wings at right angles running to the east.

The three sides of the court thus formed are bounded by the corridor of the building, which will be the day room of the patients. The wings will be the dormitories. The dining rooms and the toilets are in the main pavilion facing west.

There is a basement under only a part of the building. A sewer has been constructed to the main truck line. The heat will come from the steam plant located at the farm colony and the electric light from the main power plant.

The dining rooms, vestibule, toilets and the corridor of the main section are laid in terrazzo, the walls throughout in hard white plaster, and the woodwork in dark oak.

The arrangement is admirable for whatever class of patients it may be determined to send there. It is complete in every particular, but if a disturbed, untidy and destructive element are to be housed there, as originally intended, then some changes, I believe, must be made in the interest of their safety and the repair bills of the institution.

In the first place the plumbing, which is of latest pattern, could very well be transplanted into a fashionable hotel.

The walls and partitions are of dark red marble.

The partitions stand out at right angles to the walls and have no reinforcement.

A destructive patient would place his shoulder against the edge of such a slab and fracture it into bits in a second.

The wash basins are all provided with plumbing that these patients will tamper with and break. The same is true of the closets. The nickel plated handle bar with white knob will be wrenched loose and in the hands of a desperate patient will be a weapon of much damage and trouble.

Either the marble partitions should be reinforced in some manner or they should be removed and a more substantial structure substituted.

The next criticism is of the steam radiators. They stand out in the corridors instead of being set into the walls as in the new hospital building with screen over the opening.

In the dormitories the radiators are circular in form and stand in the middle of the room, furnishing a high cuspidor for careless and dirty patients.

The windows of the corridor are of casement design, very large in size and opening inward, standing out at right angles into the living

room. Either accidentally or through intent every one of these will be smashed within a week after these patients enter the building. The screens are on the outside; they should be on the inside and, if the present large casement windows are to remain, they should open towards the outside so that the patient cannot break them and injure himself.

The furniture which has been bought is entirely too light. Round tables with legs that fold up underneath and, when opened out, are braced by tiny, thin metal strips, will not last through the first week's campaign of the men whom it is proposed to house there.

I have called attention of the board to these things orally. My understanding is that already it has been decided to make the windows safe.

The furniture can be transferred to quiet, orderly wards and in its place, strong, substantial benches and tables that will withstand the bombardment, substituted.

Either these things it will be necessary to do or the cottage may be placed at the disposal of quiet, working patients who are not destructive and who would take pride in keeping it in order and repair.

In the power house all the machinery was immaculate in appearance and was running smoothly without jar or noise of any kind.

There was only one engineer on duty during the day and he was frequently called to the boiler and pump room adjoining. At such times a sudden display of temper or eccentricity on the part of an engine or switchboard might do considerable damage before he could reach the scene. All boilers were in working condition.

The kitchens and their utensils were clean and in good order. The new kitchen known as the west kitchen attached to the main dining hall is now in full working order after complete rebuilding and re-equipment.

An anomaly in this kitchen is a closet obtruding itself upon the open space of a great room in which both sexes work. A three-panel, removable screen has been charitably set up about it. Why it was ever installed in such a place or how it can ever be used, even though it might be closed in, are questions too deep for answer in such a report as this.

The farm colony deserves a good report. It has a capacity for seventy men, but only sixty were present. These men all work and live in a very rational manner. A man and his wife and one cook constitute the civil force on duty. A night watch has just been added, not because the patients are of such character as to require it but because of the valuable property in the colony which should be protected. The colony is distant from the main institution and heretofore has been without a night watchman. His addition to the force is wise.

The floors of the farm house need renewing. They are worn out.

Workmen are now enlarging the kitchen so that it may furnish the meals for the men who are to occupy the new cottage near by. A tunnel connects this kitchen with the new building. The walls of the kitchen are of white enamel brick, the floors of terrazzo with cove base, and the equipment when installed will be of the latest and best pattern. The toilets and baths in this house were in first-class condition, being comparatively new and very well kept up.

There is nothing to be said about the laundry in addition to what has been reported in other inspections. One of the mangles in which an employ  recently crushed a hand is not safe. Protection of some kind should be placed upon the machine. The present operator reports escapes as narrow.

The hospital was full. Two interesting cases were among the number. Patient McNeil, who had suffered for years with epilepsy, was operated on November 23d, at the request of his family. Fourteen years ago he sustained an injury upon the head. The family thought possibly the opening of the skull might relieve pressure and afford him relief, though the staff assured them there was little hope. The operation was performed successfully but the convulsions did not cease. On the 25th it became necessary to reopen the wound. In common terms, the brain had bulged. The family were at once notified of the serious condition of the patient, who died on the 26th. Their consent to post-mortem examination was obtained but the results have not been announced at the time this is written. The staff expect to find brain tumor.

The other patient was a paretic who had impulsively bitten off a finger, infecting it badly. The wound was dressed, and he was placed in restraint, but he worked loose and bit off the next finger before attendants could reach him. The infection became serious and heroic, constant attention on the part of the hospital staff was all that saved the man's life.

When I left the institution the infection had not gone above the man's wrist, the inflammation and swelling were falling and the pus had ceased to flow. Every indication of a rapid recovery was present.

A need of this ward is a barber's chair. I saw the attendants trying to shave patients in an ordinary kitchen chair. The operation was uncomfortable to the patient and inconvenient to the barber. Hair cutting is much more difficult under these primitive methods.

Other wards of the institution have barbers' chairs. If any ward needs such equipment, this one does.

The work of the dentist has been constant. The worst cases in the population have all been treated; teeth have been cleaned and filled and hopeless ones have been extracted.

He is now at work upon those cases which were not so pressing. These with the new patients and the regular run of work keeps him busy.

Attention was paid to the feeding of the patients. What should be said on this subject is contained in a special chapter in this year's report of the State Charities Commission upon "Food, Its Preparation and Distribution." The general dining room was in good order but very crowded. It is advantageously located as to kitchen. The employ s' dining room, near by, has been criticised in former reports. During the winter seasons it is not uncomfortable as in the summer, but it is far from what the employ s deserve.

As to their food and service, what criticism is due is contained in the special chapter of the commission's report referred to in the foregoing.

The staff meetings were presided over by Dr. Singer, whose criticism of the reports of the various physicians were of very helpful character.

My recommendation to some of the members is that they get into the game. There is too free acquiescence in the conclusions of the histories and recommendations. It is true that where a typical case is presented and there is no room for doubt as to his classification, there is no cause for extended debate; but, even in such cases, it seems to me that members of the staff should discern or suspect or notice something which the examining physician has overlooked, tending still further to confirm the diagnosis, or perhaps to question it.

This acquiescent spirit was vividly demonstrated in a complex case in which it was noted by the examiner that a Wasserman had been done with positive results.

Beyond the mere statement of this fact nothing more was said. The positive Wasserman did not enter into the conclusions. Why it had been made was not explained. In the discussion that followed the presentation, no one referred to the Wasserman and it remained for Dr. Singer, at the conclusion, to bring it out and emphasize its importance.

What caused the physicians to have this test made was a question of vital bearing. It was learned then that the woman's family were antagonistic to the husband and had made vague charges against his morals. These were sufficient to warrant the physician in asking for a Wasserman. It proved to be positive. Instead of having the test made again and following up the clew it seemed to have been dropped and never again considered.

The importance of following up every clew, suggestion and hint to the very end was impressed upon the staff in a very forcible manner by Dr. Singer, as this case offered him a most excellent opportunity.

The staff consists of good material. All of the members are working hard. Routine duties requires a larger part of their time, a condition which is very undesirable. One doctor, for instance, has 900 patients on the wards he is expected to visit each day. Manifestly, with such an army to be seen and inquired about daily, he can give little attention to acute cases or original work. Time for reading and study is cut to almost nothing.

From the reports of the several wards which I visited it will be noted that they were crowded to an inhumane extent.

When beds are placed so close together in a dormitory that a patient might roll from one side of the room to another without falling to the floor, you get some idea of the sardine packing process which has been necessary to provide room for arrivals.

In the last five years, the population of Kankakee Hospital has increased 410 patients. To accommodate this increase there has been built only one building, the hospital ward, which absorbs less than 100.

The institution was crowded on Nov. 23, 1906, when there were present 1,168 male and 1,080 females, a total of 2,246.

On Nov. 23, 1911, the population was 1,385 males and 1,271 females, a total of 2,656, a gain in the five years of 410.

There is this encouragement, however, that the population on November 23, this year, was five less than on Nov. 23, 1910, when it stood at 2,661.

The opening of the new farm cottage would relieve the pressure slightly if the places left vacant by removals from the other wards to it could be left unfilled. The demands upon the State, however, are not likely to permit this and the 100 beds vacated when the new building is occupied will no doubt be rapidly filled by daily arriving recruits from the outside.

Attached is a table which gives the population of the wards and cottages on Nov. 23, 1905, Nov. 23, 1910, and Nov. 23, 1911.

It will be noted that in 1906 some of the cottages were divided into wards. The population for that year is given by wards. For the other two years, however, the sum total of the population of the building is set down:

South Side (Males).				North Side (Females).			
Ward.	November 23,			Ward.	November 23,		
	1906.	1910.	1911.		1906.	1910.	1911.
A 1.....	36	32	25	Half H.....	42	40	39
A 2.....	30	40	42	A 1.....	36	34	31
A 3.....	29	42	41	A 2.....	35	28	30
B 1.....	17	17	19	A 3.....	35	38	36
B and C 2.....	32	33	33	B 1.....	18	20	17
B and C 3.....	32	32	28	B and C 2.....	27	32	32
C 1.....	10	11	9	B and C 3.....	29	36	38
No. 1.....	31	34	28	C 1.....	10	9	14
No. 2.....	43	50	47	No. 1 E.....	86	197	184
No. 3.....	74	85	107	No. 1 F.....	55	141	141
No. 4.....	79	87	87	No. 2 D.....	55	141	141
No. 5.....	45	42	43	No. 2 F.....	56	111	118
No. 6.....	31	39	42	No. 3 D.....	52	111	118
No. 7.....	47	49	47	No. 3 F.....	51	44	41
No. 8 D.....	41	191	171	No. 4.....	43	44	41
No. 8 F.....	44	*	*	No. 5.....	29	34	35
No. 8 H.....	42	41	*	No. 6.....	55	66	67
No. 8 K.....	42	*39	*	No. 7 D.....	38	80	85
No. 9 D.....	50	137	138	No. 7 F.....	35	100	92
No. 9 F.....	49			No. 8 D.....	40	100	92
No. 10 D.....	58	130	117	No. 8 F.....	41	70	85
No. 10 F.....	59			No. 9.....	62	97	101
O M H.....	63	72	67	No. 10 D.....	43	97	101
Farm.....	43	62	59	No. 10 F.....	41	79	87
Hospital.....		29	58	O L H.....	75	45	37
Half D.....	54	62	55	Hospital.....			
Half F.....	43	43	44				
	1,166	1,400	1,335		1,080	1,261	1,271

* Epileptics.

Take a few examples from the foregoing. Five years ago A 3 south had twenty-nine patients. This year it has forty-one. Cottage 3, south, five years ago contained seventy-four, against 107 this year.

Cottage 8, south, five years ago had 169; four years later it had 191, but this year the number has been reduced to 171.

On the women's side, cottage 1, five years ago had 174 against 184 this year; cottage 2, five years ago had 111 and now 141; cottage 3 has increased from 105 to 118, cottage 8, from 81 to 100 and then back to 92; cottage 10, five years ago, accommodated 84; it is now packed full with 101.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ANNA STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION ON NOVEMBER 26 AND 27, 1911.

Anna State Hospital, November 26 and 27, 1911. The water problem remains unsolved and the prospects of passing through another summer with a small supply and uncertain sources would cause apprehension were it not that it has become a habit.

The plan to secure water from the river bottoms at the station of Ware, ten miles distant, for which the General Assembly made an appropriation of \$135,000.00, has not been abandoned but new difficulties have arisen.

Tests of the water taken from the Ware wells have been made by the State Water Survey at the University of Illinois. The conclusion of the survey is that water in sufficient quantities can be obtained at this place but it is not what the institution should have in quality. There is an over abundance of minerals in it. It would be perfectly safe for drinking purposes but the survey contends that the first cost of plant installation, the dangers of breaks in the long line, and the heavy expense of operation after installation make the system undesirable, if another and simpler can be devised.

It is suggested that efforts be made to provide a surface reservoir in some of the ravines near the institution; at least, the survey asks that an investigation of this proposal be made. In this connection new examinations of the water now obtained from the deep wells, made by the survey, condemn it as unfit for use, without boiling.

The Board of Administration hesitates to authorize the Ware system so long as there is a suggestion even of the possibility of getting water nearer the hospital. Work on the plans for the new station at Ware and the pipe line has not been suspended.

A piece of ground has been secured at Ware station on which test wells are being sunk to determine the quantity and quality of the water. The surveys to obtain the distances, profiles and elevations of the pipe line and estimates of its cost are being made. The plant can be installed, it is believed, for the amount of money appropriated but it is the after cost of maintenance and operation that worries the board.

As to the probability of obtaining water near the hospital it would seem that all feasible efforts have been made but some plan may be worked out to afford relief. Seven deep wells have been sunk on the

hospital grounds. Three of them are now giving water. Some water is also being obtained from the old spring but after a few weeks without rain this source gives out. The two wells in operation on the day of this inspection are not giving enough water to warrant an easy feeling on the part of the hospital authorities. Machinery is continually breaking down or something as serious is happening to the casing.

On the first day I was here it was necessary to stop one well to make repairs in the pump.

There is a third well which on this occasion was out of commission because in pulling the casing, a section had broken loose and fallen to the bottom and workmen had not been able to lift it out. So that at least a half day at this time the institution was dependent upon one well and what the spring was giving.

What is to be done has not been determined, as this is written, but it is possible the survey will be asked to outline a scheme for a permanent supply near the hospital, provided it can do so.

Typhoid and intestinal troubles, due to the water, have been reported frequently during the year. One of the members of the staff has been very sick with the fever. All drinking water is taken from the condensers in the ice plant or made by melting ice. It is carried to every ward, building and office. For fire protection and for bathing purposes there have been very few times when there has been enough. Seldom is water forced by pressure to the third or fourth floors and when it is, the force is weak. Hydrotherapy, except packs, as has been reported at other times, is impossible because of this lack of water.

Otherwise the institution was making progress. The staff was short one man but this vacancy will have been filled by the time this report reaches the commissioners, making one superintendent, one assistant, two physicians, three assistant physicians and one interne on duty, the largest staff on record.

Miss Kennedy, who has been the chief nurse at this hospital has been transferred to Kankakee. The vacancy caused by her transfer has not been filled at this date.

The wards are crowded, especially on the female side. On the date of this inspection there were present 832 males and 709 females, or a total of 1,541. Five years ago, on the same date, there were 653 males and 548 females or a total of 1,201. There has been, therefore, an increase in the population in five years of 340. To accommodate this increase there have been erected the cottage for males and the hospital building, the first of which swarms with 198 demented and epileptics; the latter, with accommodations for about 100, though there were present at this inspection only eighty-two patients. So that with an increase of 340 population there have been added accommodations for 298. On the face of it, therefore, it appears that the new accommodations almost absorb the gain in population. Such, however, is not true, for on many wards patients are sleeping on the floors, beds are placed so close together that there is not room for attendants to pass between; many corridors are from a third to a half filled with beds. The crowd in the men's cottage is far too great for its capacity.

Following is a census of the hospital by wards, together with the number of attendants day and night:

REPORT OF ANNA STATE HOSPITAL, NOVEMBER 27, 1911.

Ward.	Males.	Attendants.		Ward.	Females.	Attendants.	
		Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.
A 1.....	36	31	1	E 1.....	17	1	1
A 2.....	47	2		E 2.....	23	3	
B 1.....	62	2	1	E 3.....	18	3	
B 2.....	48	2		F 1.....	21	1	1
C 1.....	59	3	2	F 2.....	42	3	
C 2.....	24	2		F 3.....	25	3	
C 2.....	13	3		G 1.....	21	1	1
D 1.....	63	5	1	G 2.....	45	3	
D 2.....	38	3		G 3.....	49	2	
Hospital 1.....	26	3	1	H 1.....	38	3	1
Hospital 2.....	17	3	1	H 2.....	61	3	
Cottage X.....	125	4	1	C B 4.....	55	2	
Cottage Y.....	73	4	1	Cottage F.....	39	2	1
Annex 2.....	66	3	1	Annex 1.....	66	3	1
Annex 4.....	68	3	1	Annex 3.....	75	2	1
Annex 6.....	67	2		Annex 5.....	75	2	1
				Hospital 3.....	25	2	1
				Hospital 4.....	14	3	1
				Total.....	709	43	10
				Annex dining room.....		1	
Total.....	832	45	11	Total.....	709	44	10

Two supervising nurses on day duty.
 One supervising nurse on night duty.
 One outside watchman on night duty.
 One mail carrier and telephone operator (combined).

Date of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population on Nov. 27, 1911.....	832	709	1,541
Population on Nov. 27, 1910.....	813	690	1,503
Population on Nov. 27, 1906.....	653	548	1,201

On these dates I visited every ward and department except the cold storage and kitchen but did not attend a staff meeting for the reason that the first day was Sunday and I left the next afternoon before the meeting was called.

During the summer all the exterior woodwork and all the roofs of the buildings have been painted. Two concrete silos, one holding 252 tons and the other 216 tons, have been finished and are full. The dairy herd is increasing in size and furnishes enough milk. Upon the foundations of the old kitchen which burned several years ago institution employes and patients have reared a new storehouse of ample capacity. It is practically fireproof, the floor over the basement being of concrete on steel beams. The building is close to the switch track so that all supplies may be unloaded into it with dispatch and ease.

The contract has been let for the new kitchen provided for by the last General Assembly and work is about ready to begin. It will be located where the old storehouse stood. Workmen and patients were demolishing this building to give the contractors the site for the new kitchen.

Since the destruction of the old kitchen, the institution has been hard pressed. Quarters in the basement of the old building have been used. They have been very poor and the old equipment made it difficult to prepare food.

The new kitchen will be ready for equipping on July 1st, according to the contractor's promises.

The new cottage for which appropriation was made will not be constructed until next year.

A dentist will arrive December 1st to begin his work. He will be stationed at the hospital continuously and will at once start an examination of all teeth.

Catholic service has been made possible in quarters in the hospital building. The institution employes made the pews and a portion of the altar. A neighboring priest conducts services each week.

In visiting the hospital wards, I found no cases of unusual interest. All the details of attendants and nurses were full; the records were up to the hour. Every room and toilet was clean and wholesome, and the patients were quiet and seemed contented.

The baby, whose presence on this ward I wrote about in my report of last February (13-15), has thrived despite the hopelessness of his case at that time. His hip has improved and while he cannot yet walk he is able to stand and appears to have free use of it. The child is bright appearing and acting and will probably gain strength in the limbs which are as yet weak from the disease.

The paretic, who was treated with Salvarsan last winter and whose case I reported on February 13-15, came to a pathetic end.

Whether from the effects of the "606" and hospital treatment or from a remission of the disease, the patient became normal mentally and was so for several months. Dr. Athon, who had known him for many years and who, fourteen years before, had treated him for syphilis, could detect nothing wrong with him. His general health was good, but he was unable to use his limbs. In May he returned to his home and family and attempted to resume his business. His stay was short. The weakness in his knees became more pronounced. He felt the humiliation of his inability to cope with life. He could not readjust himself. The stigma of the insane hospital was upon him. He felt it. He knew that his fellowmen recognized it.

Where he had enjoyed confidence of other men he now felt suspicion on every side.

For many months he had been in the peaceful and comfortable walls of the Anna hospital. Everyone there had been his friend. By those with whom he came into daily contact there was raised no accusing finger.

The contrast between the hospital world and the great outside world was too much. He immediately settled into a state of deep depression

and voluntarily returned to the hospital. He failed very fast but was rational until almost the end. He dropped into unconsciousness in the belief that "606" had enabled him to pass his last days in comparative comfort and rational mentality. His reading and study during his stay in the hospital had been devoted to the subject of paresis and he understood the awful condition into which its victims sink. He realized that he had escaped their fate and was thankful for his peaceful end.

Each of the four wards of the hospital are attended during the day by one nurse and two pupil-nurses and at night one nurse is assigned to each side.

The cottage for males, as the census indicates, contained 125 men on one ward and seventy-three on the other. On each floor there are several single rooms. Some of them are occupied by attendants and the rest by quiet patients. Their doors are locked at night to protect their occupants from attacks from combative patients. On the first floor ward fifteen sleep on the floor. One man was in restraint and tied to a pillar so that he could stand up or sit down, as he choose. Three other men had their hands in restraint but were at liberty to move about.

On the second floor ward, four were in restraint, three of whom are seldom liberated.

There are four attendants on duty during the day and one on each floor at night.

The annex, built for three hundred patients contains 417. There are two night watches on the male side and three on the female. There is a phone on each ward from which report is rung in every half hour during the night.

No doors are locked at night in this building. The meals are prepared in the building and served in two general dining rooms.

Two members of the medical staff and one interne have quarters in the annex. The wiring is of old style but there has never been a fire in the structure. New furniture and carpets have been allowed for three of the wards of the annex.

Requisition for furniture and carpets to furnish two of the wards on the main building has been made but not yet allowed.

The infirmary ward for women had thirty-eight patients enrolled. There were five civil employés. The head of the house has been in the service of the Anna State Hospital for more than thirty years. This ward is a home in which the old ladies do all their work, prepare the meals, put up the fruits and jellies for the winter and otherwise conduct the establishment as they would their own.

There is no supervision at night.

On the wards of the main building the following notes were made:

H 2, four were sleeping on the floor. There were ten beds in the corridor.

G 2, sixteen beds in the corridor, none sleeping on the floors.

G 3, occupied by colored women, one of the most crowded wards in the State. Its capacity is twenty. There were forty-nine present. The floor at night is literally covered with sleeping patients.

The short hall of this ward is filled with beds so that there is left a narrow aisle for passage way.

F 2, a convalescent ward, has sixteen beds in the corridor.

F 3, a combative ward. No restraint today; frequently there are patients in restraint.

E 3, a disturbed class from the female receiving ward. Four were in restraint.

D 1, one in restraint.

D 2, colored men, two in restraint.

Male receiving ward, disturbed section, eleven men in restraint. The daily average on this ward, however, it was explained, is only three or four.

There are no lights in the rooms of the main building. Attendants carry lanterns. Incandescents in the corridors do not throw light into the rooms and attendants must carry lanterns.

The wards in this building occupied by quiet patients are as pretty, as well furnished, and as comfortable as any in Illinois.

New carpets have been ordered for some wards which are without them at present. New furniture from the Joliet prison has been installed in certain wards. It is extra heavy and very comfortable. There are benches, rockers and chairs. The bottoms of all chairs and the backs of the rockers are finished in leather.

All wards were very clean and orderly. Women are employed on the open and quiet male wards.

The amusement hall is on the third floor of the main building. I renew the recommendation that the fire escapes on this wing be completed so that patients in the assembly hall may use them in case of necessity.

A motion picture machine has been purchased and regular entertainment with it will be given. All the State hospitals are now equipped with this form of amusement.

The power plant was in good order. The neatness and cleanliness of the boiler room attracts notice. The switch board in the engine room is being moved and enlarged and as the electrician can find the time from the routine of duty, he is reconstructing the main circuits and installing modern appliances.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON NOVEMBER 28, 1911.

Chester State Hospital, November 28, 1911. An excellent report upon restraint was made by the superintendent of this institution. Among the class of patients, denominated criminal insane, one would expect to find restraint in plenty, but the hospital records show that since the eleventh of last May, no man has been restrained or placed in seclusion. The last person in restraint was suicidal and this form of protection against himself was in use for six days during which time the superintendent and his assistant were able to "talk him out of his notion." Since that time he has been free and has never hinted at or attempted self-destruction.

There has been no sickness of serious character since the last inspection. One violent death was reported, that of a patient who was sitting on a railing overlooking a basement areaway. It was thought he was seized by an attack of vertigo and fell backward into the opening. He was alone at the time of the accident.

On this date there were present 219 men, against 210 a year ago and 199 five years ago. So that you see this institution, like all others in the State, is gaining on its limit of capacity. The dormitories in this hospital are full which means that they contain too many beds for the air space and the accommodations. Cell inmates are not crowded, however, as only one man occupies a cell.

The staff consists of the superintendent and one assistant. Its records and histories are kept up just as those in any other State hospital for the insane and the classification is the same as in them.

There are no facilities for hydrotherapy.

The absence of a staff, of course, detracts from the interest in the medical and curative processes, but patients are studied and treated by the two physicians as in other hospitals. Mechanical and industrial therapy, suggestion and psycho-analysis are depended upon for results. Almost 50 per cent of the men work at a variety of occupations and trade.

The percentage of acute cases and the percentage of discharges, both as to the admissions for the year and as to the total population, are about the same as those which prevail in other State hospitals according to the institution reports.

The greatest improvement in the service since my last visit has been the work of the dentist. He has spent between three and four months and reports he has treated every mouth in the institution, extracted roots and hopeless teeth, cleaned all teeth and filled cavities, so that when he leaves here on December 1, he will have placed every inmate's mouth in first-class condition. The dentist who has been on duty here has been transferred to Anna. It will be impracticable to keep a dentist at Chester continuously, but it will probably be arranged to send one there for a month each year. Meanwhile, cases demanding immediate attention for the relief of pain can be treated by a local practitioner.

A motion picture machine has been bought and will be used at least twice a week. Two exhibitions have already been given and the men are keen for more.

The improvements of the summer have been valuable. The filtering plant to furnish clean water to the laundry, kitchen and domestic service has been completed and is giving satisfaction. A piggery which is arranged on the most complete and convenient plan is nearly finished. It will house forty head. A bathing pool is one of the modern accessories of pig culture and it will be added to this piggery. The floors are of concrete, with food troughs of the same material, and ample drainage by flushing direct into the sewers.

A new double porch has been built on the front of the main building, giving the superintendent's family the advantage of outdoor life during the summer period.

Three hundred yards of concrete guttering and retaining wall have been constructed. Three cells on ward "B" 1, east, have been taken out, throwing open one side of the building and letting in the light and air from two large windows which were hidden. This improvement was proposed by the superintendent last February during my visit and received the sanction of the board. Only those who understood the old situation can appreciate how material the change is for the benefit of the men.

Linoleum has been laid on the floor of the day room in the center building.

The woodwork of the office, all the wood of the third floor and of all halls and corridors have been painted. The wards will receive paint during next summer when all of them will be gone over thoroughly.

The defects in the locks of the cells, which were criticised in my last report, were found to be of more serious character than was suspected, and to make repairs required the casting of new tumblers throughout and the purchase of milling machines necessary to the remodeling of the mechanism. Work will begin at once, and will be pushed to completion, so that in a short time now the locks of the cells may be operated by the same keys while the locks to the corridors and wards will be turned by a different key. At present, locks of both cells and wards may be opened by the same key.

New filing cases for the clerical force and the medical officers have been received.

Some new machinery has been added to the laundry. The boiler which furnishes the steam for laundry has been heavily insulated with a saving of one-third in coal consumption. This boiler until recently stood out in the open without any covering whatever.

The electric wiring in the basement is dangerous, and while some changes have been made to better it since the last visit, conditions are still very unsatisfactory.

The wires in this basement should be in conduit.

The farms and gardens this season gave poor account of themselves. The heat and drought at the critical time ruined a promising prospect.

Of the total population today, 131 had been transferred here from the State prisons. Forty-six had been sent by mittimus from the courts and thirty-seven transferred from the other State hospitals for insane.

The population by wards and the number of attendants on service is revealed in the following table:

Center ward—64 men, two day attendants.

A one south—58 men, two day attendants.

A one north—57 men, two day attendants.

These three wards are supervised at night by one attendant:

B one east—39 men, three day and one night attendants.

The supplies of all kinds were found to be of good grade, except the dried apples. The meat was good.

The cooked food here reaches the patients in better state than in other hospitals due no doubt to the short distance from the kitchen to the dining room and the smaller number to be served.

The delay between the serving of the food upon the tables and the arrival of the men may be cut down still further, in which event the food will be all the better. The quantity fed is ample. If any criticism could be offered it would be that there is too much. So long, however, as the patients dispose of it all, and many of them are hard working men, the supply is no doubt nearly right.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE LINCOLN STATE
SCHOOL AND COLONY, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION
ON DECEMBER 1, 1911.

Lincoln State School and Colony, December 1, 1911. Upon the outskirts of this institution stands a small, two story, plain brick building. Wide porches upon its south, east and west fronts relieve the monotony and severity of its outlines. Of all the structures which Illinois has erected in fifty years at its charitable institutions, none is so cold in its plainness or so modest in its position.

Yet this is a temple, the apotheosis of humanity, typified in the form of an impersonal state.

All that is best and truest in human love for that which has human form may be found enshrined in this little structure.

From the highways and byways of its great territory, the State has picked up here and there its child life waste. Some of it has been abandoned by those who brought it into the world. Parents have ceased to love and to care for it.

The State has assumed at once the responsibility and in loving arms it warms the outcast and abandoned bit of miserable wreckage to its breast and here in this temple fans and feeds the tiny flames of life.

Year after year it ministers to these wards in whom even parental instincts found nothing worthy of their protection. The State recognizes its duty where all others have failed and here seeks to keep alive the flickering sparks, until death ensues in the natural course.

These are the lowest forms of human life. There is no place in Illinois so pitiable. More suffering and anguish is concentrated within these four walls than may be seen in all the other charitable institutions of this State.

Passing down the line of Illinois wards from the sane to the insane, from the dependent and defective to the delinquent, thence on to the feeble-minded, the imbecile and the idiotic, we reach at last this little building with its contents of flesh and blood, minus feeling, minus faculties, minus mentality, minus even the simplest instincts, crippled, diseased, paralyzed from birth, wrought into horrifying shapes as by the cataclysm of their creation.

Back of this dreadful, dark foreground we see outlined and dimmed against a glorious light the figure of the State as mother and nurse, the very embodiment of humanity itself.

For who can forget the sights he sees here or erase from his memory the quiet, skillful young woman nurse in white, the white enameled walls, the white curtains at the windows, the polished floors, the cribs and beds of white furnished in soft muslins and downy pillows, concealing the burdens they bear under a mantle of love and affection for the unfortunate.

Who has seen this foreground and has not asked "Why?" but who has asked why and has not seen the background of eternal grandeur that fascinates and holds his attention. He returns from the great picture and leaves the temple.

The horrors of the foreground have left a depression of spirit but the sublimity of the background has indelibly written upon the heart the lesson that the State in its nurturing and protecting functions has achieved a development and a position in humanity's cause that entitles it to the admiration and respectful worship of all men who love their fellows.

The lesson of this picture is deeper than this, it is one of the markers of the progress of civilization. How long ago was it that this waste child life, useless to itself or to the economy of existence would have been left to die or even worse, to be dispatched by authority.

Who would have cared what became of this child, born without strength or vitality, without intelligence, instinct or capacity, without sight or speech or hearing, with withered limbs, weak vitals, misshapen, contorted head, and twisted, deformed body.

Even today there are those who, turning their faces to the other direction, could sanction by silence the gentle removal of such life from a scene upon which it can play no part but that of a seemingly useless burden.

There lie still and silent in these white cribs or sprawling upon the floors in animal activity, the texts for powerful sermons upon more subjects than I can here enumerate. There are likewise lessons for men and women to learn for their guidance in their relation to fellow men and for the public at large to know for a better appreciation of what humanity really is and how vivid and vitalized an expression of it the State itself is.

This temple, as I have called it, is known in the records as an infirmary or hospital. Today it contains fifty-two girls and thirty-four boys.

There are on duty two nurses on each of three wards and one on the hall and the fourth ward adjoining. Two night attendants watch over the four wards. Of the day force two are graduate nurses and of the night force, one.

The wards are immaculate. The walls of all wards are being repainted white. Beds and bedding were spotless and above criticism.

The kitchen and dining room have been measured for new tile floors which they need badly. Other repairs of minor character will follow the laying of this floor. The supply of dishes needs replenishing. The fire hose is out of repair and possibly would be useless in case of necessity. There are two automatic extinguishers on each floor and one in the kitchen.

At the hour of my visit to this ward, dinner was being served and I had an excellent opportunity to examine the food. The meals for these children are prepared in the infirmary kitchen and the food reaches its destination warm. Nearly all of the children are spoon fed by nurses and attendants from trays. A few of the inmates are able to help themselves and to assist in the feeding of others but probably eighty per cent of them are entirely helpless either physically or mentally to feed themselves.

Not only does the nursing and feeding appear to be fully adequate but the medical attention bears fruit in the improvement of many of the physical conditions. The anaemic appearance which one might well expect to find very pronounced among this class, by reason of their inactive and shut-in lives and their impoverishment from birth is on the contrary not pronounced, which fact, in itself, is a fair indication of the quality of feeding, nursing and medical attention they are receiving.

Much permanent improvement has been made throughout the institution since my last report and preparations are now under way for the erection of the new hospital or infirmary for girls and the new steam plant, including a new boiler house and coal bunkers.

Among those already made, probably the most important because it affects both the physical property and the service, is the transformation of the building known as Forest home into a nurses' home.

This large frame building was in excellent repair. The superintendent planned to divide into two or three parts, one of which was to serve as his residence apart from the institution, but after considering all things it was deemed best not to attempt this but to convert the building into a home for female nurses.

The crippled children who had been occupying it were transferred to the infirmary. The interior was rearranged, the woodwork painted, the walls papered, plumbing put into good order and the house generally renovated.

Among the features is the large parlor on the first floor overlooking the porches.

The building is distant from the wards and will afford the nurses and attendants a rational mode of life during their hours of rest.

It accommodates thirty young women, taken from the night force of nurses and heads of departments and was occupied today for the first time.

The rooms which these nurses vacate on the wards will, of course, become useful in housing children. Many of the rooms which accommodated only one attendant will take care of two or, perhaps, three children.

The next in order is the completion of the remodeling of the basement of the main building.

The entire basement has now been concreted after excavation had been made to give it greater height. This has been a work of magnitude. Before it was commenced this basement had a wood floor that had become badly worn and very unsanitary. The wainscoting was also of wood. The transformation has been in progress for two years. Much

of the work has been done by the boys of the school. The steam and water pipes have been laid in cement lined trenches and covered with iron plates. The toilet rooms in the basement are now receiving new plumbing throughout. The window frames and wood wainscoting in rooms and halls have been removed and cement substituted. All the openings between compartments and from rooms into the corridors have been widened and arched. All walls have been refinished and will be painted white.

The children's dining rooms have been improved in the same manner. The floor has been excavated, concrete substituted for wood, the walls will be refinished and painted white. The same work has been done in the room where vegetables are prepared for cooking. A new iron stairway, open, will be erected, connecting the basement and first floor on the boy's side.

With the completion of this work is brought into good, practical uses all the space under the old building. It is well lighted and ventilated, the toilets and baths are adequate and sanitary and there is ample room for both sexes to play, in addition to which are the dining rooms and certain other apartments in which work is done.

Painters are at work in the infirmary renewing the walls.

Measurements have been taken for a terrazzo floor in the kitchen and dining rooms of this building. The present wood floor is completely worn out.

At the farm colony, two new silos have been erected, each with capacity of 250 tons. The floor in the main building basement has been lowered so that the kitchen could be installed there. The two new wings to the main building have been completed. They have a capacity for 100 boys but so far only forty are occupying them. A tool and implement shed has been built and a cement floor laid in one of the barns.

A new flue has been erected at the bakery to afford a better draft and prevent the ovens from smoking.

The old plumbing in the upper floors of the main building is being torn out and new installed. In several of them new floors of terrazzo will be laid, thereby insuring sanitary toilets in place of those which have been criticised.

A portion of the interior of the central building for boys is being painted.

One of the latest patterns of mangles has been installed in the laundry. A saving of one-third in time has been effected by this machine. Four girls may work at the same time feeding it. It is operated by electric motor, is equipped with an automatic cut-off which prevents absolutely any operator from getting her fingers or hand in the rollers.

The ironer is heated by steam and every working part is boxed in so that there is no danger of damage to limb or garment.

An improvement in another portion of the laundry will be made when the soap making department is moved to a small building to be erected for its reception. The room vacated will be used for reception of soiled clothing, thereby permitting the enlargement of the wash room to accommodate several new washing machines and extractors.

New fire extinguishers are being added as fast as funds will permit; ceiling electric lights are being installed as the old drop cord lights wear out.

In the greenhouse which was recently erected, largely by institution and inmate labor, the cement flower benches set on cement piers, are worthy of attention. They are the first to be installed in the State institutions but their durability and slightliness will commend themselves to all. The patterns were made at the school and the local cement gang did the work. They require less water to keep the flowers moist, will never wear out, are clean and present a neat appearance such as is impossible to get with the old style wood bench.

The small stock of gold fish placed a year ago in a basin in the main room of the greenhouse have thrived and increased until now it is possible to distribute them through the wards of the school. This will be done in an economical manner by the utilization of electric arc globes, inverted and suspended in wire baskets, home made, in such a way that they may be released easily and the water emptied out and a fresh supply put in.

The greenhouse has proven a decided advantage to the institution in bettering the quality of flowers and shrubbery used in beautifying the grounds and in making more cheerful the dining rooms and wards.

In going through the institution the following notes should be made in addition to what has already been written.

"C, B" building, occupied by seventy-two working boys, with kitchen attached, to supply these boys and the male employes of the school. This building is never locked and notwithstanding the heavy outdoor work which its inmates do, it was clean and attractive.

Improvements could be made in the bath and toilet rooms but these are not pressing necessities.

The girls cottage had present 293, divided into seven wards.

There were twenty-one day attendants and two night watches on duty. Three of these, including the head attendant, were graduate nurses, the largest number ever assigned to this cottage.

No one was in restraint. One girl was reported as needing restraint occasionally.

Opposite the girls' cottage is the boys' cottage, built upon the same pattern. There were twenty-three day attendants and two night watches here. Of the twenty-three day attendants only eight were men.

The policy of the superintendent is to cut down the number of male attendants. A few years ago all the attendants upon this cottage were male. In the whole institution there are only three wards on which males are now employed as attendants and there were one or more graduate nurses on all but the boys' cottage; a very good record indeed.

There was no graduate nurse on this cottage. One boy is restrained every night in camisole. Otherwise there is no restraint.

While on these cottages, I renew the recommendation for hanging of wire screen doors at the entrances to the dormitories.

The dangers of locked dormitories are too great to be dismissed lightly but the plans of these cottages make them necessary unless a night attendant is furnished to each ward or the screen doors are put in as

suggested. The dangers can be removed, as has been shown in former reports, by substituting for the wood doors which are now locked at night, a wire screen door which may be locked but which will open from the outside by turning the knob but will not open upon the inside except by the use of the key.

With such doors the ventilation of the dormitories will be improved, the night watches in the corridor could hear the least sounds in time of danger, caused by fire or otherwise, they could be quickly opened from the outside without the loss of time incident to the use of keys.

Such doors would not be prohibitive in cost.

The advantages of open wards, both in this institution and in the hospitals for insane and the schools for delinquents are recognized nowadays.

But the plans and the construction and the large population of these cottages demand the installation of a combination that admits of locking but at the same time affords the protection and safety of open wards.

In the store house I found the cold storage rooms at proper temperature and dry. The meat was reported good and up to specifications.

There was a large quantity of apples on hand of which not much can be said. They were poor both for eating and cooking, being insipid.

Early in the spring work will begin on the rebuilding of the steam plant, including the building that houses it.

A modern up-to-date boiler house, roof supported upon steel, is to be erected with coal sheds of substantial material and construction adjoining. At present there are nine boilers in the plant, all old and inefficient. There has been appropriated money enough to install two new 250 h. p. water tube, mechanically stoked units when the boiler house is rebuilt. This will permit of the removal of the four oldest boilers now adjoining the engine room. With the removal of these boilers the engine room will be extended to give its machinery sufficient space.

The pumps will be lowered into pits adjoining the boiler house.

Modern devices to be installed will reduce the expense and labor at present entailed in the unloading of fuel. Coal will be handled only once under the new plan against three times now.

One of the steel stacks now in use will be abandoned. The other will do all the work.

The next Legislature will be asked for enough money to install two more 250 h. p. units which will give the steam plant a total capacity of 1,000 h. p., considered to be ample for all emergencies.

Plans have been accepted for the new infirmary. It will be built between the nurses' homes and the female wing of the main building, but not in a direct line.

The plans call for a building of fire-proof construction throughout, with capacity for 100 female patients. The first floor will be laid in terrazzo on steel. There will be a morgue in the basement without a steam pipe in it; also in the basement will be a post-mortem operating room. On the first floor will be a suite for sick employes with solarium cut off from the portions occupied by the children.

Two big porches for crippled and sick will be features. The dining room and kitchen will be on the first floor. All cooking will be done by electricity. Special attention has been paid to cripples. One large day room and one dormitory have been provided for them. Two day rooms and two night rooms for the sick are shown in the plans of the second floor.

There is an appropriation of \$50,000.00 for this building and it is believed this sum will erect the structure which has been designed.

The present infirmary will be occupied, after the opening of the new one, by boys exclusively.

A dentist has been attached to the school for three months. In that time he has examined every mouth and has done the most pressing work. At this time he was engaged in filling and treating teeth. It is the plan to place every child in first-class condition as to his teeth.

The psychologist has examined and tabulated about 300 of the children. Her laboratory is now complete. The modern methods of the Witmer clinic are followed, Dr. Towne being a graduate of it. Her work so far has been upon the brighter children. Some surprising results have been recorded, among them the discovery in the school of a boy two years precocious. He was promptly returned to his parents.

The institution is without an assistant superintendent. The staff consists of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, two physicians and one assistant physician. There are no internes. Such a staff, when complete, is too small and cannot pursue any original investigation or work. Little laboratory work is being done now because of the shortage in the staff, occasioned by the absence of an assistant superintendent.

The staff holds meetings daily. The records contain the histories of the inmates. Of the new admissions the histories are more adequate but of many of those who entered six or more years ago there is little information in the records. An effort is being made to fill out these histories but it is slow process.

The psychologist does not meet with the staff but makes her reports to it. She is assigned properly to the teaching staff before whom she lectures weekly. Her conclusion as to the grade of a child is transmitted to the staff for its information and action, if such be necessary.

The nursing and attendant staff is well organized. There is a chief nurse, a night supervising nurse and ten graduate nurses on duty.

The training school is conducted regularly and, I believe, efficiently.

The teaching corps consists of a principal of the school and sixteen teachers, all special instructors. There is in addition a band master who is the music teacher.

The school attempts no instruction above the third grade. The kindergarten department is a feature, there being five teachers assigned to it. Among the courses are those in art, singing and instrumental music, basket making, sloyd, sewing and weaving. Outside the school there is instruction in many of the domestic services though none of the children handle the food in any state. Farming is followed by

many of the older boys. There is a carpenter and paint shop and a number of mechanical employments but the number assigned to these is necessarily small.

All the children who are able to perform any work are employed.

The gymnasium is the delight of every child who can go to it. Calisthenics are enjoyed by all except the small children. In some cases these exercises are performed on the wards.

The nights of the week are devoted in the gymnasium as follows:

Monday—The teachers play games with the school boys and girls.

Wednesday—Dancing.

Friday—Moving pictures.

The other nights are given over to gymnastic work and games, band concerts or roller skating. The latter has become immensely popular and the demand for skates exceeds the supply.

That the children have taken so well to it is a matter of congratulation; for it affords not only healthful exercise and enjoyment but is an aid in re-education in that it requires attention of sight and hearing. Indoor baseball and basketball are also favorite pastimes with both sexes.

Sunday afternoon there is Sunday school.

Night supervision appears to be sufficient. There is the general night watch making the rounds of the buildings and wards; the night supervising nurse who makes one or more rounds and the night watches on the various buildings and wards.

Reports are made by phone to center from every ward every hour of the night. With the exception of the dormitories in the boys and girls cottages, spoken of in the foregoing, there are no locked doors in the institution at night.

Accidents are reported to both the Board of Administration and the Charities Commission. Nothing serious has happened to any child recently. Among accidents are included the merest and simplest scratches but even with this minute reporting, the number is small.

The school is crowded but conditions are not bad.

It would be better if there were fewer beds in some of the dormitories. The opening of the home for nurses and the construction of the new infirmary will furnish an outlet and at the same time accommodations for a few more children.

There is no longer a waiting list. Applicants are either accepted or refused, as the population at the time of receipt may dictate.

Under the old policy all applications were received in order and at one time there were several thousand on file.

The total enrollment on the day of this visit was 1,463.

A year ago on this day it was 1,366. What it was five years ago on the same date could not be ascertained from the records, for the reason that the rolls then carried a number of children who it was later discovered had passed from its fold.

The population and attendant forces of this day were divided as follows :

Wards.	Patients.		Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.	Day.	Night.
Main N. W.—				
No. 1.....	39		2	1
No. 2.....	37		1	
No. 3.....	41		1	
No. 4.....	44		1	
No. 5.....	37		1	
No. 6.....	35		1	
No. 7.....	37		1	
Total.....	270			
Main S. W.—				
No. 1.....		41	1	1
No. 2.....		40	1	
No. 3.....		35	1	
No. 4.....		36	1	
No. 5.....		39	1	
No. 6.....		31	1	
No. 7.....		36	1	
Total.....		258		
Boys' Cottage—				
No. 1.....	*38		3	2
No. 2.....	41		2	
No. 3.....	54		2	
No. 4.....	52		2	
No. 5.....	37		2	
No. 6.....	41		2	
No. 7.....	49		2	
No. 8.....	12		1	
Total.....	324			
Girls' Cottage—				
No. 1.....		43	2	2
No. 2.....		42	2	
No. 3.....		41	2	
No. 4.....		42	2	
No. 5.....		*43	3	
No. 6.....		*40	2	
No. 7.....		42	2	
Total.....		293		
Infirmary—				
No. 1.....		13	1	2
No. 2.....	14	20	2	
No. 3.....		19	1	
No. 4.....	22		2	
Total.....	36	52		
Central building.....	72		2	1

* Epileptic.

The superintendent is a firm believer in court commitment of children to this institution. Legislative enactment will be necessary to bring this about. He also favors the establishment of another institution for this class of children. The fact is that such an institution is needed and its authorization cannot long be postponed.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON NOVEMBER 13 AND DECEMBER 5, 1911.

Peoria State Hospital, November 13 and December 5, 1911. A complete inspection of all the wards, buildings and departments of this institution was made on these dates.

On November 13 I visited the two general hospitals, the receiving ward for women and the receiving ward for men.

None of these wards was filled beyond its normal capacity.

There was one vacancy in the receiving ward for women. Complete quiet and order prevailed here. The hydrotherapy was in operation and a number of patients in packs and one in flowing tub were seen. The thermometers on the mixing and control table were not working which made it necessary for the operator to exercise extreme care, else injury might be done by hot water. To give baths with the thermometers out of order is dangerous.

Pearl Mitchell, who had been an inmate of the institution for some time and had been permitted to leave with her mother had just been returned under distressing circumstances. The mother and a friend were at the bedside of the girl and were closely questioned by Superintendent Zeller and your secretary concerning the reports of mistreatment of the child. The patient herself was flighty and not responsible. The mother denied all accusations in very indignant manner. Miss Mitchell expressed her gratification that she was again within the protecting walls of the hospital.

She will remain indefinitely and should not be parolled to her mother, should her condition later on warrant her release, unless a very thorough investigation of the woman's circumstances and intentions towards her daughter assures the authorities of her good faith and ability to care for her child.

The ward was very neat and clean and all patients were in good humor. Many of them had gathered about a table in the day room, playing or watching a game of euchre.

This ward was fairly warm.

The hospital for men contained about 124 patients only twenty-four of whom were sick. The rest were chronics.

Saw a patient here, a dement, who had been operated on the day before for gall stones. The operation had been a success and the patient was making rapid recovery.

This case was described in the staff meeting by Dr. Zeller as "one of the triumphs of hospital supervision and management." The man is a dement evidently unaffected by pain. He had made no complaint whatever. Physicians on the ward had discovered his yellow complexion and made an examination. No coöperation had been secured from the patient to assist in the diagnosis. The staff decided that his was a case of gall stones and purely upon physical appearances and symptoms, unaided by the patient, fixed the time for the operation.

During the year ending with this date there have been about twenty-four major operations in this institution, nearly every case resulting in full recovery.

A new form of hospital record, installed in the hospitals for men and women and the tuberculous, is worthy of recommendation throughout the State service. It is a large, permanently bound book of enduring material and in each hospital occupies a table in the vestibule. This record is not only complete but it is clear and intelligent. When a patient is brought into the hospital from one of the wards for medical or surgical treatment there is entered in this record the following information; his registry number, his name, his age, the date of his admission, place from which admitted, the physical findings, the diagnosis, the treatment, the outcome of the case, transferred back to ward, date and name of ward. There is a blank space for remarks. If the patient died in the hospital ward it is indicated in red ink in the proper column. All this information is contained on one line across the page.

This system not only insures a careful supervision of the patient but it affords a simple and easy avenue to statistical research.

This record does not, of course, supplant the daily record sheets of the patient's condition and treatment.

During this year the institution dentist has been industriously engaged. He has extracted 2,400 teeth, the accumulation of years. Having gotten rid of all the teeth that could not be treated or improved, he is now treating and filling natural teeth and making false teeth for those who need them.

How much suffering this one year of dentistry has prevented, how much it has contributed to the general health and comfort of the hospital population, it would be difficult to estimate but the results here and elsewhere have been such that a discontinuance of dentistry in the State institutions could be considered nothing short of inhumanity. It is almost inconceivable that for years, these institutions were administered without dentists and oculists to relieve suffering, prevent pain and loss and to contribute to the general welfare and happiness of these unfortunates so much as good teeth and eyes always mean.

A splendid improvement has recently been made which must be followed very soon at all other institutions where the sick are treated.

A small but complete laboratory has been fitted up in each of the hospitals for the sick and in the tuberculosis colony. These three laboratories supplement the work of the main institutional laboratory.

They enable the physicians in charge of these wards to make certain of their examinations and tests in the building where the patient is under observation and treatment. Each laboratory is fitted out with all

the apparatus necessary for good work including an operating table and facilities for sterilization. The cost has not been great but the results will far more than offset it.

In the hospital for women, a number of chronics have been domiciled in that part of the basement which is above the grade line. There are about 125 patients in this building of whom about twenty were sick. The operating room for the institution is located in this building. The physicians and superintendents told me the facilities and apparatus are sufficient and up-to-date.

Both these buildings were cold. The woman's building was in worse condition as to temperature than the men's. The thermometer in the day room registered only fifty.

The heating plant, however, was not to blame for all this. These two buildings were constructed with casement windows which are a failure in such places. Some of the windows stood open and others part way open. The storm of Saturday, November 11, had broken a number of glass panes and these were being replaced. But taking these and the state of weather outside into consideration it was manifest that in extreme cold it would be difficult to heat these buildings.

Reports from other wards of the institution brought varying information. "A" and "B" row cottages were generally comfortable but other wards complained of cold.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation to transform the hot water system into steam. This change, however, could not be made this summer following the date on which the funds became available but it is hoped to begin work very early next spring and have it finished before another winter sets in.

Anna has been without water, Peoria has been without heat. It is difficult to say which has been the worse off but within another twelve months both should be free from these handicaps.

It will be necessary to install stoves in some of the cottages this winter, a very undesirable thing to do, but nonetheless it must be done.

The nurses' home directly across the road from the power plant is one of the buildings which is frequently cold, thereby illustrating the freaks and eccentricities of the present heating system.

The men's receiving ward was full. All physical findings were favorable. The rooms and corridors were clean and the curtains at the windows were white and the employes, both male and female, appeared to know what to do. Quiet prevailed here during the time of my stay. Hydrotherapeutic baths were being given to a number of patients.

On the second day of this inspection I visited all the cottages and wards, the nurses' home, the power house, domestic service building, general dining hall and witnessed a fire drill.

On the "B" row all except the receiving cottage are in need of more or less repair.

These cottages are pleasant and comfortable. They are full of men but are not so crowded as many wards I have seen in other hospitals. They were clean and the inmates appeared to be contented and well cared for.

On the "A" row, three cottages are occupied by employes. One of the three has been fitted up as a staff house for physicians. For this purpose it has been arranged and decorated very well.

The same general conditions prevail among the "A" as among the "B" cottages. In each row there is an infirmary ward. The other cottages are occupied by chronics. There is need for the overhauling of plumbing, replastering and repainting of walls in many of them.

On the "C" row the same criticisms that were made in the first report of this commission must be repeated. The cottages are in better sanitary condition. The floors in nearly all of them have been polished, an improvement which personally appeals to me as desirable.

The fundamental defects in these buildings cannot be remedied except by the expenditure of considerable money. The third floors or attics are in use as dormitories. If there were two flights of stairs from the upper floors of these buildings one at each end, the use of these attics could not be criticised severely. They are light, clean and airy, and make good sleeping quarters, but the single stair exit located one flight above the other from basement to top would make escape impossible from either floor in case the fire should start at or near that end of the cottage. The stairway would furnish the channel and draft for smoke and heat. The patients would find themselves cut off from escape by this avenue and would have to resort to the single fire escape or jump to the porches.

How long it would require 110 or 125 insane patients to climb down, single file, a narrow iron fire escape during a time of excitement and panic is a matter worthy of some thought.

In plain, unadulterated, cold English, these cottages, as they are now arranged and equipped, are little less than fire traps, the result of blundering in planning for which the superintendent and the present management of the institution cannot be held responsible; the General Assembly must furnish the money to remodel these cottages to make them entirely safe.

In this connection it is worth while to note that the authorities are not blind to conditions.

On this visit I had an opportunity to witness a fire drill. No notice was given and no preparation made for the drill. While we were in cottage 6 on the "C" row Dr. Zeller suggested a fire drill. Stepping to the phone he called center and ordered an alarm of fire sounded from "C" cottage, No. 1, located furthest from the power house and the centers of employment.

In thirty seconds the fire whistle blew. In one minute and a half, the patients were filing from the cottage and from every direction upon the institution grounds, employes of all grades and classes were running to the scene of the alarm. The fire department equipment was promptly manned and handled by teams and in five minutes after Dr. Zeller had spoken over the phone to center, there was a stream of water upon the roof of the building.

The pressure was excellent, being sufficient to throw a full stream over the building and to force water through the stand pipes to the

second and third floor levels. While all employ  s were present, the superintendent repeated the instructions and orders relating to fire and demonstrated the use of the fire extinguishers.

Due allowance in such a drill must always be made for the absence of real danger which becomes apparent at once to all. It is only when the situation is real that men and women lose their heads and insane patients become unmanageable. However, the drill was a fine exhibition of fire protection efficiency.

Some of the cottages on this row were too cold, though the day was mild. In one of them the mercury marked only 50 degrees but this condition was due in part to open windows. How much effect these openings had cannot be stated positively but the temperature at any rate was too low.

Shortage of clothing was reported by the superintendent and by those in charge of some wards. Investigation revealed the fact that winter underwear, ordered last July, had arrived on this day.

Some of this clothing came from the prisons and some from free contractors. In the meantime no patients had suffered but the margin of safety had been entirely too narrow. Had the fall and winter been as severe as that of last year there might have been discomfort. The prisons and other contractors who undertake to furnish supplies for patients in these institutions should understand the necessity of prompt delivery, especially of furnishings designed to protect helpless men and women from cold.

In this instance, it appears that orders were placed early enough and that every effort had been made by the authorities to hasten delivery.

Going into the kitchen during the hour when a meal was in preparation, I found the cookers pouring forth steam in clouds. This condition was noted in reports made a year ago. I do not believe this waste is necessary. Attention from an engineer, plumber or steamfitter would prevent it. The escaping steam not only makes it uncomfortable for men and women to work in this room but it damages property and leaves the foods within the cookers in poor state.

Otherwise the kitchen was in good order. The bakery presented no faults, except several pans of overbaked and ruined sweet potatoes.

Conflict of statement as to facts in the power plant was noted in talking with various persons connected with it. As will be recalled from other reports, extensive improvements in the boiler plant were made a year ago for the purpose of adding efficiency to the hot water heating system.

It was found then that the smoke stack was too small to carry all the seven boilers. To overcome this, two huge fans were purchased and installed to furnish forced draft. The old boilers were rebuilt throughout. Today I found six boilers in use. The water for the hot water mains was leaving the boilers at about 180 degrees. In cold weather the hottest water is 160 degrees according to one report.

The fireman in charge said that this was as hot as he could make the water.

"What's the matter with the fans?" I asked him.

"If I put them on," he replied, "I will burn out my arches. I have burned out an arch in less than an hour with them on."

On the other hand, I was informed that water has been boiled in these boilers and sent out hot enough for all purposes to heat the buildings.

I cannot say now what the truth is.

It is proposed to spend \$50,000.00 in transforming the hot water system to steam. Before this large sum of money is spent for this purpose it seems to me that wisdom would dictate a further investigation of the trouble in the hot water system. There is no reason why the "C" row cottages cannot be heated by hot water. Hot water is forced in many cities many times farther from the central station than the most distant "C" cottage and homes and buildings made comfortable in the coldest weather.

If the fans do burn out the arches, making it impossible to use them and the stack is too small for the demands upon it but otherwise the hot water plant is sufficient in size, then why not build a new stack? It would cost much less than \$50,000.00. If there are defects in the mains or in the radiators certainly it will not cost as much to remedy them as it will to lay new mains and install new radiators as must be done if steam is installed.

In the general dining room the impressive fact was the large amount of kidney beans left from dinner. The patients had hardly touched them. The superintendent said that this food is very unpopular. There was ample demonstration of it in the full dishes left on the tables by departing patients.

If the patients at Peoria will not eat kidney beans, then it becomes expensive folly to serve them. There is no gain in serving what men and women will not eat. It only creates dissatisfaction and ends in waste.

The proposal to locate the new building for male employés adjacent to that occupied now by the females offers some difficulties and objections. From the standpoint of architecture and efficiency another location possibly would be better. I doubt the wisdom of congregating the employés in one spot. There are on the contrary some reasons which make this site the more advantageous.

A decided improvement in the appearance of the grounds will result from changes now being made in the main roads. At present the main highway runs east and west between the hospitals "A" and "B" and turns to the northeast between the east end of the hospital for men and the north end of the new receiving cottage for women.

The road, therefore, is entirely too close to both buildings. The new route carries the road between the administration building and the west end of the hospital for males but distant from each, over the brow of the hill to connect with the road to the bottom.

The space now taken up by the road between the two hospitals will be transformed into a court with lawn, flowers and landscape decora-

tions. The new road winds over the knoll in graceful sweep that will add to the beauty of the hill and at the same time divert travel from proximity of the patients' wards.

The policy of assigning women to the male wards, even the most disturbed and violent of them, continues with growing demonstration of its success.

Arguments in its favor have been frequently offered. Arguments which have been advanced against it have not been supported by observations during my visits to the institutions.

The language and conduct of women on disturbed and violent wards is frequently worse than that ever experienced on male wards, yet women have always been considered the proper attendants and nurses for this class of insane patients. Protection of the woman nurse or attendant on the male ward may be offered by the presence of at least one male employé to perform certain duties which a woman should perform only in times of necessity. It is Superintendent Zeller's experience that women accept duty on the male wards as they would accept nursing service in a general hospital for sick and treat their work just the same.

On male wards occupied by quiet patients no objection can be offered against the employment of women attendants, while upon violent and disturbed men their presence appears to have quieting effect.

The Zeller policy of absolute non-restraint by artificial methods continues also. While in all other hospitals for insane there has been a reduction in restraint during the year and the indications are that this reduction will continue, there is only one so far that approximates its total abolition. At the Peoria hospital no restraint or seclusion has been recorded since last April.

The eight hour shift for employés also remains in operation and is working successfully. Its extension to other institutions and to other states is bound to come. Superintendents and authorities over this class of hospitals are coming to a realization that the abuses which occasionally are reported occur almost without exception during the later hours of the attendants' detail of duty. The theory is, that twelve and fourteen hours of watch and attention on these wards wear the spirit out, and leave the employé irritable, fretful and easily aroused to anger. While in this mood, he is in no condition to care for insane patients who are troublesome, contrary, fractious and disturbed.

The eight hour system in all its aspects is worthy of thorough investigation. It is the contention of Superintendent Zeller that it can be installed in all institutions without material increase in cost of operation.

It was adopted October 1, 1905, and has been continuously in force since.

A big improvement has been made at the two tent colonies for tubercular insane. The canvas sides which had been in use for so long have been removed and lumber used in enclosing the quarters. A rubberoid roofing has been put on. In their fresh white paint the colonies look much better and it is not questioned that they are far more comfortable and desirable in every way.

The truth is that with their individual heating plants, kitchens, dining rooms and large day quarters, they are as desirable as any wards in the institution.

The little industrial building which has been occupied by forty-four quiet women, like a similar building at Elgin, stands as solution of the perplexing question of housing. There is no ward in the State more pleasant than this one. Though not erected for this purpose it lends itself admirably to it and these women are certainly well sheltered. There house is pleasant to look into; it is warm; it is clean and cosy and cost less than \$250.00 per bed.

When the State can build custodial quarters of such excellent character at this low cost, it seems the height of folly not to take advantage of the opportunities to relieve quickly the overcrowding.

In one sense this institution is not crowded. No patient sleeps on the floor but there is a difference of opinion no doubt, on the advisability of some of the quarters. Many patients are sleeping in rooms that were never intended for patients; for instance, on the third floor of the store house. This dormitory is light and airy enough but 139 men sleeping in one room of this size, three floors above the ground, is not an ideal condition.

There are women quartered in the domestic serving building over the bakery. There is ventilation and light but only one narrow iron stairway.

The use of the third floors of the "C" cottages already mentioned was never intended in the plans and cannot be endorsed with the buildings arranged as they are.

Thus, while the superintendent has been able to provide beds and comparatively comfortable quarters for all, yet taken as a hospital for insane and considered strictly as such, one is warranted in saying it is crowded.

However, it is entitled to this qualification—that whether crowded or not the patients themselves are not placed on the floors to sleep and there is a fairer degree of air space in the sleeping quarters than will be found in some of the wards of hospitals which are admitted to be over-crowded.

But the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for such buildings as the one just mentioned would make it possible here to take patients out of the "C" cottage, third floors and from other quarters which are not considered good.

There is a chief nurse, three supervising day nurses, one supervising night nurse, two assistant supervising night nurses, one night cook, one night coachman and thirteen graduate nurses.

The following tables give the population of each ward and its supervision:

Wards.	Number of patients.	7 A. M. to 3 P. M.	3 P. M. to 11 P. M.	11 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Total.
MALE WARDS.					
Hospital "C"	11	1	1	1	3
Farm Colony No. 1.	10				
Farm colony No. 2*	12				
Tent Colony "C"	46	2		1	5
Supply Ward	139	2	2	1	5
Hospital "B"	123	6	6	4	16
Cottage No. "1 B"	41	5	4	3	12
Cottage No. "2 B"	53	2	2	1	5
Cottage No. "3 B"	57	2	2	1	5
Cottage No. "4 B"	53	2	2	1	5
Infirmary "B"	61	2	2	2	6
Cottage No. "1 C"	111	2	2	1	5
Cottage No. "2 C"	109	3	3	2	8
Cottage No. "3 C"	114	3	3	1	7
Cottage No. "4 C"	113	4	4	2	10
Total	1,053				
FEMALE WARDS.					
Hospital "C"	10	1	1	1	3
Tent Colony "B"	52	2	1	1	4
Receiving Cottage "A"	51	5	4	3	12
Hospital "A"	127	7	7	3	17
Cottage No. "4 A"	62	2	2	1	5
Cottage No. "5 A"	55	1	1	1	3
Infirmary "A"	60	2	2	1	5
Cottage No. "5 C"	113	4	4	2	10
Cottage No. "6 C"	110	3	3	2	8
Cottage No. "7 C"	111	3	2	1	6
Cottage No. "8 C"	115	2	2	1	5
Domestic ward	64	1	1	1	3
Industrial ward	44	1	1	1	3
Total	974				180

* Two attendants live on this colony.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE WATERTOWN
STATE HOSPITAL, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SEC-
RETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION ON
DECEMBER 6, 1911.

Watertown State Hospital, December 6, 1911. Today I made an inspection of all the wards except the annex and that occupied by the tuberculous.

Since my last visit on August 28 and 29, the principal change made has been the abandonment of the "Camp," descriptions of which have been made in other reports.

The "Camp" has never been in favor with members of the Board of Administration. Its rough exterior and the high board fence or stockade surrounding the grounds have been calculated to give a stranger a bad impression, notwithstanding the many elements in its favor.

During the fall and early winter the population of the hospital decreased and it was found possible to house all the men at the "Camp" in the main buildings. The board thereupon ordered their removal.

In passing, I might say that there are worse wards in Illinois hospitals for insane than the "Camp" at Watertown. The men who were epileptics were warm and comfortable and enjoyed an outdoor life that it is impossible to give them while they are on the main wards. They had plenty of room and good food. It is admitted by the superintendent that the change to the more confined quarters of the general wards had a bad effect upon many of them. It is expected, however, that as they become accustomed to their new environment they will return to normal conditions.

For epileptic men and women some such enclosure as this camp but with better and more substantial buildings for housing them, is very much better than the stereotyped ward; such patients need outdoor life and exercise to the very maximum. In such an enclosure as this one it is possible to give them this life.

The fall in population of the institution has been attributed to the enforcement of the pay patient law. A number of families, when notified that the act of the General Assembly requiring relatives and friends, when able, to contribute to the support of insane patients, would be enforced at once, removed them from the institution.

I found nothing in the rounds of the wards, grounds and buildings calling for comment beyond that already made in other reports.

The water question has not been settled. It is still undecided whether to drive another artesian well or go to the river. The river water is soft and would save money in boiler use. The artesian water cannot be used on the lawns and flowers. The river water would save them during the summer when artificial watering is necessary.

The distance to the river is less than half a mile, all the way over State property. The river plant will probably cost more to install and possibly more to operate but the increase will be partly if not wholly met in the saving in boilers and the preservation of lawns.

On this day there was a trifle less restraint than on the days of my last visit. Since then there have been few accidents or incidents of unusual character. One woman in the hospital building had eluded the nurses and crawled out of a window, falling to the cement pavement below. One rib was fractured but otherwise she was uninjured. There was no dispute as to the circumstances of the accident and there was no reason for the disciplining of the nurse and attendant.

The walls of the rooms and corridors of the hospital building have been painted since my inspection in August and rugs and carpets have been ordered for these places where they are needed.

The women's infirmary, which was in the hands of painters in August, has been completed and in appearance is one of the best in the State.

The men's infirmary was in its usual good order.

I visited all the acute sick in the hospital. There were no serious cases.

Typhoid had been prevalent but at this time was in check. It developed in the hospital building and did not extend beyond it. Analysis of the water and milk failed to disclose any cause for the disease and its origin is still a mystery. Employés were afflicted along with the insane.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS HOME
FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, AT WILMINGTON, BY A. L.
BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE
CHARITIES COMMISSION ON DECEMBER 8, 1911.

Illinois Home for Soldiers' Widows, December 8, 1911. On this visit to this institution I called in person upon every inmate. I did not get a complaint. None was made to me though there were opportunities to do so. Every well woman appeared to be in the best of spirits.

On the hospital ward nearly all patients were those suffering from mental failure of greater or less degree.

The institution was in good order and looked neat and clean. The work in progress when last I visited it, such as calcimining the walls of corridors and rooms, had been completed. New shades have been hung at some of the windows and the material is on hand to complete all the work throughout the building.

The infirmities of age hang heavily upon some of these women; upon others they do not appear to have made much impression. These work from morning to night and are the happier and more contented. Tremendous tasks of detail in the way of embroidery and fancy work are undertaken by them and carried through with a technique that would do credit to one many years younger. One old lady, nearly ninety years old, had done during the year some remarkably pretty work and was engaged on other pieces on this afternoon.

Another, whose room opens on the corridor with window overlooking the back yard and an old oak, has coaxed the squirrels to enter and feed from supplies which she daily lays aside for them.

Her appearance at the window appears to be a signal for the little fellows to come. She talks to them and has taught them to know what she means.

Each woman is left to her own fancy about fixing up her room. Most of the rooms are very cosy and pretty but the rest range downward to almost barrenness.

The absence of complaints on this visit must not be taken as proof there are no complainants. Like the average mortal, these women have their hours of discontent and displeasure. And why should they not? To live shut-in lives makes the best of men and women grouchy at times, but be it said to the credit of these women that they are more contented than one would expect to find them.

They are just and honest when you pin them down to the actual facts and the plain truth and the most discontented of them will admit that she is well off, that she is well cared for, has a good, warm pleasant home and finally she will concede likewise that rules and regulations are necessary in such an institution.

I met here an example of the conscientious painstaking employé of whom, I am glad to say, there are many in our institutions, and I cannot pass this subject in this report without a tribute to her. The young woman had tried to please all the women on her flat. She had worked hard and long. She had been loyal to her duty and had shown a high sense of her responsibility, but through it all she had met complaints and criticism on all sides. No matter what she did there was little response of praise to cheer her on. It was more than she could stand and finally she fell exhausted in a faint. The home physician was sent for and revived her and an hour or two later she told me her story of the knocks and rebuffs she had received from those whom she had tried so hard to please but could not. "It seemed as though it was more than I could bear," she said. "I tried to please them all and found that I could not. I do not blame the old ladies for being irritable and cross but I guess I was not strong enough to stand it."

She was assured that her duty had been well done and that her work had been appreciated, no doubt, even by those whom she thought she had failed to please. She rapidly recovered and returned to her duty.

I examined the food in its cooked and raw states and had no criticism to offer. The small number to be fed and the close connection between kitchen and dining room make it possible to give better attention to the tables and the food is warm when it reaches the women. It is varied and sufficient.

Many of those who have a pension or other financial resources buy for their own use either on the table or in their rooms. I noticed in looking over the tables that the quality of that food purchased by the women was about the same as that provided by the State in such staples as preserves, ketchup, pickles, etc.

The heating plant which was overhauled last summer is giving satisfaction, with a saving in coal and an increase in heat.

A diversion which has been sincerely appreciated by the old ladies has been provided for them this winter in a course of entertainments arranged through a lyceum bureau. There are four numbers in the course. Reading and music form the entertainment. Programs have been prepared appropriate to old people.

Lyceum bureaus are now preparing courses of entertainments for State institutions and the success of the experiment the State Board and superintendent have made at Wilmington warrants the extension of this plan of amusement and recreation. Moving pictures have been given at this home during the warm months, the canvass and machine being set up on the lawn. The purchase of a machine for indoor entertainment would be an act of kindness for one can hardly appreciate what it means to pass all the evenings of the long winter in such complete monotony as prevails in practically all State institutions.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' HOME AT QUINCY, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION ON DECEMBER 12, 1911.

Illinois' Soldiers' Home, December 12, 1911. An improvement in the service of the hospital of this institution advocated by the superintendent and staff and endorsed in my report of August, has been made, and a matron or housekeeper is now on duty in this big ward.

She has been on duty only a few days but, in that time, has demonstrated her usefulness and the wisdom of the suggestion.

I visited the hospital during the serving of the dinner and gave particular attention to it. Superintendent Anderson and two physicians were also present. The food for those on this ward who can get about and for all employés is cooked in a general kitchen connected by covered walks with the hospital.

Special diet and all trays are prepared in a diet kitchen in the main building and all trays are made up there.

The chief cause for criticism in the serving of the food in this building was found in the habit which attendants have formed of preparing the milk toast before the other food has been brought in. Of course the milk has gotten cold and the toast soggy by the time the trays are delivered to the bedside. It was my suggestion that the preparation of the toast be left to the last just as the tray is to be carried to the patient.

Assurance was given that this fault would be corrected. Otherwise the food was in good condition, of excellent quality when it reached the patient.

In the diet kitchen, in response to my questions as to the meat, the chief cook, an efficient and old employé, said that it was old. This led to an investigation of the meat in the cold storage. I was unable to judge from appearances whether the cook was right or not; for the meat looked fresh and was well covered and up to weight required. The butcher would not confirm or deny her assertions, and under these circumstances I made report to the Board of Administration to which reply was made that two members, two days following my visit, had inspected the food supplies for the purpose of determining whether they

were up to the specifications and standards. Their report has been made that the meat was what had been specified in the contract, that it was fresh, properly covered and of specified weight.

The board on coming into power determined that food supplies should be uniform throughout the State institutions. Under the old system some institutions bought the high grades of steers while others purchased old cows and canners. The new policy was proper. Those institutions which had been feeding on fancy cuts had to come down to plainer meats and those which had been living on soup bones and rumps were privileged to feed upon better grades.

The same general quality of food, supplied to the inmates and patients, is now served to superintendents and employés.

In this leveling up of food supplies some institutions see a cause for complaint, but the principle that all should be treated alike and the very best that the board can buy with its appropriations should be served to all alike, is correct. There should be no discrimination and no institution is entitled to a better grade of meat or other foods than others. If one gets choice cuts another must of necessity fare on scraps. Certainly no one could endorse or approve such a state of affairs.

The condition of the butcher shop which was criticised on my visit of August 21-22, 1911, but was not reported directly to the Board of Administration because I thought it would be improved, has not been changed for the better. Its condition has now been brought to the attention of the board. The walls have not been painted or white-washed in years. There were many barrels of waste and old meat setting about. The doors to the cold storage rooms are greasy and dirty and the original grain of the wood is not to be discerned. Unbroken packages of salt fish and other kinds of food were stored in this room. It has two entrances, one from the exterior located on the side towards the railroad and concealed from view and the other through the adjoining departments of the store or commissary.

The outside doors appear to be a frail sort of protection. Their location is such that thieves, in any event, would be in little danger of effecting an entrance.

The doors to the cold storage are padlocked securely but food or supplies left outside in the main room could be easily carried away.

The air in the storage rooms was good and the temperature right. They were clean but a trifle damp. There was also too much ice clinging to the pipes.

On this subject of supplies at this institution, let me say some kinds are insufficiently protected. It is said that there is not room enough inside the store building for plumbing and steam fitting supplies. Consequently it is piled up in the open; galvanized iron pipe, radiators and even new bath tubs are in a heap along a road where a couple of men and a wagon could pick up a load and disappear any dark night. Since writing the foregoing, I have learned that plans are now being made for a secure, locked shelter house for these supplies.

The quantity of junk and worthless stuff which encumbers some portions of the buildings and grounds should be sold or disposed of. The right to do so is now petitioned by the superintendent and no doubt will be granted.

The contractors are completing the mains through which the hospital building and annex will be heated from the main or central heating plant, which heretofore has served these two buildings. The connections will soon be made and it is hoped the little plant may be abandoned before the middle of January. There will be saved through this economy some fuel, and the labor of a number of men now employed there.

In the hospital building a notable improvement has been made by the superintendent in the construction and furnishing of an employes' dining room adjoining the diet kitchen. It is very complete and will afford the employes what is their due, a place where they may eat their meals by themselves. Before this room was fitted up they had to eat on the general dining room with the patients.

The fear expressed last August that the apples and the trees on the grounds of the home would be ruined by a pest which had attacked them proved happily to be without much foundation. The apples matured and the trees apparently did not suffer. Two thousand bushels were harvested and stored for winter use. Investigation was made by competent authorities who failed to pronounce the pest the San José scale.

Bids are now advertised for, for the construction of the new fire protection on the cottages, mentioned in the report of inspection of last August. A stand pipe will be erected at each cottage with openings and reels of hose on each floor. The pipes will be connected with the fire pressure mains in the tunnels. It is hoped to begin work as soon as the contract has been let and to push the improvement rapidly to completion.

Steps have now been taken to transfer the home cemetery to the federal government as a national cemetery. There are buried in it 1,946 old soldiers, all of whom died in the home and in addition twenty-three widows or daughters of soldiers. The limits on which burial may be made are nearly reached. The State's appropriation for maintenance is too small and there is so much to be done in the way of permanent improvement that this little sum is pitifully inadequate to keep up the grounds.

Application has been made to the Illinois senators and members of the House to take up this question in Congress.

The home is not crowded but the number of inmates is not materially less than in 1906. The following table gives the population of the institution by cottages on today, a year ago today and five years ago today:

Cottage Number.	Dec. 12, 1911.		Dec. 12, 1910.		Dec. 12, 1906— Men.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1.....	40		43		44
2.....	1	20	2	26	45
3.....	31		39		45
4.....	73		66		74
5.....	37		42		43
6.....	37		38		45
7.....	35		35		45
8.....	66		71		83
9.....	40		39		42
10.....	38		45		46
11.....	42		47		42
12.....	98		100		91
13.....	67		69		74
14.....	88		87		82
15.....	63		61		97
16.....	44		45		52
17.....	61		68		72
18.....	59		73		81
19.....	60		69		85
20.....	68	68	69	68	
21.....	44		47		46
22.....	256	16	268	15	294
24.....	69	68	68	69	
25.....	76		68		79
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	4		4		4
Total.....	1,497	172	1,562	178	1,611

Radical improvement had followed the abolition of the saloons from the vicinity of the main gates of the home and the enforcement of disciplinary measures to cut down excessive drinking by the small number of soldiers who appear to be unable to control themselves.

The chief of police of Quincy has reported to Superintendent Anderson a falling off in the number of arrests of inmates of the home equivalent to 50 per cent. A table has been made of the arrests by Quincy police during July, August, September and October of 1910 and the same months in 1911. The results are set out as follows:

Month.	Arrests, 1910.	Arrests, 1911.
July.....	129	53
August.....	114	58
September.....	102	49
October.....	171	80
Total.....	516	240

The new law making a dry district about the home of an area two-thirds of a mile in radius is now before the Supreme Court on a question of validity under the Constitution. A few of the saloons in this area have refused to close and the county and city authorities have made no effort that is apparent to close them.

The regulations of the home, however, are such that its inmates are exceedingly careful about patronizing these saloons and their patronage is not sufficient to warrant more than two or three to remain open.

Among the soldiers in the home, complaint is common that the new discipline is too severe, but so far as the new rules apply to drinking and its consequent demoralization in home conditions and order, they cannot be considered unreasonable. Other rules, if they are enforced as reports declare, should be investigated. At this writing I can give no opinion on this complaint.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL
FOR THE DEAF, BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
DECEMBER 13, 1911.

Illinois School for the Deaf, December 13, 1911. A young woman, a teacher, sat upon a short legged chair in a little school room. About her in semi-circle, with wondering, wistful eyes and eager expression were eight small boys and girls, seated upon short legged chairs that were just their size.

At her left was a blackboard; two other sides of the room were blackboards on which had been drawn in chalk various figures and combinations of letters. The rear of the room was a window. There were half a dozen little chairs and desks.

Before the teacher stood a little girl. Her eyes were riveted upon the teacher's lips. The instructor held the fingers of one of the hands of the child in her hand and pressed their knuckles close to her lower lip.

She pointed to her lips and motioned to the children and to the child before her to give close attention.

Then tightening her grip upon the little one's fingers as if about to make some effort requiring physical strength, and looking squarely into her eyes, the young woman made the sound "th" with all the force and power of her lips and tongue. She repeated and repeated it, still tightening her hold upon the child's hand and pressing it closer to her lips.

With each effort of the teacher the child made attempts to imitate her. She tried so hard and seemed to exhaust the strength of her little body and mind in the trial.

The voice became clearer with each attempt, and finally with guttural intonation she successfully made the sound of the consonants "th." The teacher's eyes told her she had won. The child became radiant with pleasure and the triumph and joy in her eyes spread over her little face. She turned to the semi-circle of children about her with an expression as eloquent as any words I have ever heard and as much as said "I did it, I did it, I did it."

The teacher, taking a piece of chalk, wrote upon the wall the two letters "th" and made the sound again, quickly shifting the child's attention from lip to finger. The pupil understood. She made the

sound and taking the chalk wrote the two letters upon the board and then returned to her chair as triumphant as any Caesar home from war; for it had been as hard as war for her, but she had won.

The girl was deaf and dumb. All her playmates in the semi-circle were deaf and dumb. They constituted the intermediate classes of those who entered this institution last September, on that long, tedious, handicap journey to an education.

The beginners had been divided into the bright, the dull and the intermediate, and these were the intermediate.

The exercises which I have described were elementary instruction in speaking, writing and association of objects and ideas. This class since September had learned to make a number of sounds and combinations and all of them could go to the pictures on the wall and pick out the figures of animals and call them by name. They could find the cow when the teacher said "cow" and could enunciate the word very well with all the airs of a conqueror, which indeed they were.

So on through the various rooms of the big school one passes a step higher each move. Each class is small. Every child receives individual attention. There are forty-one specialized teachers.

Every advance the child makes is at the expense of effort on his part which appears almost painful and of patience and energy on the part of the teachers that is acknowledged to be wearing.

Yet in the higher grades one finds the compensation for it all.

The inertia of their affliction has been overcome. They have learned to read and write and have gained knowledge in the common branches up through high school grades. They have acquired a taste for good literature and for pictures, and ambition, dull and latent, during so many of their years has been aroused; along with their schooling they have been trained in manual arts and learned the elements of a trade or occupation.

Those who entered the school in their early years have made more rapid and satisfactory progress than those who came in after they had reached more advanced age.

I visited every room in the school, saw the shops, the bakery, the laundry, cold storage, the kitchen and the serving of the dinner.

The school is worthy of commendation for many virtues. First, it was scrupulously clean and neat. The corridors and class and work rooms presented a pleasing appearance. There is good light in all class rooms. The teachers made an excellent impression, both in their role as instructors and in their attitude toward the children.

Like their surroundings they are entitled to compliment in their personal tidiness and neatness.

The healthful robustness of the children and their individual cleanliness indicated attention to their physical wants, while the spirit of contentment and the exuberance of normal youth pervaded the entire place.

Fine advance has been made in rug manufacture, weaving, basketry and like employments.

There are on exhibition some splendid works in these lines. The photography speaks for itself in its large collection of views and portraits.

The woodworking and paint shop are well equipped not only to teach the elementaries but to do practical work; in the store room there are plenty of evidences of the latter in tables, chairs, cabinets, chests, etc., while about the institution grounds is seen the handiwork of the boys.

Their best achievement has been the assembling this summer and fall of two cottages which were on the farm and their union into an isolation hospital. Under the direction of their teachers they have done most of the work and the product is a handsome frame building with accommodations for thirty-five sick children. There are two floors, with two complete bath and toilets on each. The building may be divided for the sexes, giving each one half, or it may be made into four wards, two for each sex, in case there are two contagious diseases in the school at the same time.

The printing office is large and well equipped. A new Mergenthaler with two magazines was recently purchased and is in operation. A modern, metal melting pot with gas as the fuel accompanied the linotype. Some of the boys have become proficient already in the operation of the machine. Another force was at work handsetting, devoting their time to advertising matter.

With a complete photographic outfit and such a good printing office, it appears to me that photo engraving should be added to the list of trades or arts taught. It is inseparably associated with both photography and printing and those who learn either should understand the principles, at least, of photo-engraving. A plant can be installed for a very small sum, now that much of the necessary apparatus is already in.

In view of the profit in the business and its immense possibilities for improvement and advance, I recommend that this subject be given consideration as soon as funds can be obtained.

Credit for the condition of the kitchen may be given to the chief cook and her assistants. When I arrived there dinner was being taken up and prepared for distribution. At such an hour one expects to find a kitchen presenting, at least, the appearance of disorder, if nothing more, but this one was without cause for criticism of any kind. The floors were not strewn with fragments of food or litter from preparation of vegetables and there was no water in pools and streams upon it. Its condition and the manner in which the food was being taken up and transferred to the dining room demonstrated good organization.

The meal consisted of a pot roast of beef, which, by the way, tasted good, a dressing, a gravy, boiled potatoes, beans and pumpkin pie; the food was warm when the children sat down to the tables.

The school dairy is large enough to supply all the children unskimmed milk for cereal, coffee or drinking at breakfast and all the smaller children at supper.

It is not fair to judge an institution kitchen and dining room by one or even a dozen meals and the good report made on this one is based, it must be understood, on what I saw at the preparation and serving of this one meal.

Daily reports of the diet are sent by this school and by all institutions to the Board of Administration where tabulation is made by the quarter. Only from some such tabulations can be obtained a correct idea of the diet of an institution.

Half of the interior of the main building including the corridors on the first floor and the general offices have been, during the fall, painted and papered in very excellent taste.

A large portion of the brick court yard in the rear of the main building and connecting it with the other buildings has been relaid during the fall. The old pavement was badly worn.

I was informed the heating plant was in good condition and that the buildings and schools can be kept warm even in severe weather.

The school is not crowded but the recommendation of the superintendent for means by which to segregate the older boys into two classes is worthy of endorsement. The little boys have a cottage of their own but in the main dormitory sleep a large number of boys, who should be, with profit to discipline and morals, split into one or more groups.

It was cause for some surprise to find the school without a dentist. A similar surprise awaited us at the School for the Blind. All the dentistry these children have done must be paid for either out of their family resources or by the county responsible for their presence in the schools.

This is admitted to be an unsatisfactory method and there are many mouths that need attention. Dentists have been assigned to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the School for Boys at St. Charles, and the School for Girls at Geneva. There is no greater need for such professional attention at one set of institutions than at another.

The School for the Deaf has no aurist in its employ though the affliction of these children is that of hearing. There is a physician who is stationed at the Hospital for Insane and gives medical attention to the children at the Schools for Deaf and Blind. This system presents economical advantages and so far has proven very satisfactory all around. One dentist for the two schools, or it might be possible for all, three institutions in Jacksonville, might be a solution.

Of amusement and recreation for the children, I find too little. The gymnasium has been almost abandoned so far as athletic exercises and games are concerned.

It is the theory of the superintendent that these children are very busily engaged for long hours in their daily duties in school room and manual employments and get, in that way, all the exercise they need; furthermore that the day is so full, they have little time for athletics. Without more investigation, I would not undertake to say that he is wrong but theoretically, at least, his position cannot be endorsed.

The busiest men, those who do the most work and have their hours filled fullest of business affairs and activity, find that recreational exercise that brings into activity those muscles which are quiet during the day and relieves the mind of its labors is necessary. I consider gymnasium sports and pastimes absolutely essential to the proper development of all the children in our State institutions. None of them have had a normal life. Few of them have come from environment that anywhere near approximates the ideal. The vast majority have been stunted in growth, in opportunity and morals.

No matter how much work they may do on the farm, in the dairy or in the shops they should enjoy the advantages for physical development that gymnastic exercises afford.

The deaf children do more physical work than any other class of State wards, but, admitting this, there is yet evidence on all sides that proper physical culture is needed to round them out, straighten them up, fill out the hollows and correct their awkward attitudes and strides.

I have said nothing of the greater and better effects of athletic emulation, which naturally assert themselves in self discipline and self control. I believe in this respect alone the gymnasium and all healthful, wholesome games involving physical strength, dexterity of movement and keenness of eye, with their lessons of self control, are worth fully as much as the course of study in school and shop.

Indoor amusement is difficult to provide. These children can be amused only through the eye. Lectures or readings are laborious and music is out of the question.

Hence the value of motion pictures. The school has not yet received a moving picture machine.

Possibly it could join with the Hospital for Insane in the purchase of one.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL
FOR THE BLIND BY A. L. BOWEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION, ON
DECEMBER 13, 1911.

Illinois School for the Blind, December 13, 1911.—An energetic effort was made during the summer and fall and is still in progress, to enroll the blind children of the State at this school.

The new superintendent has gone out into the cities, towns and obscure places, even into the slums and poverty ridden spots of Chicago after blind children whom he had been able to trace through one avenue and another.

Some heart rending scenes have attended this campaign. Only a few days before my inspection Mr. Woolston had visited a blind mother in Chicago whose family consists of four small children, three of whom are blind. She was living in the most abject poverty and want. Her resources were the few pennies she begged on the streets. The children were ragged and hungry to the extent of suffering.

The house was cold and filth prevailed.

A visiting nurse had accompanied the superintendent to the home. The school, its objects and comforts were explained to the woman and the children, who were scarcely able to comprehend what it all meant. They had never heard of it, had no idea what an education means, could not conceive of the blind becoming useful to themselves or the community. All they sensed or understood was that it meant for them to part.

Wailing and weeping greeted the proposal. Pictures of comfort, warmth and full tables and betterment for all failed to make an impression. The mother protested and the sightless little ones clung to the sightless mother like ivy to a wall.

Argument and persuasion finally broke through the barrier. The mother consented to the breaking up of the family. The children in their ignorance and innocence could not, of course, understand that it was for their happiness and comfort, so they continued to cry and sob. The visiting nurses fitted the three blind children with clothing to conceal their naked feet and exposed, frail bodies.

The parting, the superintendent says, was one of the most pathetic scenes he has ever been called upon to witness.

The agony of the death bed separation could scarcely have been stronger. It demonstrated the inter-dependence that the blind and the

helpless feel in each other and the unfathomable depths of affection among those who have long been associated in and partaken of hardship and suffering.

But the children reached the school at Jacksonville and in very short time began to be accustomed to new environment which is to mean so much to their future.

Not only will these children become able to do something for themselves, but the mother with her seeing daughter can now rise a degree or two out of the misery in which they have been submerged.

The services of the visiting nurse, the help of the State's visiting teacher of the blind within homes and of agencies of charity have now been drawn to this family and the results will be an improvement, no doubt, in their condition.

Mr. Woolston, early in the summer, secured an advance copy of the census returns on Illinois' blind and from these was able to locate many children. There are yet a large number to be visited and induced to take advantage of this school. Forty-three such were found through these means since the campaign began and are now in the school, making a total enrollment of nearly 200. The census returns showed 400 blind of school age in the State. Two hundred of these are in this institution, forty-three in the Chicago public schools; fifty are feeble-minded, leaving about 100 who should be here.

By following up his admirable course it is probable that the superintendent will be able to get fifty or a greater per cent of these 100.

Improvements and repairs of vacation time have made the interior of the old building look like another place.

The second floor corridor whose darkness and gloominess had been criticised on my first visit a year ago, has been transformed by paint and varnish and the opening of avenues that let in light.

One room on the south side of the corridor has been torn out and its windows now shed light into the hall. The recess has been made into a cosy corner which adds to the good looks of the corridor. The floor has been varnished and polished and reflects light. The walls have been treated in light colors and the windows at the ends of the long passageway have been opened up full. A new runner of matting has been laid on the floor through the center with cross strips at the entrances to the rooms.

All the study rooms have been tinted in light colors. All paper has been removed and calcimine or paint substituted. On the third or dormitory floor the corridors have been painted white and the sleeping quarters opened up and revived with light paint.

All that remains now to complete the rehabilitation in this respect are a few pictures and decorations on the walls of the study rooms and dormitories.

There is just as much reason for making these quarters pretty and home-like as there is for decorating and furnishing the wards of an insane hospital. It is true the blind child is not able to see them, but he senses something pleasing in their very presence. The good effect upon parents and friends, of home-like surroundings in which to leave their afflicted child will more than compensate the State for the few dollars it will cost to provide these delicate expressions of a humane spirit.

I found the superintendent fully in accord with these views and I have no doubt that as soon as he can do so he will purchase pictures and begin to make a start at wall decorations.

Three new pianos have been purchased this school year. The platform of the chapel has been enlarged and improved. More cement pavement has been laid in the rear court and more of the old brick walls have been replaced with concrete.

In the laundry a new mangle of modern pattern has been installed.

Thus many little improvements in the aggregate have had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the appearance of the institution.

I found all buildings clean and neat. I believe the mattresses and beds in a number of places need renewing for the comfort of the children.

Two of the cottages need overhauling which they probably will get before long. One, that occupied by high school boys, could be made much better; for, as arranged, there is large waste space.

All the detached buildings are severely plain and ugly. They should either be painted or covered with stucco. They have never been painted and should this begin it will be necessary to keep it up. If the walls were covered with stucco at an expense not much greater than two or three coats of paints, the appearance of the institution would be greatly improved and periodic painting would be unnecessary.

The hospital was empty. Health of the children has been very good this fall and winter. The proposition to put the basement of this building to useful purposes was interfered with this fall during the heavy rains when it began to leak.

There is no dentist at this school. What I have said on this subject in my report on the School for the Deaf, today, applies to this institution. The physician, as was stated in that report, includes this School with the Deaf in his rounds and the remainder of his time is given to the laboratory at the Hospital for Insane in the same city.

According to the superintendent, the blind children receive sufficient attention from an oculist.

To the manual employment, rug weaving has been added this school year with promise of unqualified success.

The instructor now desires to branch out still further and introduce certain forms of basket making.

I visited all of the cottages, rooms and dormitories; was present during the preparation of the evening meal and saw the children at the table.

The kitchen needs improvements in a number of ways. A new tile floor is almost necessary while the equipment should be modernized. The main dining room is barn-like and little can be done to make it more attractive. Formerly all the children congregated here for their meals, but this made it crowded, and three other dining rooms have been opened in the cottages, with food transported in covered carts. The new way appears to be more satisfactory.

The gymnasium is continuously in use. A new physical director arrived this school year, and so far, is successful in his work.

The children delight in this pleasure; that is apparent.

None of the dormitories are locked at night.

There is a general night watch who makes the rounds regularly and adjoining each dormitory, with doors open, are the quarters for its supervisor.

The main building is protected by fire escapes and three sets of stairs, one at each end and one in the middle. The school has twenty-five teachers, all trained in the teaching of the blind.

The institution is not crowded. In the main building there are quartered twenty males and thirty-eight females; in the building for high school girls, thirty-three; in the building for high school boys, thirty; in kindergarten for boys, twenty-seven; for girls, twenty-six; and in the building for grade school boys, fourteen; making a total of ninety-one boys and ninety-seven girls, or 188 in all. There are seven children out for one cause or another, making the total enrollment 195.

**Reports of Inspections of County Jails
Visited During 1911.**

ADAMS COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 27, 1911.

JOSEPH H. LIPPS, *Sheriff*.

The Adams county jail is located in the basement of the court house at Quincy. It is gratifying to learn that a committee of the supervisors has been appointed to take steps toward building a new jail. The cells for detention of women and men are absolutely condemnable. The jail is insanitary on account of dampness, darkness and insufficient ventilation.

Men are confined in cells which are lighted throughout the day by electricity and ventilated only by means of air shafts; the sunlight never reaches the fourteen cells located in the interior of the jail room. No provision is made for minors; in violation of the law, they must be placed in the main jail.

The jail was clean and free from vermin at the time of inspection.

Four men were detained, who were awaiting the action of the grand jury.

QUINCY WORK HOUSE—OCTOBER 27, 1911.

The city of Quincy maintains a workhouse within the city limits. County prisoners are sent there, where they work out their fines at the rate of \$1.50 per day. The county pays forty cents per day for each prisoner's board and the city gets the benefit of the work.

The work house is light, well ventilated; the department for males is kept clean as there is constant supervision. There is no matron at the work house who has direct charge of the women and their department is neglected. The female prisoners cook, mend and wash.

There were seven county prisoners at the time of inspection. The men were at work making macadam, the women were cooking. A number of the men were working with shackles on their feet, as but one guard is provided to prevent their running away.

ALEXANDER COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 4, 1911.

A. S. FRASER, *Sheriff*.

The Alexander county jail is an insanitary place of detention in the court house basement. Part of the jail-rooms are so dark that the electric lights are turned on during the day; all of the rooms are very damp.

There are two sections for men. One is a jail-room which has no cage; only men who are unlikely to want to get out of jail can be restrained here. The room is dark, wretchedly ventilated. At the time of inspection, nine men—colored and white—occupied this section. The beds consist of hammocks and blankets. An inadequate number of windows is provided.

The other section for men has an iron cage with a central corridor and four cells, arranged in two rows. These cells are ventilated by means of lattice backs and lattice doors. As there are but four small windows, insufficient air is supplied, especially when, as at the time of inspection, seventeen prisoners are confined in the cage. One of these prisoners is a minor of seventeen years; one, a minor, of sixteen years.

The statute provides that minors shall not be confined with notorious offenders; although several prisoners in the cage were held for murder and several for larceny, these minors were placed with them, as the county furnishes no separate department. The seventeen prisoners shuffle up and down a corridor about thirteen feet long, dark, damp and ill-ventilated; this is all the exercise afforded them.

Quantities of disinfectant are used, but as the county provides the men no change of clothing, no bathing facilities and neither washes the bedding nor equips the men to wash them decently; vermin of all kinds infest the place.

Mosquitoes swarm through the unscreened windows.

Two separate cells are provided for women. They are dark, damp, ill-ventilated, the toilets are insanitary, the bedding is dirty.

Insane are placed in the jail with other prisoners, unless one of the cells for females is unoccupied.

Little reading matter is supplied. Prisoners are given but two meals a day.

The jail is condemnable as insanitary and for failure to provide separate cells for minors.

The bad conditions reflect in no way upon the keeper, as it would be impossible to render the present quarters sanitary.

BOND COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 22, 1911.

S. W. ROBINSON, *Sheriff*.

The Bond county jail is a brick structure. It is very damp, dark, and ill-ventilated. The main jail has four windows, which are closely covered with iron bars and mesh. A four-cell cage has a central corridor 5x13 feet, a space too small for exercise. The cells are ventilated by means of lattice grating four feet wide, in the backs, and lattice doors. Boxes, with pipes to the roof, are provided for night buckets. The general toilet is insanitary as the water force is insufficient.

There are two bunks to each cell. The men lounge on their beds during the day so that the blankets, which are changed about every two months, are very dirty.

Two cells, on the second floor, each 6x8x7 feet, are provided for women. The outside windows, 3x4 feet, are closely covered with iron. At the time of inspection, a man occupied one of the cells; as he was detained on a murder charge, he was never allowed out of the cell. During the six months, while he is awaiting trial, he will exercise in a cell six feet wide and eight feet long.

The prisoners say that they get plenty to eat.

Three minors of fifteen, twenty and nineteen, were confined in the main jail with a man to be held for six months on a peace bond.

Better provision should be made for segregation of minors. Were a woman put in the jail, now, the murdered would necessarily be confined with minors, contrary to the law.

Insane are never placed in the jail. The officials are humane enough to provide a guard and keep insane patients in the sheriff's residence.

BOONE COUNTY JAIL—JULY 26, 1911.

W. E. GORMAN, *Sheriff*.

The Boone county jail is a brick building situated near the court house.

The sheriff has a jail-office which lies between his residence and the jail.

Men occupy the first floor of the jail. Six iron cells, arranged in two rows with a small central corridor, have bar-backs to admit light and air from windows several feet distant from the cage. There are stationery boxes with pipes extending to the roof for the placement of buckets.

The second floor has four iron cells which are used for minors. There are two cells on this floor, for women, which have outside windows. These cells have toilets and wash bowls with running water, but no bath facilities. These cells for women are used for insane.

Clean, excelsior mattresses, sheets and pillow slips, which are washed each week, and blankets are provided for the men and women. Each prisoner has his own towel.

The cells have been recently painted. The jail is clean, free from vermin, and sanitary. It is lighter and better ventilated than is the average jail in Illinois.

Minors are never placed with older criminals, as adequate provision is made for their separation.

BROWN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 30, 1911.

D. W. SHANKLAND, *Sheriff*.

The Brown county jail is an old two-story building situated on the court house campus at Mount Sterling. As there is no provision made for a jailer to reside near the jail, prisoners often escape.

The jail is condemnable. It is insanitary as regards light, ventilation. It is especially condemnable for failure to comply with the law requiring segregation of women and minors. A woman was recently held in the city prison who had the right to be detained in a decent county jail. Children are placed with older offenders.

As Brown county is out of debt, immediate steps should be taken toward the erection of a sanitary jail, which will provide quarters for a jailer and will make possible the classification of prisoners.

BUREAU COUNTY JAIL—JULY 28, 1911.

CHARLES BEYER, *Sheriff*.

The Bureau county jail is an old building, situated near the court house. The sheriff's residence adjoins the jail.

Women occupy four cells, arranged in two tiers, which have outside windows. Each cell has a wash bowl with running water and a toilet.

The juvenile department is separated from that for women by a wall way, which is lighted by sky-light. There are four cells for minors; each cell has an outside window. One of the four cells is fitted as a general toilet and bath room.

The men's section consists of a room 24 feet wide and 33 feet long. The iron cage has two rows of cells, arranged back to back, with lattice fronts facing the windows, which are in the east and west walls, several feet from the cage. A second tier of cells, similarly arranged, is reached by means of iron stairs. Prisoners who are considered vicious are placed in the upper cells.

The cells need paint badly. Straw mattresses are used on the iron bunks; blankets, washed about once a month, are provided. Some of the men are compelled to sleep on hammocks, which they say are very uncomfortable.

Clothes are furnished the men and they are required to change them once a week.

The hot water apparatus is not in working order, so that water must be heated and carried to the men weekly.

At the time of inspection a minor of twenty was at dinner with the older men. I am told that all minors are placed in the juvenile department, and that the boy mentioned is only occasionally allowed in the main jail.

The Bureau county jail is not a modern structure, but it was found in good sanitary condition.

CARROLL COUNTY JAIL—JULY 15, 1911.

D. B. Dory, *Sheriff*.

The Mount Carroll county jail, in the basement of the court house, has insufficient natural light, as there are windows on but two sides, and the cells are of solid iron construction, save for the bar doors.

The floor is in bad shape, but I am told that it will be repaired in a short time.

The jail interior has been freshly whitewashed. New mattresses have been provided. The jail is very clean and is free from vermin. The bedding is aired every week, washed for every newcomer, and every month thereafter.

Two boys of seventeen and nineteen were in the jail at the time of inspection. They were allowed the freedom of the entire jail, which consists of a single cage for men, women, children and insane.

The jail is kept clean, and will be in sanitary condition when the old floor has been replaced with one which prevents dampness.

CASS COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 10, 1911.

E. P. WIDMAYER, *Sheriff*.

The Cass county jail is a brick and stone structure, situated about a block from the court house, where the sheriff has his only office.

There are two rows of small windows on the east and west sides of the jail respectively. The solid stone cells, placed back to back, are arranged in two tiers, with bar doors opposite the windows. An iron bar cage surrounds the cells, but the men are not locked in it during the day.

Men are given clean clothes, and blankets upon their entrance to jail, are required to bathe regularly, to keep themselves and the jail clean. Every man is provided with separate towel.

Plenty of good wholesome food is served on a cleanly kept table.

The jail has been improved by the addition of a bathtub, supplied with hot and cold water.

Women are placed in a room, over the sheriff's residence, which has outside windows and is comfortably furnished. Insane are taken immediately to the hospital, but if it becomes necessary to hold an insane patient over night, the present sheriff will place him in the room for women and provide an attendant.

The jail should be condemned for failing to comply with the law which provides for segregation of minors. At the time of inspection, two boys of sixteen and seventeen were in the main jail with three older offenders; there was no other place for them.

Light and ventilation are bad, but the sewage, drainage, etc., is kept in a sanitary condition. The cells are freshly whitewashed, the bars newly painted, the whole interior well tended.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 24, 1911.

GEORGE DAVIS, *Sheriff*.

The Champaign county jail is a brick and stone structure, built about seven years ago, situated opposite the court house.

The jail for men consists of two sections, one on the first and one on the second floor. The iron cells are arranged in two rows, with a central corridor which is ventilated by iron bars at either end. The cells have iron bar doors and backs. Stationary iron boxes are provided for buckets. Colored men are placed on the second floor.

The juvenile department is on the first floor; it adjoins the main prison on the west. This department is fairly well lighted and ventilated. Free access is given to toilet and bath tub.

An insane cell is placed in the corridor of the juvenile department. It is not padded, but is provided with iron bars.

Women occupy cells on the second floor, directly above those provided for minors.

A large room with a good number of outside windows, toilet, wash bowl, with running water, and a sanitary bed, is provided for sick prisoners.

A debtor's cell is equipped with cot, toilet, wash bowl, and outside ventilation.

Hot water is accessible to the prisoners at all times. The stove which heats the water and which filled the jail with gas at the time of inspection, has been repaired.

There were twenty-three prisoners at the time of inspection. Two minors of nineteen and eighteen, respectively, were in the main jail with older offenders, while two older offenders were in the juvenile department with boys of thirteen and fifteen, respectively. The jailer had selected men whom he considered good men to place with the boys under sixteen, as he did not consider the older minors respectable associates for them.

The prisoners have plenty of reading matter.

The inspector was present while a very good dinner was served.

The cells are free from vermin, the bedding and clothing are fairly clean. The Champaign county jail stands above the average jail in Illinois, with respect to ventilation and sanitation. It also makes provision for complying with the law which requires segregation of minors. If the county had a detention home for young boys and girls, all older minors could be held conveniently in the juvenile department of the jail.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 22, 1911.

T. W. BRENTS, *Sheriff*.

The Christian county jail occupies the entire floor above the sheriff's residence, in Taylorville. The old section of the jail is delapidated, vermin-infested, ill-ventilated and thoroughly insanitary. It is used only for female prisoners, as it is an unsafe place of confinement for persons able to make their escape.

Male prisoners are confined in the newer section of the jail. It is provided with an iron cage, which has a dark central corridor and cells with bar backs and bar doors. Two hammocks are placed in each cell.

The main jail, at time of inspection was clean and free from vermin. The worst condition is the lack of provision for compliance with the law requiring segregation of minors, etc. All classes of prisoners must be herded in a small, dark corridor, when dangerous men are being confined. At such times, men do not have free access to the bath tub, which is located in the outer corridor.

Occasionally, prisoners are placed in the old section, when it is necessary to segregate them. As this department is wholly insanitary, its use should be discontinued.

It is the custom to allow prisoners \$1.50 a day on all "capias pro fines."

CLARK COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 21, 1911.

J. W. GALLATIN, *Sheriff*.

The Clark county jail, an old brick building, is situated a block from the court house. The inspector was told that the jail section was built thirty years ago, and the adjoining sheriff's residence, sixty years ago.

The jail for male prisoners is a brick enclosure twenty-one feet wide, twenty-seven feet long and seventeen feet high. A rusty iron cage with four cells, each 6x11x7 feet, is placed in this room. The cells, arranged in two tiers, open upon a corridor five feet wide and twelve feet long, enclosed by a

lattice grating. Prisoners are given free access to the general toilet and wash bowl in the corridor, unless they are considered unreliable, in which case they are locked in cells and supplied with buckets which are placed in ventilated iron boxes.

The cells are ventilated by means of lattice gratings, one and one-half by seven feet, in the backs of the cells, and doors of the same construction. As it is necessary to place six prisoners in a cell when the jail is crowded, it is evident that the supply of air which reaches the cells through these openings from four windows, each three by eight feet, is insufficient.

As the cage is raised but a few inches from the ground and has no solid foundation under it, the jail is very damp during rainy weather; it also affords an excellent breeding place for rats and mice.

The drainage is in poor condition; disagreeable odors rise from an insufficiently protected sewer hole near the jail cage.

The woman's section adjoins that of the men on the east. Communication between male and female prisoners is easy.

Four iron cells, each six by twelve feet, are provided for women. Each cell has a toilet, an outside window, one and one-half by four feet, and a door of iron lattice work. The woman, confined at the time of inspection, had a wooden cot with broken springs, old mattress, comforts and blankets.

The plastering throughout the jail is broken, the floors are warped and rusty. Hot water for washing clothes and bathing must be carried in from the sheriff's residence.

The jail was clean at the time of inspection, save for the bedding which the sheriff tells me he will burn and replace immediately.

The prisoners are well fed probably too well considering the inadequate opportunity for exercise which is afforded them.

The Clark county jail stands condemned for failing to comply with the State law requiring provision for the segregation of minors. It is also condemnable because it endangers the health of prisoners who are "presumably innocent" before the law, and because it is not a sufficiently strong place of detention.

CLAY COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

WILLIAM H. THRASH, *Sheriff*.

The Clay county jail is a brick structure about twenty years old, situated opposite the court house in Louisville. The entire jail room for men is lighted by two south and two north windows. The cells are ventilated by means of bar backs and doors. There are four cells, two in a tier. The cage corridor, about eighteen feet long, affords the only opportunity for exercise to men confined for serious offenses.

The beds consist of hammocks. There are two in a cell. Comforts are used for covering. At the time of inspection, the bedding was clean and free from vermin; new comforts had been recently purchased.

The cells have been recently painted, the walls whitewashed, and the plumbing overhauled; new toilets have been installed. The drainage pipes, which were stopped up so that the jail became very damp, have been cleaned out. The jail was well aired, and considering the rainy weather, fairly dry. The one prisoner had clean clothes. The jail throughout was clean and in as sanitary a condition as a building ill-arranged for light and air, could be.

There are three separate cells for women; all have outside windows, toilets, wash bowls with running water, and are fire proof. A bath room adjoins, which is not supplied with hot water.

No provision is made for minors. When no women are confined, the women's cells are used for minors.

Insane are not detained in the jail.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

WILLIAM RAGEN, *Sheriff*.

The Clinton county jail is a brick building situated across from the court house at Carlyle. There is one cell on the first floor which is used for women or insane; an adjoining cell has a bath tub, toilet, etc. The woman's cell is fire proof, has an outside window, and is equipped with toilet and lavatory facilities, but it is very small. At the time of inspection, this cell was very damp as there had been several days of rainy weather. An insane man had occupied the cell for three days.

Male prisoners are confined on the second floor. The jail-room is dry, fairly well lighted and ventilated. The iron cage has four cells, with a central corridor, which is only about fourteen feet long. There were ten men confined in this cage corridor at the time of inspection. The present sheriff allowed them to exercise in the outer corridor three times a week. Some of the prisoners had awaited three and four months for trial; it seems unjust to confine men in so small a place for several months, pending any proof of their guilt.

The men do their own washing in the outer corridor. Water must be heated on the stove which heats the jail. There is no running hot water for the bath tub.

The jail was clean, free from vermin. The men stated that they had plenty to eat and to read.

No provision is made for complying with the law for segregation of minors. The jail is too small to afford the sheriff opportunity to classify prisoners.

CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

H. E. HIGSMITH, *Sheriff*.

The Crawford county jail is an old stone structure, dark, damp, and ill-ventilated. Men, women, minors, insane, must all be confined in one jail-room.

The cells are of solid stone, ventilated by means of iron bar doors. Unflushed toilets make the cells most insanitary.

There are but four, small windows on the north side and four on the south. The cells, placed back to back, face the windows.

When there are minors, insane, or women, they are locked in cells on one side, while the male prisoners occupy the other side.

The bedding is never washed. There is no bath tub. As inadequate means are provided for keeping clean, the prisoners are living under most insanitary conditions.

The supervisors are visiting adjoining counties preparatory to securing plans for a new jail.

COLES COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 23, 1911.

VINTCEN AYE, *Sheriff*.

The Coles county jail is a stone structure attached to the sheriff's residence. Four detention rooms are provided, two on the first and two on the second floor, each having a fair number of windows for the admission of light and air. There are additional ventilators in the outer walls, so that each section is fairly well ventilated.

The cells are of iron, with lattice-grating backs and fronts; they are located too far from the windows to be well lighted and the cage corridor is very dark.

Good toilet facilities are provided in each cell. As the men are not locked in their cells, they have free access to the bath tub, which is not, however, supplied with warm water during the summer months.

Women are placed on the second floor; men are not usually placed on the second floor when there are female prisoners. At the time of inspection, two women occupied cells in the female department. A minor of seventeen was placed on the first floor with older offenders, in violation of the law requiring segregation of minors.

A boy of twelve was held in a room over the sheriff's residence. He had been detained from June twenty-third to August twenty-third, the date of inspection. The county has no probation officer to attend such cases.

As no regular allowance is made for washing by Coles county, the prisoners wash their own blankets; part of the bedding was very dirty, at the time of inspection. If hot water were accessible at all times, the prisoners could easily wash oftener; it is inconvenient to let them out into the sheriff's residence, but it is the only method at present provided for getting the washing done.

The prisoners say that they get plenty to eat. They could use more reading matter than they get.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

C. S. YOUNG, *Sheriff*.

The Cumberland county jail is a brick structure about thirteen years old.

Men are detained in a jail-room which has two windows on the west, two on the east, and one on the south. The iron cage has a small corridor; as the outer corridor is not protected with hard iron bars, men cannot be allowed the freedom of the outer corridor.

The cells are ventilated by means of iron bar backs, and bar doors. There are stationary boxes, with vent-pipes to the roof, which are not used as men have free access to the general toilet.

There is no bath tub. Very poor provision is made for flushing the toilet.

On the second floor is a jail-room, intended for an exercise room, which is used for storage purposes. If this room were fitted with hard iron bars, it could be used for minors. At present, the jail makes no provision for compliance with the law requiring segregation of minors.

Women occupy three iron cells on the second floor. As the approach to these cells is of wooden construction, the danger from fire is obvious. No bath or toilet is supplied for the female department.

The jail is insufficiently heated. There is but one radiator in the main jail.

Drinking water is supplied from a shallow well; it is not good water.

New mattresses have been supplied, the blankets are kept clean. The prisoners say that they have plenty to eat and to read.

The jail is fairly well lighted and ventilated; it is kept thoroughly clean. The county could easily afford to put the jail in first class condition.

DEKALB COUNTY JAIL—JULY 27, 1911.

FRANK C. POUST, *Sheriff*.

DeKalb county is building a new \$45,000 jail. Five men bound over to the grand jury and one man serving sentence for vagrancy are being held in the Kane county jail while the new building is in process of construction.

The plans provide for adequate separation of males, females and minors. Hospital wards are designed for men and women.

Shower baths are to be installed. The building will be fire-proof throughout. Cell ventilation will be offered by bar doors, bar transoms and bar gratings at the backs of the cells. A padded cell for insane will have an outside window, as will also the debtor's cell.

DeKalb promises to have the best jail in the State of Illinois, in the near future. Mr. Frank C. Poust is the present sheriff.

DEWITT COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, *Sheriff*.

The DeWitt county jail is situated several blocks from the court house. The jail for men is divided into four sections, two on the first, and two on the second floor.

The south section on the first floor has four south and two west windows, from which light and air are admitted to the cells by means of bars half way across the backs. A solid partition separates the cells on the south from those on the west, so that the inner cage corridor is very dark, but the present sheriff allows the prisoners to spend their days in the outer corridor. The vent-boxes for night buckets are not in working order, but prisoners are not at present locked in their cells at night.

The three additional sections for men are like the one described. An insane prisoner was locked on the north side, second floor, at the time of inspection; he had not been adjudged.

Two cells on the second floor are provided for women. They are so placed that women can not communicate with men. The cells are fireproof, fairly well ventilated, and adequately provided with lavatory and toilet facilities.

There is a hospital cell, which is well ventilated. Two cells on the first floor are furnished for minors. They are at present used for store rooms, but would be used for minors were any present.

The jail was being completely overhauled, at the time of inspection, for painting, etc. These were no vermin; the bedding and towels were clean.

Prisoners wear their own clothing while in jail, but separate towels are given all men. The completeness with which the jail interior is being overhauled indicates that the sheriff is attempting to make the jail thoroughly sanitary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 23, 1911.

C. J. STOVALL, *Sheriff*.

The Douglas county jail is a brick building situated opposite the court house. There are two jail-rooms, one on the first, and one on the second floor; both are very small. The men are kept in cages which afford very little space for exercise. The cells are ventilated by bar backs and open doors; they are arranged on either side of a dark narrow corridor. As the ceilings are low and the windows few in number, the ventilation is poor. The jail is dry, the sewage and drainage are in good sanitary condition. New radiators have been added on both floors of the jail.

No place is provided for minors. At the time of inspection, two minors, seventeen and eighteen, respectively, were confined with older offenders in violation of the State law. The jail should be condemned for failing to make provision for the segregation required by law.

A cell is provided for women which has no toilet or lavatory facilities, but where women can be separated from male prisoners.

New mattresses have been bought, clean blankets are used, separate towels are supplied each prisoner.

The prisoners say they are well fed and have plenty to read.

The keeper is to be commended for the sanitary condition in which he keeps the jail, despite its limitations.

DUPAGE COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

A. A. KUHN, *Sheriff*.

The DuPage county jail is a fire proof building of two stories.

Men are confined in two jail-rooms, one on the first, and one, on the second floor. Each room has a cage with six iron cells, which are ventilated by bars extending half way across the backs. There are additional ventilators in the corridors.

Women are placed in any of four cells which face the sheriff's jail office. These cells are light, well ventilated, and are provided with toilet and lavatory facilities. At the time of inspection, a delinquent boy and a delinquent girl, each fourteen years of age, were occupying two of these cells. They were not locked in.

The DuPage county jail is better ventilated and better cared for than the average Illinois jail.

Provision should be made for minors. At the time of inspection, a minor of twenty was locked in the cage with notorious offenders.

The sheriff will not lock a child under sixteen years of age in the jail.

EDGAR COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 22, 1911.

JACK BLACKMAN, *Sheriff*.

The Edgar county jail is a solid stone structure, situated about one block from the court house. The sheriff's residence and an office adjoin the jail.

On the first floor, is an iron cage for male prisoners. The cells have lattice grating across the backs and fronts, which admit light and air from open windows, placed on three sides of the jail. Additional artificial ventilators in the walls render the air supply adequate.

Each cell has a stationary toilet, which is connected with a vault in the basement through which heated air is forced and from which the refuse is removed every three months.

The second floor is like the first, save that the corridor between the two rows of cells is divided by an iron partition. As the ends of the corridor are enclosed by lattice-grating, men cannot be placed on this floor when there are female prisoners, as they could easily communicate. At the time of inspection, a murderer was confined on the second floor; a minor of eighteen, had been placed with the men, on the first floor, who were lesser offenders.

The jail was in excellent sanitary condition at the time of inspection. With the exception of the blankets and towels which the prisoners may wash in the bath tub whenever they wish, everything was clean. Each man is provided with a separate towel.

The sheriff states that about \$700.00 has been expended this year in repairing and cleaning the jail, which is in better sanitary condition than the average place of detention in Illinois.

Insane are detained in the office or in the women's section.

Prisoners are never punished; they are allowed free access to the cage corridor. The sheriff supplies them with plenty of good reading matter.

EDWARDS COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

W. S. ROTHROCK, *Sheriff*.

The Edwards county jail is a brick structure, located near the court house at Albion.

The jail room is twenty feet wide and twenty-three feet long. Four windows, covered with close iron mesh, afford poor light and ventilation. The jail is damp, although the sheriff has filled in the hollows surrounding the building, so that natural drainage is improved; the jail should be raised from the ground.

The iron cage in the center of the jail-room has two cells ventilated by means of iron bar backs and bar doors. Cots, without mattresses, are used for beds. There are no vermin. The present prisoner is given free access to the outside corridor; he is expected to clean the cells, but he does not do so.

The second floor is used for women. As there are no meshes over the windows, light and ventilation on this floor are fair.

No provision is made for children.

Insane are placed in the main jail.

Prisoners of Edwards county are worked by the city marshal and allowed \$1.50 per day on their fines, at the order of the county judge.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

MATT FABER, *Sheriff*.

The Effingham county jail is a delapidated brick building. The jail is on the second floor; the sheriff resides on the first floor.

The jail-room has an iron cage with five cells and a dungeon. The cells are ventilated by means of iron-lattice sides and doors. The floors of the cells and of the corridor are wooden, but there is no fire protection.

The beds consist of mattresses on the floors. As no chairs are allowed in jail, the prisoners lounge upon the mattresses during the day; they become very dirty in a short time.

Rats, mice, roaches and vermin of all kinds infest the place. The inspector was informed that \$120.00 worth of disinfectant was used in the jail during the past year to "keep down vermin."

A very insanitary toilet is provided, which is flushed by pouring in water. There is no bath tub.

The jail is condemnable from every standpoint. It is not strong enough to hold prisoners, it is damp and ill-ventilated, it makes no provision for women or minors. Prisoners must be locked in their narrow cells during the day and night, unless the sheriff is assured that they will not break out, if allowed to exercise in the corridor.

It is a pleasure to state that the supervisors, "at the September meeting of 1911, adopted a resolution to create a sinking fund of about five hundred dollars a year for a new jail."

FAYETTE COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

L. J. BROWNING, *Sheriff*.

The Fayette county jail is an old brick building. The jail-room has but five windows, each two and one-half by four and one-half feet, and eight feet from the floor. As the solid iron cells are arranged in two tiers, the lower tier is very dark and ill-ventilated. Lattice doors afford little ventilation for the cells.

There is no place for women or minors.

The jail is condemnable as being dark, ill-ventilated and for failing to provide for women or minors.

The jail is kept clean and free from vermin.

The plumbing is in sanitary condition.

Prisoners are given wholesome food, but there is insufficient space provided for exercise.

Two prisoners were confined in the jail at the time of inspection. One man will probably await trial for four months; he should be detained in a sanitary place, pending his trial.

FORD COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 25, 1911.

M. BRISTLE, *Sheriff*.

The Ford county jail is an old stone structure which was remodeled about ten years ago. The sheriff's residence adjoins the jail.

The men's section consists of four iron cells, two on either side of a cage corridor. The cells have bar backs, bar doors and toilets which have been recently put in sanitary condition.

The jail-room, directly above that used for men, is divided into a section for juveniles and one for women. Two iron cells, with bar fronts and bars on one side, are provided for these departments.

Insane are not held in the jail. They are detained at the county farm or taken immediately to the State hospital.

New comforts have been placed in the cells. No mattresses are provided the prisoners.

The jail was clean at the time of inspection and in as sanitary a condition as a dark and ill-ventilated structure could be.

Sufficient provision is made for classification of prisoners when there are few detained. As there are rarely more than four male prisoners at one time, they can be separated from the women, who are placed on the second floor. There were no prisoners at the time of inspection.

Ford county allows nothing for prisoner's washing. The comforts are burned when they become very dirty. Prisoners wash their own clothing.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 12, 1911.

J. A. VAUGHN, *Sheriff*.

The Franklin county jail is comparatively new structure. The jail building is back of, and attached to the sheriff's residence.

The section for male prisoners consists of two floors; each floor has an iron cage with six cells. At the time of inspection, seven men were confined in the cage on the first floor. The room is twenty-six feet wide, thirty feet long, and provided with a sufficient number of windows for good light and ventilation, were it not necessary to cover the windows with close iron-mesh.

The cells are ventilated by means of bar doors, bars half way across the backs, and openings connected with pipes which extend to the roof of the jail. The cage corridor is too small to afford six men adequate opportunity for exercise.

There are two detached cells for women. They are ventilated by means of bars across the fronts of the cells. Toilet and lavatory conveniences are provided.

There is a detached cell on the second floor for sick prisoners. The cell is not provided with sanitary toilet arrangements.

There are two cells directly above, and exactly like those used for women, which are rarely occupied. They could be used for minors. A minor of eighteen was confined with older offenders. The inspector recommended that he be placed in a separate department, in compliance with the law.

Many of the comforts used in the jail are very dirty; there are some bed bugs. Blankets which can be washed should be used, and prisoners required to change their clothing weekly.

Prisoners, who can not pay their fines, are often ordered to work by the county judges; when such order is given the prisoner is allowed \$1.50 for each day in jail whether or not the county provides him with work.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 8, 1911.

W. H. ROY, *Sheriff*.

The Fulton county jail is a two story brick structure, which adjoins the sheriff's residence. Men occupy on the first floor, a cage which has iron cells with bar backs, situated opposite the four east and four west windows; these windows are small, many of the cells are very dark and the ventilation is inadequate. Ventilated boxes are provided for night buckets, but the present sheriff does not lock the doors, so men have free access to the general toilet in the cage corridor.

Women occupy a like cage on the second floor. Insane are placed in a cell, which has an outside window, toilet and wash bowl; a like cell is used for sick prisoners. These cells are on the second floor.

Two cells have solid doors, which lock over the bar-grating, for punishment cells.

The cells need paint badly; the sewage and plumbing are not in sanitary condition, but the present sheriff has already let the contract to repair them.

The lack of provision for minors, for light and air condemn this jail.

That the sheriff is doing his best to make the jail a place where detained men may not be deprived of their health is shown by the fact that cleanliness prevails, separate towels are allowed the men, and orders have been given for repair of sewage and plumbing, both of which are in bad shape at present.

GALLATIN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 10, 1911.

W. F. CLAYTON, *Sheriff*.

The Gallatin county jail is a delapidated old building, situated near the court house at Shawneetown. Prisoners are confined on the second floor, the turnkey living on the first floor. There are three jail-rooms and hallway, where the prisoners exercise during the day. The jail-rooms are ventilated by means of a few windows, one by two feet. Openings, about the same size, serve as doorways. The entire interior construction is of wood; there is no fire protection. No plumbing or sewage is provided.

Men sleep on mattresses on the floor, wear their own clothing, and have no opportunity to bathe.

Women are kept in the turnkey's residence.

No place is provided for children. Two minors, aged sixteen and seventeen were confined with older criminals at the time of inspection.

The jail is absolutely condemnable from every standpoint. As there has been considerable dispute as to the location of the county seat, the officials have been unable to build a new jail.

GREENE COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

JOHN B. MORROW, *Sheriff*.

The Greene county jail has two floors for male prisoners, and one small cell on the second floor for women, girls or insane patients.

The iron cells on the first floor, are arranged on either side of the cage corridor. Bar backs and lattice doors ventilate the cells. Light and ventilation are very inadequate on this floor.

The cage on the second floor has a north and a south section. The cell fronts are iron bars. The cells on this floor are fairly light and well ventilated.

At the time of inspection, there were four minors in the jail. They were not separated from the older men. One boy nineteen years of age has waited trial for about six months; his offense is having stolen and sold a pair of rubber boots.

A portion of the prisoners keep their cells clean; others are dirty.

GRUNDY COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

J. H. FRANCIS, *Sheriff*.

The Grundy county jail is a small, insanitary building, situated near the court house of Morris. The main room is lighted by means of small windows heavily barred, and the stone cells are ventilated only by means of bar doors.

The ceiling is low, drainage inadequate, light poor and ventilation exceedingly bad.

The one prisoner occupied a cell on the second floor, which is like the one on the first.

One room, of wooden construction, is used for minors, insane, and women. Many window panes are broken.

The inspector was informed by the prisoner that the heating plant could not always be relied upon; the air was insufficiently heated.

The jail is condemnable as wholly insanitary, as it is dark and ill-ventilated. It is further condemnable in that it provides no place for the segregation of minors, as required by law.

HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

ANDY CROUSE, *Sheriff*.

The Hamilton county jail is an old two-story brick building, with four iron cells, for male prisoners, on the first floor. The second floor, originally provided for women, is not furnished, as it has not been used for many years.

The jail is condemnable from every point of view. It is damp, ill-ventilated, the cells are dark, there are no toilet or bathing facilities. No provision is made for minors.

City prisoners are kept in the jail. For a time, county prisoners were moved to Mount Vernon, but at present they are confined in this jail, unless it is feared they will break out.

The mattresses and comforts are very dirty, but free from vermin. The one prisoner, at the time of inspection, was keeping the jail clean.

The cells are placed on either side of a hallway where prisoners spend their days. This hall is too small to afford space for adequate exercise.

HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 30, 1911.

E. E. McADAM, *Sheriff*.

The Hancock county jail is an old stone structure. The main jail-room has an iron cage with three cells, which are ventilated by means of bar backs, about two feet wide, and bar doors of the same width. Men are allowed to exercise in the outer corridor which is fairly light, dry and well ventilated.

The jail was free from vermin and in sanitary physical condition, at the time of inspection.

Women are placed in four cells which adjoin the men's prison. Children, over fourteen years of age, must be placed in the main jail; under that age, they are placed in the sheriff's residence.

City prisoners are placed in this jail. A city prison should be built wherein tramps, etc., can be held. Provision should be made for compliance with the law, requiring segregation of minors and women.

HARDIN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 7, 1911.

EDWARD FERRELL, *Sheriff*.

The Hardin county jail is a small structure which provides no rooms for a jailer.

Women are placed in a cell, which has enough outside windows to afford good ventilation. Lavatory and toilet facilities are provided.

The room for men adjoins the women's cell. An iron cage, eleven by thirteen feet, occupies the room. There are two cells, ventilated by means of bar backs and doors; the corridor in front of the cells is too small to afford prisoners sufficient opportunity for exercise.

At the time of inspection, the jail was clean and free from vermin. New mattresses and comforts have been purchased, the walls have been repaired, and the plumbing has been put in good condition.

The cells need paint, the walls should be whitewashed. Arrangements should be made for bathing.

The jail is dry, fairly light and well ventilated. Room should be added for a jailer and the segregation of minors should be provided for.

HENDERSON COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 5, 1911.

ROBERT McDILL, *Sheriff*.

(See Henderson county farm.) Jail and county farm combined.

HENRY COUNTY JAIL—JULY 6, 1911.

SAMUEL WILSON, *Sheriff*.

The Henry county jail is an old stone structure, situated back of the court house.

The west side of the jail is for men, the east side for women and children; when women or children are present, the iron door between the departments is locked.

The jail is ventilated by means of a row of small windows extending the length of the jail, on the east and west sides. These windows are located

near the ceiling and as the cells are arranged in two tiers, the lower tier is very dark. The cells are of solid stone, with iron bar doors. More windows should be made and the stone cells, replaced by an iron cage.

The platform and stairs are of wood; no other escape is afforded from the second tier of cells.

The jail-walls have been freshly whitewashed, the cells and bedding are clean, the drainage and sewage are in good condition. A bathtub is needed; at present a washtub is used, the water being heated in the sheriff's residence.

Only three prisoners were present, at the time of inspection; one was awaiting trial, two were serving sentences. The three men were at work out of doors, as the sheriff felt that he could trust them.

IROQUOIS COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 30, 1911.

JAMES F. IRELAND, *Sheriff*.

The Iroquois county jail is a two story brick building, situated near the court house.

There are two jail-rooms for men—on the first and second floors—each of which is fitted with iron cells, arranged on either side of a cage corridor. The cells have bar backs and doors; there are openings, connected by shaft to the roof, in the four corners of the jail-room.

Hammocks are used for beds. The blankets, which are washed for each new prisoner, are changed once a month. Clothing is changed upon entrance to jail and once a week thereafter. Very little disinfectant is used, but there are no vermin, as the sheriff applies soap and water plentifully. He has had the outer walls painted so that they can be washed when the cell walls are washed.

Every man is given a separate towel.

The female department is on the second floor, entirely separated from the male section. Three small, dark, iron cells are provided for women.

The juvenile department, on the first floor, is like the section for women. It is not used because the cells are dark and undesirable.

A well lighted and ventilated hospital-room is provided. Like all the jail-rooms, it is fire proof. No modern toilet facilities are supplied for this room.

The sheriff keeps all minors and prisoners held for petty offenses on the second floor, where they are completely segregated from criminals.

The sheriff is concerned for the welfare of his prisoners. He deeply regrets that he must hold men for several months without being able to provide them with work. He further recommends more commodious quarters for children. The sheriff will not take insane patients in jail. He moves them to the county farm, if it is necessary to detain them pending removal to the hospitals.

Prisoners say they have plenty to eat and to read.

The physical condition of the jail is excellent.

Mr. Ireland is to be commended for careful attention to the needs of his prisoners.

JACKSON COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 3, 1911.

C. T. EDWARDS, *Sheriff*.

The Jackson county jail is connected with the court house and is on the second floor, above the sheriff's residence.

There are windows on three sides of the jail-room, a sufficient number for light and ventilation, were it not for many trees and the adjoining court house, which darken the jail.

At the time of inspection, the corridors were clean, the plumbing was in sanitary condition, but the cells were dark, ill-ventilated. Two hammocks are placed in each cell; as comforts, which are burned occasionally, are used for bedding and as the county board refuses to provide a change of clothing for all prisoners, it is not surprising that the men complain of vermin. Mosquitoes torture the men, as there are no screens on any of the windows.

Men are allowed to exercise in the central cage corridor during the day.

Women are placed in a closely adjoining room, which is fairly well lighted and ventilated. A bed, sanitary toilet, and wash bowl, with running water, are provided in the female department. When there are no female prisoners, insane are placed in this room; otherwise, insane are guarded until removed to the hospital.

The jail is condemnable for failing to provide for the segregation of minors. At the time of inspection, two minors, aged sixteen and nineteen, respectively, were detained in the main jail, with men awaiting trial for grand larceny, murder, etc.

The present sheriff compels every prisoner to bathe when he enters the jail, while his clothing is disinfected. He should be allowed to buy the men a change of clothing. Prisoners do their own washing.

No reading matter is furnished the men, unless they have the money to purchase it. Forty-five cents a day is allowed for dieting each prisoner.

JASPER COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

W. H. PIPPIN, *Sheriff*.

The Jasper county jail is old and has been condemned for many years. The plastering is broken in many places; the wooden construction throughout the interior renders it an unsafe place of detention.

Men sleep on mattresses on the floor of a two-cell iron cage. The five men confined, at the time of inspection, were given the freedom of the outer corridor, which was light and well ventilated.

A woman was confined in a delapidated, old cell. No bath facilities are provided for men or women.

There is no place for children in the jail.

The sheriff is keeping the jail in as sanitary a condition as possible. New mattresses have been bought, a change of clothing is provided weekly, and the blankets are changed once a week.

It is a pleasure to report that Jasper county is building a modern jail, which will be completed about December, 1911.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

W. S. PAYNE, *Sheriff*.

The Jefferson county jail is a stone building, located about one block from the court house in Mount Vernon. The jail-room for prisoners is very dark and ill-ventilated, as there are but four windows, each two feet wide and three feet long, placed about twelve feet from the floor, on the north and south sides of the jail. A larger window is placed at either end of the corridor which separates the jail from the residence.

A cage with eight iron cells occupies the jail-room. The cells, four in a row, are arranged in two tiers. They are ventilated by lattice work doors and lattice-gratings, one and one-half feet wide and two feet long, in the backs of the cells.

The cells are very dark. Artificial lighting must be used throughout the day. Owing to poor ventilation, the room becomes damp.

Cots, furnished with springs, mattresses and comforts are used for beds. As the comforts cannot be washed satisfactorily, many of them are badly soiled. The deputy sheriff, who acts as jailer, states that the comforts and many of the old mattresses will be burned immediately, and that blankets will be purchased in the future as they can be washed. The beds are free from vermin.

There is no bath tub in the jail. It is indecent to confine a number of men, without providing some bathing facilities. At present, the jailer heats water once a week for the men and gives them a wash tub.

The toilets are in insanitary condition, as the water force does not flush them sufficiently.

A cell is provided for women, on the second floor, and above the residence. It is well lighted, but rendered insanitary because of a defective toilet.

No place is provided for minors.

Insane are kept in the women's cell.

The county makes no provision for allowing prisoners to work out their fines.

JERSEY COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

A. R. CHAPPELL, *Sheriff*.

The Jersey county jail is an old brick building, which is ill-ventilated, ill-lighted and damp.

The iron cage for men has two tiers of cells, arranged back to back, facing on either side two outside windows.

Although the jail is dark, the prisoners do not have artificial light save on very dark days.

Women are placed in two cells on the second floor. I am told that female prisoners communicate with the men.

There is no place for children.

Insane are placed in the woman's department when there are no female prisoners, in which case they are placed in the main jail.

The jail was clean, at the time of inspection.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY JAIL—JULY 17, 1911.

ROBERT H. CHILDS, *Sheriff*.

The Jo Daviess county jail is located upon an elevation, which affords splendid drainage. The building is a four-story brick; the first two stories are occupied by the jailer. The jail is on the third and fourth floors.

The men's jail is on the third floor. It is light and well ventilated, although still better ventilation would be afforded if the solid iron partition which extends north and south between the cells, were replaced with iron bars.

The juvenile department, on the fourth floor, and the adjoining woman's section are light and well ventilated. Insane are rarely held in jail and an attendant is always provided when it is necessary to detain an insane person.

The jail is clean, free from vermin.

Sufficient lavatory facilities are afforded, were arrangements made to supply hot water at least once a week.

The floors and stairs of the jail are of wood and there is no fire protection.

JOHNSON COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 5, 1911.

JOHN L. VEACH, *Sheriff*.

Johnson county jail is an insanitary structure located in Vienna. The jail-room is damp, dark and ill-ventilated. The iron cage is too small to afford adequate opportunity for exercise.

Two hammocks are placed in each cell. The cells are ventilated only by means of lattice bar fronts and backs.

The jail was clean at time of inspection; the comforts were free from vermin, but very dirty. The comforts should be burned and replaced with blankets which could be easily washed.

The department for women, on the second floor, is unused.

No provision is made for minors.

As there are no screens on the windows, mosquitoes torture the prisoners; no bath tub is provided.

A new jail should be built upon a site which affords opportunity for drainage.

KANE COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

C. T. MCBRIARTY, *Sheriff*.

The Kane county jail is situated near the court house in Geneva.

The main part of the jail consists of two large rooms, each with an iron cage.

These rooms are well ventilated, but the close mesh over the windows, and numerous trees render many of the cells very dark.

The cells have bar backs. Hammocks are used for beds; the blankets are washed as often as the prisoners wish them cleaned.

At the time of inspection, the jail was clean and free from vermin. Eleven men were detained on the first floor. Fourteen men were confined on the second floor, which is like the first, save that an extra row of windows and a higher ceiling provide better light and ventilation.

One woman was confined in the female department, which is a large, well ventilated room, equipped with toilet and lavatory facilities. The hospital ward adjoins this department.

All windows are placed in a separate department on the second floor.

The Kane county jail is above the average county jail in Illinois, with respect to sanitation. The prisoners say that they get plenty to eat and to read.

No provision is made for working out fines.

KANKAKEE COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

DAN G. LEE, *Sheriff*.

The Kankakee county jail is situated near the court house in Kankakee. Men are placed on the first floor of the jail. The cells are ventilated by means of bar backs. The cage corridor is dark, but prisoners are usually allowed free access to the outer corridor.

All prisoners are allowed to exercise in the outer corridor at least an hour of each day. Minors are usually placed on the second floor in a cage like that on the first floor. A special department, with three small, dark cells, is provided for minors, but is rarely used.

Women are placed in a detached department with three cells. Toilet and lavatory facilities are provided.

Sheets and pillow cases, which are changed every week, are used on the beds.

Every man has a separate towel. The jail is in clean and sanitary condition.

KENDALL COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

J. R. HENDERSON, *Sheriff*.

The Kendall county jail is a brick structure, situated across the street from the court house in Yorkville.

The main jail consists of a well-lighted and well-ventilated room, twenty-one feet wide and twenty-four feet long. A cage with two iron cells, ventilated by bar backs and lattice doors, occupies this room. Hammocks, with clean blankets and pillows, are used for beds.

The high ceiling, excellent drainage, good plumbing and a sufficient number of windows render the jail a sanitary place of confinement.

Women are placed in two cells on the second floor. Each of these floors has an outside window, toilet and lavatory arrangements. Minors are kept in these cells as there are rarely female prisoners.

The jail was clean and in good condition, at the time of inspection. There were no prisoners.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 1, 1911.

F. S. SEAMAN, *Sheriff*.

The Knox county jail is of brick. The section for men is very dark and ill-ventilated. The only cell ventilation is provided by iron bar doors, and small openings, in the backs of the cells, into a shaft which extends to the roof; no power is provided for forcing the air through the shaft.

There are thirty stone cells, arranged in two rows, with the air-shaft between them, and three tiers. A ten-foot corridor lies between the outside walls, where the only windows are placed, and the cells. There are but six windows, about two feet wide and ten feet long, in the jail and they are darkened by closely perforated iron plates. Electric light is turned on throughout the day.

The cells were clean and free from vermin. The men were cleanly clad, as their clothing is washed outside the jail each week. Prisoners known to have contagious disease are provided with separate towels. Every man is given a clean blanket upon his entrance to the jail.

On the second floor, above the sheriff's residence, are four rooms with outside windows which are used for women, insane, and juveniles. The insane cell is furnished with wooden bars, but is not padded. All these rooms have wooden floors; as the building is wired throughout for electric light, no rooms which are not fire proof should be used for persons deprived of their liberty.

Knox county prisoners have a Kangaroo court, but the sheriff carefully supervises it; for example, he will not allow the prisoners to fine one another, unless the person fined agrees to it.

The men are satisfied with their food and say they are provided with plenty of reading matter.

There is no place for minors. The rooms for juveniles are unsafe for boys over about sixteen years. At the time of inspection, five minors of nineteen years of age, and one, seventeen, were placed in jail with the men; the slightly protected cells for juveniles and women would not confine these boys.

The Knox county jail is old and far from modern, but it is kept in sanitary condition as far as cleanliness, care of plumbing, etc., is concerned. It is not probable that the men who await trial four and five months will leave the jail in as good physical condition as they entered it, for light and air are ill-provided.

The supervisors have purchased property where they will soon begin to put sentenced prisoners to work on a rock pile.

LAKE COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

ELMER GREEN, *Sheriff*.

The Lake county jail is located near the court house in Waukegan. The jail is a three-story brick building.

The first floor has an iron cage with ten cells, arranged on either side of a dark central corridor. The cells are ventilated by means of bar doors, bars about two feet wide in the backs, and openings into air shafts. As the cells are dark, the sheriff allows the prisoners free access to the outer corridor, which is fairly light and well ventilated.

The second floor is like the first.

The third floor has a new iron cage. Bars, extending the full width of the cells, admit light and air to the cage.

Minors are placed in a department south of the main jail. The cells are dark, small and ill-ventilated.

Women are placed in cells like those for minors.

The cells were clean and free from vermin at the time of inspection. Prisoners say that they get plenty to eat.

The present jail could be remodeled at little cost, so that ventilation and light would be adequate.

LA SALLE COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

J. G. MISCHGL, *Sheriff*.

The La Salle county jail has three floors. The first floor is divided into two sections, each having two large cells and a dark, ill-ventilated inner corridor for exercise. These cells are ventilated by means of lattice backs and lattice doors.

The second and third floors are like the first, save that four small cells replace two large ones of the first floor.

Women are placed on the second floor, in a detached department. This section is light, well ventilated, comfortably furnished and equipped with lavatory and toilet arrangements.

Children under sixteen are placed in a separate department. Minors over sixteen are placed with older offenders.

Iron bunks with blankets, and no mattresses, are used for beds. Uncovered buckets are furnished for night use.

The men wear jail clothes while confined; they get a change weekly. The jail was clean.

The light and ventilation for the exercise corridors is very poor. The provision for segregation of minors, in accordance with the statute, is inadequate.

The jail has been freshly painted, new bath tubs installed. The plumbing is in sanitary condition.

LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

W. A. COCHRAN, *Sheriff*.

The Lawrence county jail is a fairly sanitary place of detention.

The main jail-room has several large windows, which are however, covered with close mesh. The cage has six cells, three on either side of a corridor which has open bars at either end. The cells are ventilated by open doors, and bars half way across the backs. The bunks, four in each cell, have good mattresses and comforts. The beds are free from vermin; blankets, washed weekly, would be more sanitary than comforts, which are renewed about twice a year.

A bath tub, with hot and cold water, is accessible to the prisoners.

The cells need painting.

Electric lights are burned on cloudy days. The cells are never well lighted unless artificial light is used.

There is a hospital ward on the second floor. Two large cells are equipped with running water, toilets. Springs are used on the bunks.

The woman's department, on the second floor, has two small cells, with outside ventilation. Bath tub and toilet are placed in the corridor.

The department for minors is like that for women; it is on the south side, while the female section is on the north side of a wide central corridor.

At the time of inspection, there were three minors of seventeen, eighteen and eighteen, respectively. The present sheriff makes it a rule to keep minors separated from older offenders, in accordance with the law.

The jail is well equipped for classification of prisoners, as there are enough departments to permit the segregation of minors, etc.

The jail was in sanitary condition, at the time of inspection. The dampness noted in a previous inspection has been alleviated by overhauling of the drainage pipes.

LEE COUNTY JAIL—JULY 19, 1911.

C. P. REID, *Sheriff*.

The Lee county jail is a brick building, located a short distance from the court house. There are two sections, one for men and one for women. No provision is made for minors, who must be placed with older criminals when women are present. At the time of inspection, the woman's department was occupied by a man whom it was necessary to separate from the other men. A minor of seventeen was therefore unavoidably confined with men awaiting trial for assault, etc.

The jail is very dark and ill-ventilated. The stone cells are ventilated only by means of bar doors. Gas is burned during the day to enable the men to read.

The women's section has iron cells which are ventilated by means of lattice-grating. A padded cell is provided for insane, but it is rarely used as it is very poorly ventilated.

The cells are clean, the drainage and plumbing are in sanitary condition. Clean blankets are given every new prisoner and each man has his own towel.

The men say they are sufficiently fed. The sheriff is to be commended for keeping a very poor jail in a sanitary condition.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 31, 1911.

W. A. PATTERSON, *Sheriff*.

The Livingston county jail is one of the most sanitary jails in Illinois. There are windows, on three sides, from which light and air have access to the cells, through bar backs. The cells are arranged in two rows, on either side of the cage corridor where the men exercise during the day.

The second floor, like in construction to the first, is used for minors. The present sheriff strictly enforces the law requiring separation of minors from serious offenders.

The woman's cell, on the second floor, has outside windows, is fire-proof, and has sanitary toilet and lavatory facilities. A like cell on the third floor is used for women or for sick prisoners.

The cage on the third floor can be used for the detention of children. It is rarely occupied, as there is a paid probation officer in the county.

Insane are detained in the hospital cell, with a paid attendant. There is a padded cell which the present sheriff is humane enough not to use, as it is ill-ventilated.

All prisoners are given clean clothes upon their entrance to jail and a change once a week thereafter. They have separate towels and individual drinking cups. Sheets and pillow slips, used on the beds, are changed once a week.

Ventilated boxes are used for night buckets. The air is pure and sanitation is excellent.

The men say that they get plenty to eat and read, that their requests receive consideration.

LOGAN COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

WILLIAM SCHAEFFENACHER, *Sheriff*.

Logan county jail is an ancient stone building, which is wretchedly ventilated, so dark that artificial light is necessary throughout the day, and miserably damp.

The cells, of solid stone, are arranged back to back, in two tiers. The cells are ventilated only by means of bar doors. The outside ventilation consists of three windows, (two by four feet each) on the west and east sides respectively; these windows are near the ceiling so that the lower tier of cells are like dungeons.

Old mattresses, placed on the floors, are used as beds. Men must wear their own clothing in jail, a fact which makes it necessary to use large quantities of disinfectant to keep rid of vermin.

Women are placed on the second floor, in two cells of wooden construction. The cells are poorly ventilated, insanitary, and unsafe for the detention of prisoners. These cells are also used for children and female insane.

A padded cell in the main jail has been provided for insane men. It is musty, there is no ventilation; the padding affords a nesting place to rats and mice. The present sheriff has remained up during the night with insane patients who begged to be released from this dungeon.

Blankets, towels, clothing, and cells were scrupulously clean at the time of inspection. There were no vermin.

It is to be hoped that the county officials will make it possible for the sheriff to meet the requirements of the law with reference to jails. A minor of eighteen was necessarily detained with older prisoners at the time of inspection.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 7, 1911.

A. P. McKEE, *Sheriff*.

The McDonough county jail is located a few blocks from the court house. The sheriff has his office and residence in the jail building.

The jail, of stone and brick, is thirty and one-half feet wide, thirty-two and one-half feet long, and twenty-one feet high. The windows, two and one-half by eight feet, about ten feet from the floor, are covered with closely perforated iron plates. The interior is so dark that the electric lights must be turned on throughout the day.

The cells are of solid stone, arranged in two rows, back to back, and three tiers. The lower cells are so dark that they are not used. The only way of ventilating the cells is through bar doors, two feet wide and six feet long. There are small openings in the cells which are connected by pipes with the attic; the sheriff has arranged to have these pipes extended through the roof.

The cells are freshly whitewashed, the mattresses are new, the blankets and pillow slips are clean and free from vermin.

The drainage and sewage are in sanitary condition. A hot water tank has been installed and men are given free access to the bath tub. Every man is allowed two towels, which he must keep clean. A man is required to change all clothing and to bathe upon his entrance and every week thereafter while he remains in jail.

The men have been provided with boxing gloves for exercise. They are required to scrub once a day, and to sweep several times a day. Good reading matter is provided.

The men say that they get good wholesome food. The inspector saw a very appetizing meal served in porcelain ware dishes on a clean white covered table; one of the prisoners acted as waiter.

By a joint agreement between the county and city, work is provided on the streets of Macomb for prisoners sentenced to the county jail; \$1.50 a day is allowed on fines. The city pays for its prisoners at the jail, the county for prisoners who reside outside of Macomb.

Women are placed in two rooms above the residence which have outside windows, sufficient toilet and lavatory facilities. Insane are placed in these rooms, which have iron bars on windows and doors.

The McDonough county jail should be condemned for failing to provide adequate light and ventilation, for offering no place for the separation of minors from older offenders and for confining persons in cells which are reached only by wooden stairs.

The present sheriff is to be congratulated upon the excellent condition in which he keeps the jail.

McHENRY COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

A. H. HENDERSON, *Sheriff*.

The McHenry county jail is situated near the court house in Woodstock.

The male section consists of one dark ill-ventilated room, which is provided with ten iron cells. The cells are ventilated only by means of lattice fronts. Although the corridor in front of the two tiers of cells is very dark and small, all male prisoners are confined there throughout the day; the electric light is not turned on until night, by order of the county board.

At the time of inspection, nine men were confined in this department. The cells were clean and free from vermin.

Women are confined in an iron cell on the second floor. The cell has an outside window and a toilet, but it is placed on a wooden floor; there is no fire protection.

The supervisors expect to rebuild the jail in the spring. No time should be lost, as the present structure is thoroughly insanitary. Provision should be made for compliance with the law requiring segregation of minors.

McLEAN COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

JAMES REEDER, *Sheriff*.

The McLean county jail is an old structure, built in 1881.

The jail for men consists of a north and south section; each section has ten windows, arranged in two rows, but so high above the floor level that the lower tier of cells is very dark.

The cells, set back to back, are placed in three tiers. The platforms for the two upper tiers are of wood. The cells, which are of stone, are ventilated by means of small openings, connected by shaft to the roof, and bar doors. The jail is at present so crowded that two men are sleeping in many of the dark, ill-ventilated cells. Hammocks are used for beds.

The county does not furnish enough clothes so that men need not wear their own clothing while in jail. Each man is given two towels per week. Insane are never placed in the jail with men. They occupy a department on the first floor, which is also used as a receiving ward.

The juvenile department, on the second floor, has but four small cells and a short corridor. At the time of inspection, four minors were in this department. The remaining five minors were necessarily placed with older offenders, as the juvenile department was filled.

Women and girls occupy a room on the second floor. One girl of eighteen and two older women were confined in this department at the time of inspection.

The McLean county jail should be condemned, as it is so dark that artificial lighting is necessary during the day; it is ill-ventilated; and insufficient provision is made for compliance with the law for segregation of minors.

The present sheriff is keeping the jail in as clean and sanitary a condition as possible.

MACON COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

J. P. NICHOLSON, *Sheriff*.

The Macon county jail is an old building which adjoins the court house in Decatur.

The older section of the jail is used entirely for men. It is divided into two parts, each having two tiers of solid stone cells, ventilated only by means of bar doors. As the windows are several feet from the floor, the lower cells are wretchedly lighted and ventilated.

The newer part of the jail has also two sections. There are two floors on the east side, both occupied by men. The cells are of iron and are provided with separate toilet facilities. Men, who are locked in at night, have been kept in this section which is to be remodeled, as several men have recently broken out from this part of the jail.

Minors are placed on the first floor, in the newer west section.

Women are placed on the second floor, in the newer west section. The cells are well ventilated and light, are fire-proof, and equipped with sanitary lavatory and toilet arrangements.

A padded cell for insane adjoins the female section.

At the time of inspection, the walls were being covered. The cells were clean and free from vermin. The men volunteered the information that they were being well treated by the present turnkey.

No fault can be found with the jail management, but the jail itself is hopelessly insanitary on account of darkness and ill-ventilation.

MACOUPIN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 17, 1911.

ELMO ETTER, *Sheriff*.

The Macoupin county jail is a small two-story, stone building, situated across from the court house at Carlinville.

There are two jail-rooms, one on the first, and one on the second floor; each is small and not well ventilated. The cage on each floor has four cells, two on either side of a small corridor, where the men are confined throughout the day.

The cells were clean, at the time of inspection. Covered buckets are provided for the cells at night, when two men are locked in each cell.

There are two detached cells, which are dark and ill-ventilated. They are intended for women.

Seven men were confined in one cage and nine in the other, at the time of inspection. There were two minors in the main jail, but the sheriff stated that he would place the minor of seventeen in the women's section, as he did not like to keep him with hardened men.

An addition should be built to the jail, as the air supply is wholly inadequate for the number of men who are usually confined.

The men stated that their supply of reading matter was exhausted.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 16, 1911.

H. S. HENRY, *Sheriff*.

The Madison county jail is composed of two sections; the old part is dark, ill-ventilated and insanitary, while the new part is sanitary and the cells, well-ventilated.

Prisoners who are sentenced to work on the rock pile are confined in the old section. The jail-room is thirty-one feet wide, thirty-seven feet long; it is ventilated by means of three by five feet windows which are nine feet from the floor, and one three by six foot window, a few feet from the floor. The cells are arranged in two rows and two tiers; the lower tier, on account of the window arrangement, is very dark and ill-ventilated. The bath tubs are out of order, in this department.

Two bunks are provided for each cell. Men have free access to the general toilet, as they are never locked in the cells. A corridor surrounds the cells.

Men awaiting trial are confined in the new section of the jail, which consists of two floors; each floor has a north and south division. The cells are ventilated by means of bar doors, and bars half way across the backs. Stationery ventilated boxes are provided for night buckets. Sanitary bathing and toilet arrangements are furnished.

The exercise corridors are dark as they are placed between the cells and a solid partition.

Colored and white men are placed in separate divisions, save when overcrowding renders separation impossible.

Women are placed in a small detached room on the second floor; toilet arrangements are provided.

Minors are placed in the main jail, with older offenders. At the time of inspection, eight minors were detained with older and hardened men.

The county provides clothes for the men to wear while in jail; they are required to change clothing each week. The cells are clean and free from vermin in the new section, but not entirely so in the old part.

The old part of the jail is condemnable. Provision should be made for the segregation of minors.

MARION COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

C. W. VURSELL, *Sheriff*.

The Marion county jail is an old tumble-down brick structure.

The jail-room for men, about twenty-five feet square, has two windows on the north and two on the south. An iron cage occupies the room; it has two tiers of cells, two cells in a tier. The cells are ventilated by means of lattice doors and lattice-grating, two feet wide, in the backs of the cells.

At the time of inspection, nine men occupied each of the two tiers of cells. All the exercise they could get was to walk up and down the cage corridor, which was about fifteen feet long.

New cots, mattresses, blankets and comforts have been placed in the cells. A few of the men sleep on mattresses on the floor.

Rats and mice abound, as the walls and floors are full of holes. The jail is extremely damp.

Three minors, ages nineteen, twenty, and twenty, respectively, occupied common corridors with older offenders.

Women and insane occupy four solitary cells, which have outside windows. As in the men's section, the toilets are flushed by water carried into the jail.

A new heating plant is being installed.

The jail is condemnable. First, it is unsafe as a place of detention. Second, it makes no provision for compliance with the law for segregation of minors. A boy of eleven is being kept in a women's cell at present; he is not locked in the cell. Third, it is damp and insanitary in every particular. Men held four and five months, with no chance to exercise outside of a space about six by fifteen feet, are not likely to escape with the best of health.

The prisoners say they are fairly well fed. The cells are clean and free from vermin.

MARSHALL COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 14, 1911.

CHARLES MOTTER, *Sheriff*.

The Marshall county jail is a brick building situated across from the court house. The deputy sheriff lives at the jail, but has his office in the court house.

The jail is divided into four sections. The two sections on the first floor have each two iron cells and corridors, four and one-half feet wide and sixteen feet long. The cells have solid doors, which are never closed, and iron bar backs which are placed opposite windows. The cells are well lighted and ventilated; the disadvantage is lack of exercise space, as the corridor is very short. The four sections are alike. Minors and women are segregated. Insane are rarely placed in jail.

The wall ventilators afford additional air for the cells, as they are connected by shafts to the roof.

Prisoners have free access to general toilet and washroom, as they are never locked in their cells. They are taken to the bath room once a week.

The cells and bedding, at time of inspection, were clean and free from vermin.

The prisoners' clothing was clean, as all are given clothes upon entrance to jail, if their own is not clean.

The two prisoners looked as though they were well cared for.

MASON COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 11, 1911.

A. A. BROOKER, *Sheriff*.

The Mason County Jail is a brick building, about a block from the court house.

The main jail has three windows, on the north and south sides respectively, which are about eight feet from the floor so that they supply little light to the lower tier of cells. The cage has iron cells, with bars, in the front, placed opposite the windows. A wash bowl with running water is placed in each cell; every man is given a separate towel. As the prisoners are never locked in their cells, they have free access to the general toilets.

Iron bunks, excelsior mattresses, blankets, and pillows are the beds. Plenty of disinfectant is used and each man who remains any length of time is required to change his clothes. Men who are committed for very short

periods must occupy the jail with men in for months, a condition which makes it a continuous fight to keep rid of vermin, as the county does not provide clothes for a man committed to jail over night, or for a few days.

Women and insane are placed in a two-cell iron cage on the second floor, which has no partition to separate it from the men's jail, so that communication is very easy. The cells for women are very dark and ill-ventilated. A padded cell is being provided for insane.

The jail should be condemned for failing to comply with the law which requires segregation of minors.

The sheriff is keeping the jail in sanitary condition; the men say they are well treated.

MASSAC COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 6, 1911.

OSCAR MILLER, *Sheriff*.

The Massac county jail is located near the court house at Metropolis. Male prisoners are confined in a jail on the second floor. A four cell cage occupies the room; the cells are ventilated by means of bar backs and lattice doors. Dangerous prisoners are confined in the cage, which has a very small exercise corridor. Recently, fourteen men were locked in this four-cell cage. Ventilation and light are inadequate, as the windows are covered with close iron mesh. There are two iron bunks in each cell; the beds were free from vermin at the time of inspection, but the comforts should be replaced with blankets which can be washed satisfactorily.

There is no bath tub. The county allows nothing for washing, so the men wash out their clothing in water, which they warm upon the heating stove. The county does not supply prisoners with clothing, towels, razors, reading matter.

Women are placed in two damp cells on the first floor. The cells need repainting and the walls, replastering.

The prisoners say that they get plenty to eat.

No place is provided for minors. The county should build a new jail, where a prisoner who is held for trial or sentenced for a minor offense may be kept without sacrificing his health.

MENARD COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 9, 1911.

T. E. CORTWRIGHT, *Sheriff*.

The Menard county jail is an old stone building, situated about one block from the court house. The jail-room is of solid stone and is ventilated by means of two windows, about two by five feet, and one, one by ten feet, on the north and south sides, respectively. The cells, which are of solid stone are set back to back, and are ventilated by means of small bar doors which face the windows. As the windows are about twenty feet from the floor, the cells are very dark and ill-ventilated.

There is no basement under the jail, save an uncovered space which is not well ventilated, and which is the home of many rats which get into the jail.

The men have wooden cots, with springs, good mattresses and blankets which they keep clean; there are no vermin on the beds.

A cell is provided with a solid iron door; it is used for punishment.

Women occupy a room, over the residence, which has an outside window, toilet and lavatory facilities. The floor is of wood, as are the stairs leading to the cell.

The fact that the jail is so dark that artificial lights must be turned on all day, and that the law requiring separate provision for minors is not complied with, condemns it.

The prisoners who are in jail at present are men who keep their clothing, bedding, towels, etc., clean. The walls need whitewashing and the prisoners hope to be supplied with material to do the work soon. The sheriff and deputy were on duty elsewhere at the time of inspection. No turnkey is provided, but a "trusty" is allowed to tend the jail at times.

MERCER COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 4, 1911.

C. A. HICKOK, *Sheriff.*

Mercer county has the best county jail in Illinois. The jail is but two years old and although the most modern plan of construction for places of detention has not been followed, it is light, well ventilated and dry.

The deputy sheriff lives in the east end of the jail-building. The first floor of the section for detention is divided, by a solid partition, into a part for juveniles, and a part for women. There is but a single row of cells opening upon a narrow cage corridor, but prisoners are allowed the freedom of the corridor surrounding the cage. The cells are of iron, with bar fronts and backs. In addition to a sufficient number of outside windows, artificial ventilation is secured by means of air shafts, in the walls, which are connected with outside windows in the basement, and extend to the roof.

Sanitary toilets are placed in every cell; general wash bowls with running water and bath tubs with hot water facilities are provided. Every prisoner is given his own towel, clean bedding, and a change of clothes for each week.

On the second floor, the construction is similar to that already described, save that the dividing partition is omitted. Men are placed in this section of the jail. Their food is served on a table, and in separate dishes.

The menus are varied; the food served is wholesome and sufficient.

There is a single, detached cell on the second floor which is well ventilated. It may be used for any case where segregation is necessary. The padded cell for insane is rarely used, as it is ventilated only by holes in the top of the cage and is an undesirable place of confinement.

A hospital cell is lighted and ventilated, through bar backs and fronts, by a long row of southern windows. Excellent lavatory and toilet facilities are conveniently provided.

The basement is cemented and ventilated by numerous windows. There is a cell in the basement which has never been used.

A large room, in the basement, was intended for a work room, but as yet no work has been provided.

The jail, at the time of inspection, was clean, equipped with clean mattresses and bedding, and free from vermin. The usual jail odor of disinfectant was absent, as cleanliness and sunlight do away with the need for great quantities of disinfectant.

Two men and one woman were confined at the jail.

In addition to being well ventilated and lighted, the jail-construction admits of the classification of the various grades of prisoners.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 2, 1911.

A. C. REXROTH, *Sheriff.*

The Monroe county jail is on the second floor of a brick building, the first floor of which is used as sheriff's residence.

The jail-room is ventilated by eleven large windows, which are protected with iron bars several inches apart. The eight cells, placed back to back, in two rows, are dark, and ventilated only by means of lattice doors, each two by six feet, and openings into shafts.

The sewage is in insanitary condition, there is no bath, and the cells need painting. It is a pleasure to report that all these deficiencies are being remedied.

An addition is being built to the jail, which is well ventilated and lighted. The section will be used for women and minors. A bath room is to be placed in the new part. The toilets in the old jail-room are being replaced.

There were no prisoners at the time of inspection, but the jail was clean and free from vermin. The mattresses and bedding were many of them very dirty, but the sheriff states that they will be burned when the improvements are completed. He also intends to have prisoners bathe and change their clothes once a week.

Minors will not be placed with older offenders.

Insane are detained at the county farm.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 18, 1911.

M. T. KIGGINS, *Sheriff*.

The Montgomery county jail is light, well-ventilated, and dry. The building, but three years old, is provided with hospital cells, juvenile department, a section for women, and two departments for men.

The main jail for men has three good sized windows, three on the north, and two large windows opposite the end of the corridor, which is finished with iron bars. The cells are ventilated by means of bar backs and bar doors. Boxes, with air shafts to the roof, are provided for night buckets. The central cage corridor is wide and well ventilated.

The first and second floors are alike. At the time of inspection, six men occupied the main section of the jail on the first floor, while there were none on the second. A boy of fifteen was confined in the juvenile department on the second floor.

The sections for minors and for women are alike. Each department has two fire proof cells, with outside windows, and a cell for bath room and toilet. The juvenile department is on the second, the female department, on the first floor.

There are three hospital cells, with an adjoining cell for bath and toilet. The cells are light and well ventilated.

Montgomery county jail is better constructed and administered than the average jail in Illinois. The cells are kept clean and free from vermin. Minors are separated from older offenders.

MORGAN COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 25, 1911.

W. B. ROGERS, *Sheriff*.

The Morgan county jail consists of two sections, one built, about forty, and one, about eight years ago. Men are confined in the remodeled section, which is on the second floor, over the sheriff's residence. Good provision is made for light and air. The cells are well aired, clean and free from vermin. From two to four hammocks are hung in each cell.

Boys are placed in the old part, which is across the hall-way from the men's department. Boys are not locked in the cells, but are allowed to stay in the corridor, which is dark and ill-ventilated. An iron partition divides the old part of the jail into two sections, which are equally undesirable.

Women are placed in two cells on the first floor. Children and sick people are confined in these cells when there are no female prisoners. This section is well lighted and ventilated.

There were twelve prisoners at the time of inspection. Two of them were boys of thirteen and fifteen years. They were separated from older prisoners, but on account of the nearness to the main jail, they could easily communicate with older criminals; provision should be made for their complete segregation.

The older part of the jail is insufficiently ventilated; its use should be discontinued.

Proceedings have already been started to remove the boys to St. Charles.

MOULTRIE COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

W. M. FLEMING, *Sheriff*.

The Moultrie county jail is on the second floor of a brick building, in which the sheriff resides. The jail consists of an enclosure fitted with eight solid iron cells, which are very dark and ill-ventilated.

The inside construction of the jail-room is of wood, only the cells being lined with iron. As the escape from the jail consists only of wooden stairs, it is very dangerous to confine prisoners here.

Insane are placed in an iron cell.

No place is provided for women or children.

The Moultrie county jail should be condemned, as an unsafe place of detention because of lack of fire protection, as dark, ill-ventilated, and lastly, for failing to comply with the law requiring segregation of minors and females.

The jail was clean, at the time of inspection. There were no prisoners.

OGLE COUNTY JAIL—JULY 21, 1911.

W. P. DELANEY, *Sheriff*.

The Ogle county jail is a room thirty-four feet square, with twenty cells of solid stone. The cells are arranged in two rows, back to back, and two tiers. The only windows are on the east and west sides. They are the only means of ventilating the cells, which have bar doors. The jail is dark, but it is not damp, as excellent drainage is afforded.

No provision is made for women, sick, insane, or minors.

The sewage has been repaired, the cells, recently whitewashed. The bedding and clothing for prisoners was clean, at the time of inspection. The men have free access to a bath tub, but there is no warm water save what is heated outside and carried to the men.

The prisoners say that they are well fed.

The jail is far below the modern standard in construction, but it is well kept by the present sheriff.

PEORIA COUNTY JAIL—JUNE 9, 1911.

FRANCIS G. MINER, *Sheriff*.

The Peoria county jail is a brick and stone building of two stories. The sheriff resides at the jail; a jailer stays in the jail-office, day and night.

The jail is an ill-ventilated, insanitary place of confinement.

The windows and seven and one-half feet from the floor; the first floor cells, therefore, get very little light and air, especially as the windows are covered with heavy, perforated sheets. The present sheriff does not use the

lowest cells, unless the jail is crowded. The corridors are artificially lighted throughout the day. As the cells are of stone, they are very dark; they are ventilated only by means of bar doors. The corridors are supplied with openings, through which the foul air is withdrawn by means of an electric fan.

As the county allows nothing for washing, the men are required to clean their own towels, bedding and clothes. The dampness of the jail renders it almost impossible to dry woolen blankets, so the bedding is aired daily, and replaced when it becomes very dirty.

The mattresses are taken out of doors and disinfected about every three weeks. Although there are bugs in the walls, the men do not complain of being unable to keep them out of their beds.

The men do most of their own disciplining by means of the "Kangaroo court." They have two, dark rooms for punishment cells, but the usual method of dealing with a man, who has violated one of their laws, is to sentence him to hard labor.

Two minors occupied the main jail, at the time of inspection.

The juvenile department is on the second floor; it is not well-lighted or ventilated.

Women are placed in a large room on the second floor. The room is a part of the sheriff's residence fitted up as a jail-room; there is enough wood in the construction to make it a dangerous place of confinement in case of fire.

A dark cell, used for men condemned to death, is occasionally used for violent insane. This cell, an adjoining one, the room for women, and the juvenile department, are all on the second floor and accessible only by means of wooden stairs. There is no fire escape.

The present sheriff deserves praise for the general cleanliness which prevails despite the faulty sanitary condition of the jail.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PEORIA COUNTY—NOVEMBER 28, 1911.

JOS. BRODMAN, *Superintendent.*

The House of Correction, located in Peoria, is owned and maintained by the city. The county of Peoria pays seventeen and one-half cents per day for the board of each county prisoner who is sent to the House of Correction.

The cell-house, a two story brick building, has long narrow windows on either side, which afford fair light and ventilation for the corridors. The lower tier of cells is of stone; the upper tier, of iron. The stone cells are ventilated by means of bar doors and small openings into airshafts. The iron cells have iron, bar fronts and openings into the same air shafts. During the winter, two or four men sleep in each cell and several are placed on the floor. Under such conditions of over crowding, the cell-ventilation is inadequate.

At the time of inspection, there were one hundred men; there are thirty-four cells for men, and ninety-four beds.

Women are placed in a detached wing, on the second floor. The partitions and floors of this department are of wood. Superintendent Brodman never locks the cell doors and he has provided a fire escape, which can be used, at the end of the corridor opposite the main stairway. Still it is undesirable to restrain persons in a place which is not fire proof.

Men are employed in brick-making, broom-making, hospital work, ship yard work, kitchen work, white washing, breaking rock, painting, hauling, and as janitors. At the time of inspection, most of the employed men were in the broom factory. As about fifty men can be worked to advantage in this factory, many men were necessarily idle. The factory is entirely equipped with hand machinery.

Women are employed in cooking, laundry-work, etc. There were three women at the time of inspection.

The institution is in excellent sanitary condition, but it is over-crowded. The cells are clean and free from vermin.

Minors are confined with older men and women, as no provision is made for their segregation.

Careful office records are kept and a complete annual report is made.

The officers in charge of the institution deserve commendation for their excellent management.

PERRY COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 13, 1911.

SAM DUNCAN, *Sheriff*.

The Perry county jail is a brick building, the rear of which is used for detention of county and city prisoners.

Men are confined in a room which has a high ceiling and large windows, so that light and ventilation are fairly good. Drainage is good, the jail is in sanitary condition. There are eight iron cells, placed back to back, with a lattice-grating surrounding them. The prisoners exercise in this corridor, which is roomy, well ventilated, and fairly light. Men sleep, two in a cell, on mattresses placed on the floor. The cells are clean and free from vermin, but the blankets, for which the county makes no washing allowance, are dirty.

Women are placed above the residence in a room which has a wooden floor; toilet and lavatory conveniences are provided.

No provision is made for compliance with the law requiring segregation of minors. A young man of eighteen occupied the main jail, at the time of inspection. The woman's cell was not considered a safe place of confinement for him.

The present turnkey compels cleanliness by providing clothes for men whose clothing is filled with vermin. He receives no fixed salary.

PIATT COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

F. D. DUVALL, *Sheriff*.

The Piatt county jail is a brick building, located a short distance from the court house in Monticello.

The first floor is divided into two sections. Each section has three cells, with bars extending half way across the backs, and a small dark inner cage corridor, which is used for exercising. The cells have ventilated boxes for keeping night buckets.

The arrangement on the second floor, in the main part of the jail, is exactly like that of the first. Each man has a cell to himself. Occasionally, prisoners are exercised in the outer corridor which is light and well ventilated.

On the second floor, are two detached dungeon cells, which are used for punishment.

A detached cell for women adjoins a padded cell for insane. Both cells are fairly well ventilated.

Minors are never placed with older offenders, but are kept in a section by themselves.

The jail is clean and free from vermin. The inspector saw a good dinner served. Men are provided with tables in each department.

The jail is fairly well ventilated, is dry, and better lighted than the average jail in Illinois.

PIKE COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 31, 1911.

D. F. ALLEN, *Sheriff*.

The Pike county jail is an old, insanitary building, situated near the court house, in Pittsfield.

The jail-room is ventilated by means of windows, two by 5 and one-half feet, on the east and west sides of the jail; as these windows are eight feet from the floor, the lower cells are wretchedly dark and ill-ventilated.

The cells are of stone; bar doors admit what light and air the cells receive.

The jail has been recently whitewashed. A bath tub and new toilet facilities have been provided during the year. The place is clean and free from vermin.

The jail is condemnable as absolutely insanitary. It is further condemnable for failure to provide adequately for minors and women, as required by law. Women are placed in the upper tier of cells, in the main jail-room which is used for men. Children are placed in the main jail.

POPE COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 7, 1911.

H. G. McCORMICK, *Sheriff*.

The Pope county jail is an old brick building, located in the court yard at Golconda. The detention room for women is a dark, damp dungeon, fourteen feet wide, fourteen and one-half feet long, and seven and one-half feet high. Light and air are admitted through an outside opening, one-half foot wide and thirty inches long.

Men are confined in a room of like size, on the second floor. As the interior construction is of wood, the prisoners' lives would be endangered should a fire occur. Large cracks between the boards harbor vermin which torture the prisoners.

As water and wash tub must be carried upstairs, when the men wish to bathe, they rarely get the opportunity. The toilet facilities are very insanitary; a large, covered jar stands in the jail-room, day and night.

Prisoners sleep on a mattress on the floor.

At the time of inspection, four men were detained in the one room provided for male prisoners; all of them were awaiting trial.

The jail is condemnable, as it menaces the health of prisoners. It is further condemnable, as no place is provided for minors, who, in accordance with the State law, must not be placed with notorious offenders.

PULASKI COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 5, 1911.

C. E. WEHRENBURG, *Sheriff*.

The Pulaski county jail is the second floor of a brick building, the first floor is used as the sheriff's residence.

Men are confined in an iron lattice cage, twelve feet square, which is placed in the center of an ill-ventilated room. The inner construction was previously of wood, but the jail room has been lined throughout with steel, so that the danger from fire has been alleviated.

Prisoners sleep on mattresses on the floor. The men complain of vermin and mosquitoes. There are no screens for the windows.

At the time of inspection, a boy of sixteen was confined with men awaiting trial for murder. No other place is provided by the county for minors.

Women are placed in a room which is lined throughout with wood.

No bath tub is provided for prisoners. The sheriff supplies them with a wash tub each week.

Three meals a day are given. Reading matter is supplied.

Owing to the fact that twelve men were confined, at the time of inspection, in an ill-ventilated cage twelve feet long and twelve feet wide, there was little opportunity for exercise.

It is a pleasure to report that the commissioners have voted bonds for a new jail.

PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 15, 1911.

OLDON COFOID, *Sheriff*.

The Putnam county jail is an old brick and wooden building, situated across from the court house.

The first floor of the jail is lined throughout with wood, which is white-washed. The entire first floor is only eighteen feet square. A lattice iron cage of one cell is placed in this jail-room, for the confinement of male prisoners. Ventilation is afforded by two east and west windows, about one by two feet, and a larger north window. The place is wretchedly damp, dark and ill-ventilated.

A room on the second floor, with no cage, is used for female prisoners. Insane are sometimes placed in the cage, but are usually kept in the court house by an attendant.

The lavatory and toilet facilities are very insanitary.

The inspector finds the bedding new and clean, as an insane man has just burned the old supply.

The jail has been condemned by the grand jury for many years. It is wholly unfit to use as a place of detention.

RANDOLPH COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 2, 1911.

H. S. BURBES, *Sheriff*.

The Randolph county jail is a wretchedly insanitary stone structure, which extends about four feet below ground level.

There are two jail-rooms of solid stone. One of them is lighted and ventilated by means of two windows, each one-half foot by four feet; the other has one opening of like size. From four to five bunks are placed in each room. The jail has been freshly whitewashed; the mattresses, though badly soiled, are free from vermin.

There is no bath tub. As there are no chairs or tables, the bedding becomes soiled in a few days; blankets and comforts are changed for each man, about every two months.

The jail is damp and ill-ventilated. It is so dark during the day that men can not see to read. One candle is provided for a room every night.

There are four stone cells adjoining the main jail. One of them, a dark cell, is used as a punishment cell. The others are being used for storage purposes.

No place is provided for minors.

The jail is condemnable from every standpoint.

The county has no right to keep men awaiting indictment and trial in an insanitary place. Four men were held during most of the summer months, who were not indicted when they had their hearing.

RICHLAND COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

E. W. HOUSER, *Sheriff*.

The Richland county jail is a brick building, about eighteen years old. It is better ventilated, lighted, and more sanitary than the average jail in southern Illinois.

The cells are ventilated by means of holes, in the backs of the cells, and bar doors. There are toilets in the cells, which are kept in sanitary condition; as the pipes are small, it is an expense to keep them in first class condition.

A bath-tub, in the corridor, is small, and is not provided with hot water.

Prisoners are usually allowed to exercise in the corridor surrounding the cage; this corridor is light, spacious, and well ventilated.

There are four very narrow bunks to a cell. The old blankets and mattresses are to be replaced today.

The jail is clean and free from vermin.

The one prisoner says he gets more than he can eat. He is well supplied with reading matter.

There are two sections exactly alike, one on the first, and one on the second floor. The second floor is designed for women, insane, or minors. Sufficient provision has not been made for classification of inmates, as there are likely to be women, insane, and minors detained at the same time; in such a case, segregation would not be possible.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY JAIL—JULY 10, 1911.

O. L. BRUNER, *Sheriff*.

The Rock Island county jail has not been fundamentally improved since the last report was made. It is so dark that the gas must be lighted throughout the day. At the time of inspection, the atmosphere of the main jail was exceedingly foul, as there were fifty men crowded into a space whose air capacity would be more than exhausted for a third of that number. No fault can be found with the jail management.

As there are but thirteen cells and but two men can be placed in one cell, about half the men sleep on mattresses on the corridor floors.

Each cell is burned out, scrubbed, and white-washed every week. Still the men complain of bed bugs, for the old walls are so thoroughly filled, that they can not fight them successfully.

Every man has clean sheets and pillow slips once a week; he has also his own separate towel.

There is but one bath tub; the prisoners will not allow a man with infectious disease,—if they know he has it—to use the tub.

The juvenile department is on the second floor, above the men's department. There are but two cells, so most of the eight minors present sleep on the floor. Bed bugs and rats abound in this department. The air is bad. It is scarcely to be hoped that the young men of seventeen, nineteen and twenty, confined here, will learn the lessons of good citizenship in this dungeon.

If, as the sheriff suggests, the walls and floor were removed, the additional space would afford some relief to the men below. Minors could be placed in a large room, which is at present used as a store room, were an iron cage provided.

Women have a comparatively light and well aired department. There is no provision for separating criminal women from girls. The sheriff keeps girls outside the cage, but still they can communicate with the women. There are wooden floors in the women's department; wood should never be used in a place where people are deprived of their liberty, because of the danger from fire.

The deputy's wife acts as matron for the women. §

All clothes are fumigated as soon as a person is admitted to the jail.

The prisoners have a Kangaroo court; from the revenue, they take two daily papers and buy their tobacco and shaving soap.

For breakfast and supper, prisoners get bread, syrup and coffee; for dinner they get meat, potatoes, soup, and bread. Only thirty cents a day is allowed for feeding each prisoner.

There is no place for insane. It is criminal to detain an insane man in this crowded, ill-ventilated jail, but no other place is provided.

The jail is clean, drainage and sewage are in good shape.

Sixty men and boys, seven women, were in jail at the time of inspection. Thirty-four of the number were serving sentences for disorderly conduct, three for vagrancy; nineteen were awaiting trial for periods of two, three, and four months.

At present, most of the men are unoccupied, although, there is considerable agitation throughout the county for a workhouse, or for regular employment of prisoners on the streets.

Judge Robert Olmsted has coöperated with the supervisors in sentencing men who come under his jurisdiction for a definite number of days to such labor as the board may provide. In this way, a number of men are employed about the jail and court house. Judge Olmsted is to be commended for having interested himself in providing a method by which men convicted of misdemeanors may serve definite sentences.

SALINE COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 11, 1911.

JOEL MOONEYHAN, *Sheriff*.

The Saline county jail is an old brick structure, with place of detention on the second, and the sheriff's residence on the first floor. A new jail is being built.

A temporary improvement has been made in the jail by the building of a partition through the center of what was the women's section, thus affording more room for male prisoners and providing for somewhat better segregation of women.

At the time of inspection, sixteen men occupied one dark, ill-ventilated room which has but two cells. The cells are ventilated by lattice doors and small openings in the backs, but there are only two outside windows. Men in this section sleep on mattresses on the floor; it is impossible to use enough disinfectant to entirely exterminate the bed bugs.

Six men occupied the room adjoining the women's section; there are two cells of entire lattice construction which have two iron bunks a piece.

Several men were detained in the women's department, as there were no female prisoners.

The jail is condemnable in that it is dark, ill-ventilated, insanitary, and for failure to provide for segregation of women and minors. One boy of fifteen and three minors of nineteen, occupied rooms with older offenders, at the time of inspection.

The county judge has recently adopted the commendable plan of ordering a man, who can not pay a fine, to work at \$1.50 per day—the sum to be allowed if the county fails to provide him with work.

SANGAMON COUNTY JAIL—DECEMBER 6, 1911.

HENRY MESTER, *Sheriff*.

The Sangamon county jail is old and insanitary. Male prisoners are confined in two sections, which have corridors extending north and south. Each section has two tiers of dark, ill-ventilated stone cells, which are infested with vermin. There are two bunks for each cell; some of them have neither mattresses nor springs. At the time of inspection, there were more men than bunks, so that several were sleeping on the floor.

Minors over sixteen years of age are placed in the main jail.

City prisoners are confined with county prisoners. Tramps are kept over night and when they are destitute, are given sentences for vagabondage.

Women are placed on the second floor, in a section which has wood-lined floors and walls. Adjoining cells are used for United State's prisoners, or for men condemned to death.

Children and insane persons are placed in the annex, which is a newer building, but which is poorly constructed for ventilation.

The jail is condemnable, as there is insufficient ventilation for the numbers of men who occupy the cells. It is further condemnable for failure to comply with the statute requiring segregation of minors.

At the time of inspection, there were two female prisoners and sixty-five male prisoners. Thirty of the male prisoners were serving sentences for vagabondage.

SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 8, 1911.

HARRY PRATT, *Sheriff*.

The Schuyler county jail is a brick building with two floors, the first of which has a cage for men, the second, a padded cell for insane, and space used for a drying room. For the main-jail there are but five windows. The two windows, on the east and west sides, respectively, are placed opposite the cells which are arranged in two rows and have iron bar backs. The central cage corridor has bars at the south end, opposite a window, but the north end faces a solid wall which adjoins the sheriff's residence.

Hammocks, provided with pillows and blankets, are used for beds. A ventilated and flushed toilet is placed in every cell. Good lavatory facilities are supplied.

The cells need paint badly.

Two cells, above the residence, are used for women. They have outside windows, toilets, iron cots, with mattresses, and are fireproof. There is no place for minors.

Insane are placed in the women's cells without restraint.

The jail is fairly clean.

There are no prisoners.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 12, 1911.

J. E. COULTAS, *Sheriff*.

The Scott county jail is old, insanitary, condemnable. The jail-room for male prisoners is a basement with stone walls; there are two small iron covered windows on the south, and two on the north, side. The cage, which is of iron, has two cells ventilated by means of lattice doors and narrow lattice-grating, in the backs. The cells and cage corridor are so dark that the inspector had to use matches to find her way about.

There is no bath tub. An old stove furnishes uncertain heat.

The women's department consists of a small musty room, which is miserably furnished. As the construction of this room is wholly of wood, it is an unsafe place in which to lock a prisoner; no fire protection is afforded.

There are no prisoners at present. The jail is clean.

The sheriff hopes and believes that the officials will soon replace the present ancient and condemned jail with a modern structure.

SHELBY COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

F. D. CROOK, *Sheriff*.

The Shelby county jail is dark, damp and ill-ventilated. The jail for men is divided into two sections, one on the first, and one on the second floor.

The windows, on the first floor, are so closely covered with iron that the cells are very dark; artificial light is used during the day. The cells are ventilated by means of bars in the backs; the doors, which are of solid iron, are not closed even at night.

As the men have made several attempts to break out, they are now confined all the time in the cage corridor, which affords very little space for exercise.

The jail-room, on the second floor, has no cage. The prisoners in this section have better light and air than have the prisoners who are restrained in the iron cage on the first floor.

The cells have iron bunks, about four feet wide; two men are often required to sleep on one of these beds.

There are two solitary cells on the second floor, equipped with outside windows, toilet, and wash bowl, which are used for women, children, or debtors.

A minor of nineteen is confined on the first floor with older men; a minor of twenty is confined on the second floor with older prisoners. Better provision should be made for the observance of the law requiring segregation of minors from older offenders.

The cells are free from vermin, the blankets, fairly clean. Some of the cells and many of the mattresses are very dirty.

The inspector was told that the county board expected to provide work for prisoners sentenced to jail; it is hoped that the plans for allowing prisoners to work may be completed very soon.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

W. J. MULCONNERY, *Sheriff*.

The St. Clair county jail is a three-story brick building, located near the court house, in Belleville.

The section used for men awaiting indictment and trial, and for juveniles, is twenty-six years old.

The juvenile department is on the first floor of the old section. There are four cells, ventilated by means of lattice-work doors and lattice openings in the backs, two feet wide and four feet long. At the time of inspection, thirteen minors occupied the four cells. As the department is badly lighted and aired, the overcrowding is particularly unfortunate.

The second floor of the old section is used for men held for trial and indictment. The iron cage has thirty-two cells, arranged in two rows, back to back, and two tiers. These cells are ventilated by means of lattice-work doors and small holes, in the backs, which open into pipes leading to the roof. At the time of inspection, sixty-five men occupied this thirty-two cell cage. The jail-room is fairly well lighted, but owing to the crowded condition, the air is impure. Hammocks are used for beds in this department.

The new section of the jail was built in 1904. The corridor extends north and south. Windows on the east and west afford good ventilation, as the cells have bar doors and bars half way across the backs. Colored men occupy the first floor, white men, the second. All the prisoners in this section are the sentenced prisoners who work during the day.

The third floor of the new section is used for women. At the time of inspection, nineteen women occupied the female department. The ceilings are low and the corridor so narrow that ventilation is poor. Colored women, girls of eighteen, women of all classes, are congregated in this one department. No matron is provided for the women. In a county where there are so many female prisoners, it is an inexcusable neglect not to provide a matron to search and attend the women.

Two solitary cells, without ventilation, are used as punishment cells.

Sentenced prisoners are worked several blocks from the jail. They prepare stone for roads at a great disadvantage since no machinery is provided.

If the county would build a work-house in a neighborhood where stone was conveniently situated, and equip it for work, the prisoners could at least pay for their keep. Furthermore, the crowded condition of the jail would be relieved, for at present it is impossible to work all the sentenced prisoners outside.

The prisoners do their own washing in a small room which is thoroughly unequipped. The men wash the clothes with their hands, wring with their hands, while they stand in several inches of water. During the winter, the clothes are dried in the jail, rendering the atmosphere damp and insaniary.

That the jail is kept clean is evidence of excellent management in consideration of the deficiencies in construction and equipment which have been mentioned.

STARK COUNTY JAIL—JULY 7, 1911.

T. J. MALONE, *Sheriff*.

The Stark county jail is a brick and stone building, situated on the court house grounds.

Men occupy the cells of an iron cage on the ground floor. These cells have bars, in the backs, and bar doors, which allow a fair circulation of air. The cells for women are on the second floor, directly above and like those for men. No provision is made for insane, but an attendant is secured when it is necessary to hold an insane person in the jail. No place is provided for minors.

Sheets and pillow slips are supplied to prisoners; these are washed weekly. Each person is given a separate towel. Improvement has been made in the plumbing during the year; a toilet, wash bowls, and bath tub have been installed. Sufficient and sanitary lavatory facilities are supplied.

Prisoners are fed with good, wholesome food.

The jail is kept clean, free from vermin and the air supply is sufficient for the number of prisoners usually confined.

There is but one prisoner.

STEPHENSON COUNTY JAIL—JULY 18, 1911.

ROBERT J. STEWART, *Sheriff*.

The Stephenson county jail is a three-story brick building, situated near the court house. The first two floors of the main section are used for men. The cells are of stone; they are ventilated by means of bar backs and open door-ways. There are two iron frames, with excelsior mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and cases, to each cell. Although there are vermin in the stone walls, the men say they are provided with material which keeps them out of the beds. The cells are whitewashed frequently.

The drainage and sewerage are in good shape; the jail is dry, fairly well lighted and ventilated. Were the stone cells replaced with iron bars, the jail would be greatly improved.

Juveniles are placed on the third floor, which is provided with an eight-cell iron cage. This department is light, well aired, and sanitary. The floors and walls need some repairing.

Women are placed on the second floor over the sheriff's residence, in two rooms which have wooden floors.

Insane are placed in one of the two female cells, and, when they are violent, an attendant is provided.

Warm water is accessible and all prisoners are compelled to bathe each week. Clean bedding is supplied every week; no prisoner is ever required to use another's towel.

Although the construction of the jail is antiquated, it is kept in clean and sanitary condition.

TAZEWELL COUNTY JAIL—JUNE 15, 1911.

C. A. FLUEGEL, *Sheriff*.

The Tazewell county jail, a two-story brick building, about twenty years of age, is situated in the court yard. The sheriff resides at the jail.

Twenty men are imprisoned. Five of them are sentenced for vagrancy.

The jail is darkened by the sheriff's residence on the north, the court house on the west, and large trees on the south and east. Bars on two sides of the cells admit light and air from the windows, which afford the only means of ventilation.

The jail is insanitary. It is not only dark and damp, but the air is polluted by gases from the sewage pipes.

A cage corridor, six feet wide and nineteen feet long, is the space provided for exercise.

The rules of the Kangaroo court, for insuring cleanliness, are approved by the sheriff. The cells are kept clean. All persons are required to wear clothes, provided by the county, while they are in jail.

A minor was confined in the main jail, with older offenders, at the time of inspection.

The departments for women and children are on the second floor. They are not fireproof.

Men wash their dishes, bedding, clothing, in the bath tub, which is provided for laboratory purposes.

The present sheriff has cleaned the jail and is apparently doing what can be done to render a very insanitary structure habitable.

UNION COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 3, 1911.

GEORGE A. HUGGINS, *Sheriff*.

The Union county jail is a small stone building over fifty years of age. There are two jail-rooms on the first floor, each of which is ventilated by means of a window, one-half by four feet. The room is heated by means of a stove in the hallway between the rooms; lattice gratings admit the heat. Toilet facilities are very insanitary; an opening in the jail leads to a cess pool near the jail.

Two double bunks are placed in each cell. At the time of inspection, four men were placed in one cell. One of them was a minor of twenty years.

The two rooms on the second floor are not used, as the wooden steps which approach this section, and the jail-rooms are unsafe.

No place is provided for women.

The jail is condemnable. It is insanitary, dark, wretchedly ventilated, and very damp. Prisoners get malaria, rheumatism, and colds when confined, as they often are, for four or more months.

The county has no right to hold "presumably innocent" men in such a dungeon.

Prisoners say they are well-fed and provided with water, disinfectant, etc., which enables them to keep vermin out of their beds.

VERMILION COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 28, 1911.

JOHN T. SHEPHARD, *Sheriff*.

The Vermilion county jail is an antiquated, brick building of three stories and a basement. The first and second floors of the main section of the jail, which are used for men, are divided, respectively, into north and south

halves. Each ward has an iron cage, with a corridor, about three and one-half by thirty-six feet, and five cells, which are ventilated only by means of bar doors. Eleven men, one of whom is a minor, occupy five cells on the south side of the first floor. For exercise, they shuffle through the narrow cage corridor. A number of the men sleep on mattresses on the floors; they complain of contracting colds in this way.

On the north side of the first floor, there are fifteen men for five cells. These men are all colored.

On the second floor, south side, there are eleven men, nine of whom sleep on the floor. Three of the prisoners, in this ward, are minors. Several are colored men.

On the second floor, north side, there are nine men, three of whom are minors.

A room on the third floor, which is the size of the two wards on the lower floors, has an iron cage with cells opening upon a central corridor. The backs of the cells have iron bar backs, while the doors are iron bars. These fairly well ventilated cells are for federal prisoners.

The woman's department is a room with outside windows. All women and girls must be placed in this one room. No bathing facilities are provided.

The juvenile department is on the second floor. Four boys are being detained in this room. As Vermilion county has a juvenile court, which is doing effective work, boys are held at the jail for very short periods.

The insane cell is a disgrace to any jail, as it is wholly constructed of iron.

Vermilion county has been wholly derelict in complying with the law for regulation of jails. No provision is made for the segregation of minors; in place of sanitary covered buckets, the prisoners are supplied only with small tin cans. Whitewash is furnished irregularly.

As men are not given clothes to wear while in jail, and no change is supplied, the blankets and mattresses become very dirty. The county allows nothing for prisoners' washing. During the summer, hot water is not provided constantly, which is especially unfortunate since the men have to do their own washing.

The men complain that their food is not sufficiently varied.

The prisoners in the various wards have Kangaroo courts. As they are allowed to keep their money in jail, it would be very uncomfortable for prisoners who refused to join the court and thus failed to contribute their money for the purchase of newspapers, tobacco, and other articles which the county does not furnish.

Prisoners say that the jailer is kind to them; he works under very difficult conditions.

WABASH COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

W. A. MILBURN, *Sheriff.*

The Wabash county jail is an old, delapidated brick structure.

The jail for men is twenty-one feet square. Four windows, about three feet square, admit light and air. An iron cage, with two cells, is placed in the center of the room. The cells are ventilated by means of lattice-work doors, and lattice-gratings, two feet wide and the length of the cells, in the backs.

Hammocks are used for beds; the blankets are not clean. Prisoners wear their own clothes, and wash them when they please, unless they have friends to wash for them. There is no bath tub.

Women occupy cells on the second floor. The floors are loose and rusty, the beds are old, affording refuge to vermin, the mattresses and blankets are badly soiled.

No provision is made for complying with the law requiring segregation of minors. Insane are locked in cells in the main jail.

The jail is condemnable as wretchedly insanitary. The drinking water is poor, the building, inadequately drained, is very damp; light and ventilation are bad.

Prisoners, when the county judge so orders, work fines out, under the direction of the street commissioner.

A deputy acts as jailer. He is not salaried, but he gets what he makes from boarding prisoners, free rent, light, and heat.

WARREN COUNTY JAIL—AUGUST 3, 1911.

W. G. FITZPATRICK, *Sheriff*.

The Warren county jail is an old brick structure, which is not a safe place of detention for prisoners. At the time of inspection, a guard was being hired to watch a prisoner who was bound over to the grand jury.

Adjoining the sheriff's residence, on the east, are four cells, used for women, minors, or insane. They have outside windows, wash bowls, with running water, and toilets.

The main jail adjoins the cells for females, insane, and juveniles, on the east. It is a large room, thirty feet wide and thirty-two feet long, is lighted by four windows on the north and four on the south, which are about two by twelve feet, and are covered with iron bars. The cells are of iron and are ventilated by means of lattice backs and openings, at the tops and bottoms of the cells, into pipes which extend to the roof.

The only bath tub is placed in a large room to which prisoners have access, at the sheriff's discretion.

The floors of the cage are loose and rusty.

Hammocks are used for beds throughout the main jail; the prisoners find them very uncomfortable.

The jail was clean, but the bedding should be washed more frequently. The sewage and drainage are in sanitary condition; the ventilation is fair.

A new jail is being agitated in Warren county. It is hoped that a modern jail may be reported in the near future.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

H. F. VOGELPOHL, *Sheriff*.

The Washington county jail, a two story brick building, situated in the court house yard at Nashville, should not be used.

The men's jail is on the first floor. It consists of a large corridor, which has two outside windows, each three feet wide and six feet long. The four iron cells are dark, musty and ill-ventilated. One of the cells is unused, as it has an outside window through which outsiders hand in articles. The other cells are ventilated by means of lattice doors, two by six feet.

At the time of inspection, the cells were clean and free from vermin. Three minors, aged nineteen, eighteen and nineteen, respectively, occupied the main jail, as there is no place provided for their segregation.

A closet, which is not flushed, and is inadequately drained befoils the air. There is no bath tub.

Women and insane are placed, on the second floor, in a room which is finished throughout with wood. To lock a person in a room which is not fireproof, especially when coal oil lamps are used, is inexcusable. There are no toilet facilities provided in this section.

Prisoners say that they get plenty to eat and to read.

The county should be compelled to provide sanitary quarters for prisoners, many of whom are men awaiting trial, and therefore, "presumably innocent."

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

G. H. ANDERSON, *Sheriff*.

The Wayne county jail is a brick building, situated near the court house, in Fairfield. The main jail-room, twenty-one and one-half feet wide and thirty-four feet long, is ventilated by means of two rows of small windows, on two sides of the jail. An iron cage, with two cells, occupies the room. The cells are ventilated by means of bar backs and bar doors.

The walls are grimy and so weak in places that prisoners can not be allowed to exercise in the outer corridor. This makes it necessary for all the male prisoners, who may be detained in the jail, to exercise in a corridor about fifteen feet long.

At the time of inspection, the pipes, which conduct water into the jail, were not in good condition. There is no bath tub.

Hammocks are used for beds. The blankets need washing, but are free from vermin.

The jail is fairly well lighted and ventilated, but the floors and walls get damp during rainy weather.

A detached cell, with toilet, wash bowl, and outside window is provided for city prisoners. A cell, likewise equipped, and above this cell, is used for female prisoners of Wayne county. Both cells are being used for storage purposes, at present.

No provision is made for minors.

Insane are not confined at the jail.

The county judge gives a work sentence to all fined prisoners who cannot pay or secure their fines. The street commissioner works such prisoners; they are allowed \$1.50 a day under such commitment, whether the officials find work for them or not.

WHITE COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 11, 1911.

CHAS. W. FRAZIER, *Sheriff*.

The White county jail is a very old building of brick and wood.

Male prisoners are confined on the second floor, in a cage with four iron cells, one of which is used as toilet-room. The cells are very dark and ill-ventilated, as light and air are admitted to the cells only by means of lattice doors and small openings, in the backs of the cells. A narrow corridor, the floor of which is wooden, affords the only opportunity for exercise.

Twelve male prisoners are prisoners of the county; they occupy three cells. Two of the prisoners, one of them seventeen, and one eighteen years of age, are being confined with older offenders, as no provision is made for complying with the law requiring segregation of minors.

Women are confined in a dark cell adjoining the men's section.

The jail-room is so dilapidated that rats and vermin abound; the wooden floors have many holes and large cracks. It is an outrage to confine any one in a place where danger from fire is so great.

Prisoners say that they get plenty to eat and to read.

The county is at present working sentenced prisoners on the new county almshouse.

At the time of inspection, five were at work under the direction of a guard who is paid \$2.00 per day. The prisoners are allowed \$1.50 per day on their fines.

WHITESIDE COUNTY JAIL—JULY 14, 1911.

J. FRANK WAHL, *Sheriff*.

The Whiteside county jail is so situated, on an elevation, as to secure excellent, natural drainage. The interior of the main jail is dark, as there are only east and west windows. The air supply is fair, considering the small number of men who usually occupy the jail. The second tier of cells is dark and not so well aired as the lower tier, but it is almost never used.

The men's beds are clean. The cell-walls are freshly painted.

Women occupy the second floor. The present woman prisoner is allowed to roam freely in the juvenile section, as there are no children present. The room for women is sunny. The two cells for juveniles are rarely occupied. A padded, insane cell adjoins the cells for minors.

Were the plastering slightly improved, more light provided for, Whiteside county would have a fairly modern jail. It is kept in excellent sanitary condition.

WILL COUNTY JAIL—NOVEMBER 2, 1911.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, *Sheriff*.

The Will county jail is located across from the court house, in Joliet; the sheriff's residence adjoins.

The jail has two sections. The older part has a dark, ill-ventilated room. The stone cells are ventilated only by means of bar doors; there is a hole in the back of each cell, about one inch in diameter.

These cells, four in a row, are placed back to back; there are two tiers. As two men sleep in most of the cells at night, the air becomes very foul. The electric lights are turned on in this department most of the time.

The newer part of the jail has three floors; the first floor has four iron cells on either side of a central corridor. The cells are ventilated by means of bars, half way across the backs. The second floor is like the first. The third floor has three sections, each with three cells and a bath cell.

At the time of inspection, one of these departments was occupied by a woman; the other two were being used by men.

There are two dungeon cells, in the basement, which are occasionally used.

The cells are clean.

The jail is condemnable as it is ill-ventilated and very dark. There is not proper provision for children and segregation of minors.

At the time of inspection, two minors each eighteen years of age, were confined with men serving sentences for larceny and prisoners charged with serious offenses.

A committee has been appointed to investigate plans for working prisoners.

It is hoped that some means may be devised whereby the men may, at least earn their board and get out-door exercise.

No fault is to be found with the jail management.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY JAIL—OCTOBER 12, 1911.

MILO L. DUNCAN, *Sheriff*.

The Williamson county jail is a two story brick building; the first floor is used for jailer's residence, the second for prisoners.

The jail-room for men has an insufficient number of windows, covered with close iron mesh, on three sides. The four cells are ventilated by means of bar sides and bar fronts. The central cage corridor is narrow and about thirteen feet long, but often thirty men are required to exercise in this space.

At the time of inspection, sixteen men were confined in this dark, ill-ventilated cage. At night, three men sleep on bunks in each cell; the remainder sleep on mattresses on the floor. The men who sleep on the floor complain that they get cold as no covering is supplied for them.

Women occupy two cells in a department, which adjoins the men's section. There are no toilet or lavatory conveniences; the ventilation is very poor.

Although the county does not supply a change of clothing, and comforts, which can not be washed satisfactorily are used for bedding, the present jailer has managed to get the bed bugs out of the cells.

The jail is absolutely condemnable as insanitary. It is further condemnable in that it violates the law requiring segregation of women and of minors.

The jailer gets no salary; he is allowed what he can make in feeding prisoners at fifty cents each per day.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL—JULY 22, 1911.

HIRAM W. YOUNG, *Sheriff.*

The Winnebago county jail is a brick structure, adjoining the sheriff's residence.

The main jail-room is thirty-four feet wide, thirty-seven and one-half feet long and sixteen feet high. The cells are of solid brick, arranged in two rows, back to back, and in two tiers. Light and air is admitted to these cells through windows opposite the bar doors, but a considerable distance from them. There are but eight windows and they are so protected with iron as to admit very little light and air. There are six-inch openings, in the cells, into a shaft connected with an electric fan.

Insane are placed on a wooden bed, in the corridor, and if violent, are strapped upon it. A county, as rich as Winnebago, could afford to detain insane outside of the jail.

On the second floor, above the sheriff's residence, are two rooms, with doors and windows, protected with bars, for women. Both rooms have considerable wood in their structure. A person deprived of his liberty should not be subjected to danger from fire.

No place is provided for minors. Two minors, of twenty and seventeen, respectively, were confined with the men at the time of inspection; the county has provided no adequate place to confine them, in accordance with the law which prohibits the placement of minors with older offenders.

The drainage and sewage are in sanitary condition. Paint is needed on the cells. The practice, followed in some counties, of discarding the prisoners' clothes upon his entrance to the jail would be an advantage here. Although careless prisoners are kept on one side and the clean men on the other, all are allowed the freedom of the corridor on bath day, and the men who will not wash their clothes are offensive to the cleaner prisoners.

Blankets are washed about every month.

At present, the men wash their own clothes in the jail.

They are not provided with separate towels.

Considering that the jail is dark and ill-ventilated, the county could well afford to take every measure which would insure personal cleanliness. Clean towels, sheets, pillow slips, and clothes should be provided weekly for each man.

At the time of inspection, eight men were awaiting trial, four were serving sentences, and one man was awaiting trial for insanity. A number of the men will await trial for a period of about four months.

A new jail is being agitated in Winnebago county. Let us hope that a modern structure will soon replace this dark place of detention, for we have no right to detain a man "presumably innocent," for a period of one, two, three or four months, in a place which is a menace to his health.

WOODFORD COUNTY JAIL—SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

J. E. WOLTZEN, *Sheriff*.

The Woodford county jail, a twelve year old brick building, is one of the best in the State.

Minors and older offenders need not be placed together, as there are two separate floors for male prisoners. The iron cells are placed back to back, so that the corridor has outside windows. This is an advantage, as the prisoners spend the entire day in the corridor, which is light and well ventilated.

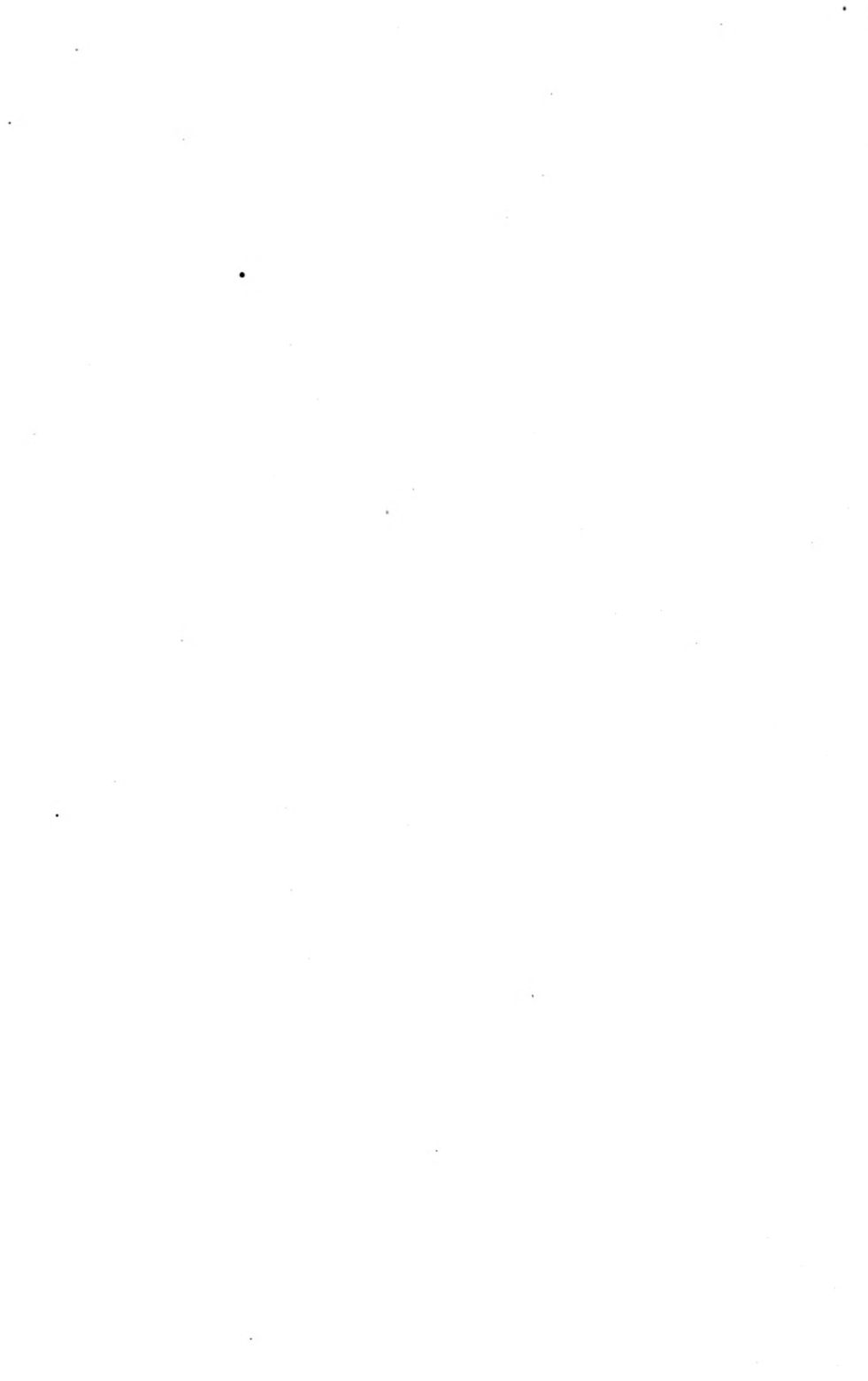
But one bunk is placed in a cell. The bedding is changed weekly. Each man is given a change of clothing, once a week, and a clean towel. No disinfectant is used, as the walls and floors are washed often and no unclean clothing is allowed in the jail.

The cells are ventilated by bar fronts and vent-holes, which open into a shaft extending to the roof.

On the second floor, two of the cells are of solid iron, with bar doors; these cells are used for the confinement of murderers.

A woman's cell is placed on the second floor, as are also two cells for juveniles. These cells are fireproof and sanitary, but they are not sufficiently separated from the cells where men are confined.

Woodford county is to be congratulated upon having a sheriff who takes excellent care of the prisoners detained in jail.



Statistics on the County Jails of Illinois
Gathered for the Year 1911.

COUNTIES WITH "KANGAROO" COURTS IN JAILS.

Adams.....	Madison.....
Alexander.....	Montgomery.....
Franklin.....	Peoria.....
Fulton.....	Perry.....
Gallatin.....	Pike.....
Jackson.....	Pope.....
Jefferson.....	Pulaski.....
Kane.....	Rock Island.....
Kankakee.....	Saline.....
Knox.....	St. Clair.....
Lake.....	Stephenson.....
Livingston.....	Tazewell.....
McLean.....	Vermilion.....
Macon.....	Will.....
Macoupin.....	

INSANE IN JAIL.

NOT HELD IN JAILS.

Adams.....	Monroe.....
Brown.....	Morgan.....
Cass.....	Ogle.....
Clay.....	Pulaski.....
Ford.....	Randolph.....
Hamilton.....	St. Clair.....
Iroquois.....	Union.....
Jo Daviess.....	Woodford.....
Madison.....	

HELD IN MAIN JAIL OR WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Alexander.....	Kendall.....
Boone.....	LaSalle.....
Bureau.....	McHenry.....
Carroll.....	Marion.....
Champaign.....	Marshall.....
Clark.....	Mason.....
Clinton.....	Massac.....
Coles.....	Menard.....
Crawford.....	Moultrie.....
Cumberland.....	Peoria.....
De Witt.....	Perry.....
Douglas.....	Pike.....
DuPage.....	Pope.....
Edgar.....	Putnam.....
Edwards.....	Richland.....
Effingham.....	Rock Island.....
Fulton.....	Saline.....
Gallatin.....	Schuyler.....
Greene.....	Scott.....
Grundy.....	Stephenson.....
Hancock.....	Tazewell.....
Hardin.....	Wabash.....
Henderson.....	Warren.....
Henry.....	Washington.....
Jackson.....	White.....
Jasper.....	Will.....
Jefferson.....	Williamson.....
Jersey.....	Winnebago.....
Johnson.....	

SPECIAL CELLS.

Bond.....	McDonough.....
Christian.....	McLean.....
DeKalb.....	Macon.....
Fayette.....	Macoupin.....
Franklin.....	Mercer.....
Kane.....	Montgomery.....
Kankakee.....	Piatt.....
Knox.....	Sangamon.....
Lake.....	Shelby.....
Lawrence.....	Stark.....
Lee.....	Vermilion.....
Livingston.....	Wayne.....
Logan.....	Whiteside.....

COUNTY COURT PROBATION OFFICERS.

Counties having Probation Officers.	Name.	Address.	Salary.
Adams.....	Thomas Nolan.....	Quincy.....	\$ 75 00 month
*Alexander.....	Volunteers.....		
*Carroll.....	Mrs. Fred Smith.....	Mt. Carroll.....	
Champaign.....	Mrs. Josephine Ford.....	Champaign.....	50 00 month
Christian.....	Mrs. Mary Thompson.....	Taylorville.....	10 00 month
	Miss Catherine Dockery.....	Pana.....	10 00 month
*Coles.....	Volunteers.....		
Ford.....	Vina F. Cool.....	Paxton.....	Unknown
*Jersey.....	A. R. Chappell.....		
Kane.....	Mrs. C. R. Bennett.....	Elgin.....	Unknown
Kankakee.....	Miss Martha Hutton.....	Kankakee.....	25 00 month
Knox.....	Mrs. W. E. Simonds.....	Galesburg.....	25 00 month
† Livingston.....			100 00 month
McHenry.....	Ben Throop.....		50 00 month
McLean.....	Mrs. N. Dunkin.....	Bloomington.....	25 00 month
*Macon.....	J. B. Shick.....	Decatur.....	
*Madison.....	Mrs. S. Demuth.....	Alton.....	
*Morgan.....	Miss Emma Weller.....	Jacksonville.....	
Peoria.....	Mrs. Minnie Fritz.....	Peoria.....	75 00 month
	Assistant Stratmore.....	do.....	50 00 month
Piatt.....	Miss Caroline Bower.....	Bement.....	40 00 month
*Rock Island.....	Miss Dina Ramser.....	Rock Island.....	
Sangamon.....	Miss Ida Jacobus.....	Springfield.....	75 00 month
St. Clair.....	J. B. Ripley.....	East St. Louis.....	Unknown
	Ernst Englemann.....	Belleville.....	
Vermilion.....	Mrs. C. Abernathy.....	Danville.....	60 00 month
Wall.....	David J. Emery.....	Joliet.....	100 00 month
Winnebago.....	Mrs. Sarah T. Joslin.....	Rockford.....	25 00 month
	Mr. F. M. Duckles.....	do.....	25 00 month
Woodford.....	Mrs. Francis Fredericks.....	Eureka.....	100 00 month

† Discontinued.

* No salary fixed.

COUNTIES WITH DETENTION HOMES.

Adams.....	Sangamon.....
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SANITATION IN JAILS.

SHEETS OR BLANKETS CHANGED WEEKLY.

Boone.....	Moultrie.....
Clinton.....	Rock Island.....
Henderson.....	Scott.....
Jasper.....	Stark.....
Kankakee.....	Stephenson.....
Livingston.....	Woodford.....
Morgan.....	

CLOTHES CHANGED WEEKLY.

Adams.....	McDonough.....
Boone.....	McLean.....
Bureau.....	Macoupin.....
Carroll.....	Madison.....
Cass.....	Marion.....
Champaign.....	Marshall.....
Christian.....	Mason.....
Clark.....	Mercer.....
Clay.....	Montgomery.....
Clinton.....	Morgan.....
Cumberland.....	Moultrie.....
Douglas.....	Peoria.....
DuPage.....	Randolph.....
Edgar.....	Richland.....
Fayette.....	Rock Island.....
Ford.....	Saline.....
Fulton.....	Schuyler.....
Greene.....	Scott.....
Hamilton.....	Shelby.....
Henry.....	St. Clair.....
Iroquois.....	Stark.....
Jersey.....	Stephenson.....
Jo Daviess.....	Tazewell.....
Kane.....	Union.....
Kankakee.....	Washington.....
Kendall.....	Whiteside.....
Knox.....	Will.....
LaSalle.....	Woodford.....
Livingston.....	

SEPARATE TOWELS PROVIDED.

Adams.....	Kendall.....
Boone.....	Lake.....
Bureau.....	LaSalle.....
Carroll.....	Lawrence.....
Cass.....	Lee.....
Champaign.....	Livingston.....
Christian.....	McDonough.....
Clay.....	McLean.....
Clinton.....	Macon.....
Coles.....	Macoupin.....
Cumberland.....	Madison.....
DeWitt.....	Mason.....
Douglas.....	Mercer.....
DuPage.....	Montgomery.....
Edgar.....	Morgan.....
Edwards.....	Moultrie.....
Ford.....	Pike.....
Fulton.....	Richland.....
Greene.....	Rock Island.....
Grundy.....	Scott.....
Hancock.....	Shelby.....
Henry.....	Stark.....
Iroquois.....	Stephenson.....
Jackson.....	Tazewell.....
Jersey.....	Warren.....
Jo Daviess.....	Washington.....
Kane.....	Will.....
Kankakee.....	Woodford.....

PROVISION FOR WORKING OUT FINES IN JAIL.

COUNTIES THAT PROVIDE WORK AND ALLOW \$1.50 PER DAY ON FINES.

Adams (Quincy owns workhouse; county uses) ..	Massac.....
Christian.....	Peoria (Peoria owns workhouse; county uses)....
Edwards.....	Pope.....
Franklin.....	Rock Island.....
Gallatin.....	Saline.....
Knox (May 1911, supervisors bought ground for stone yard).....	St. Clair.....
Lawrence.....	Wabash.....
McDonough.....	Wayne.....
Madison.....	White.....

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN AND MINORS IN JAIL.

CHILDREN UNDER 16.

Champaign.....	2	Montgomery.....	1
Coles.....	1	Morgan.....	2
DuPage.....	2	Saline.....	1
Greene.....	1	Vermilion.....	4
Livingston.....	1		
Marion.....	1	Total.....	16

MINORS, 16-21.

Alexander.....	2	Macon.....	3
Bond.....	3	Macoupin.....	2
Bureau.....	1	Madison.....	10
Carroll.....	2	Marion.....	3
Cass.....	2	Montgomery.....	1
Champaign.....	2	Peoria.....	2
Coles.....	1	Perry.....	1
Cumberland.....	1	Pulaski.....	1
Douglas.....	2	Rock Island.....	8
DuPage.....	1	Saline.....	1
Edgar.....	1	Sangamon.....	3
Franklin.....	1	Shelby.....	2
Gallatin.....	2	St. Clair.....	22
Greene.....	3	Tazewell.....	1
Iroquois.....	2	Union.....	1
Jackson.....	2	Vermilion.....	7
Knox.....	5	Washington.....	3
LaSalle.....	3	White.....	2
Lawrence.....	3	Will.....	2
Lee.....	1	Winnebago.....	2
Livingston.....	4	Woodford.....	2
Logan.....	1		
McDonough.....	2	Total.....	136
McLean.....	10		

PROVISION FOR MINORS AND CHILDREN IN COUNTY JAILS.

MINORS PLACED IN MAIN JAIL.

Adams.....	Logan.....
Alexander.....	McDonough.....
Bond.....	McHenry.....
Brown.....	McLean.....
Bureau.....	Macoupin.....
Carroll.....	Madison.....
Cass.....	Marion.....
Champaign.....	Mason.....
Christian.....	Massac.....
Clark.....	Menard.....
Clay.....	Moultrie.....
Clinton.....	Ogle.....
Crawford.....	Perry.....
Cumberland.....	Pike.....
Douglas.....	Pope.....
DuPage.....	Pulaski.....
Edwards.....	Putnam.....
Effingham.....	Randolph.....
Fayette.....	Richland.....
Fulton.....	Saline.....
Gallatin.....	Sangamon.....
Greene.....	Schuyler.....
Grundy.....	Scott.....
Hamilton.....	Shelby.....
Hancock.....	Stark.....
Hardin.....	Tazewell.....
Henderson.....	Union.....
Henry.....	Vermilion.....
Jackson.....	Wabash.....
Jasper.....	Washington.....
Jefferson.....	Wayne.....
Jersey.....	White.....
Johnson.....	Whiteside.....
Knox.....	Will.....
LaSalle.....	Williamson.....
Lee.....	Winnebago.....

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR MINORS.

Boone.....	Livingston.....
Coles.....	Macon.....
DeKalb.....	Marshall.....
DeWitt.....	Mercer.....
Edgar.....	Monroe.....
Ford.....	Montgomery.....
Franklin.....	Morgan.....
Iroquois.....	Peoria.....
Jo Daviess.....	Piatt.....
Kane.....	Rock Island.....
Kankakee.....	St. Clair.....
Kendall.....	Stephenson.....
Lake.....	Warren.....
Lawrence.....	Woodford.....

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN.

Adams.....	McLean.....
Bureau.....	Macon.....
Champaign.....	Marshall.....
Coles.....	Mercer.....
DeKalb.....	Monroe.....
DeWitt.....	Montgomery.....
Edgar.....	Morgan.....
Ford.....	Peoria.....
Franklin.....	Piatt.....
Iroquois.....	Rock Island.....
Jo Daviess.....	Sangamon.....
Kane.....	St. Clair.....
Kankakee.....	Stephenson.....
Kendall.....	Tazewell.....
Lake.....	Vermilion.....
LaSalle.....	Warren.....
Lawrence.....	Will.....
Livingston.....	Woodford.....

JAIL FEES.

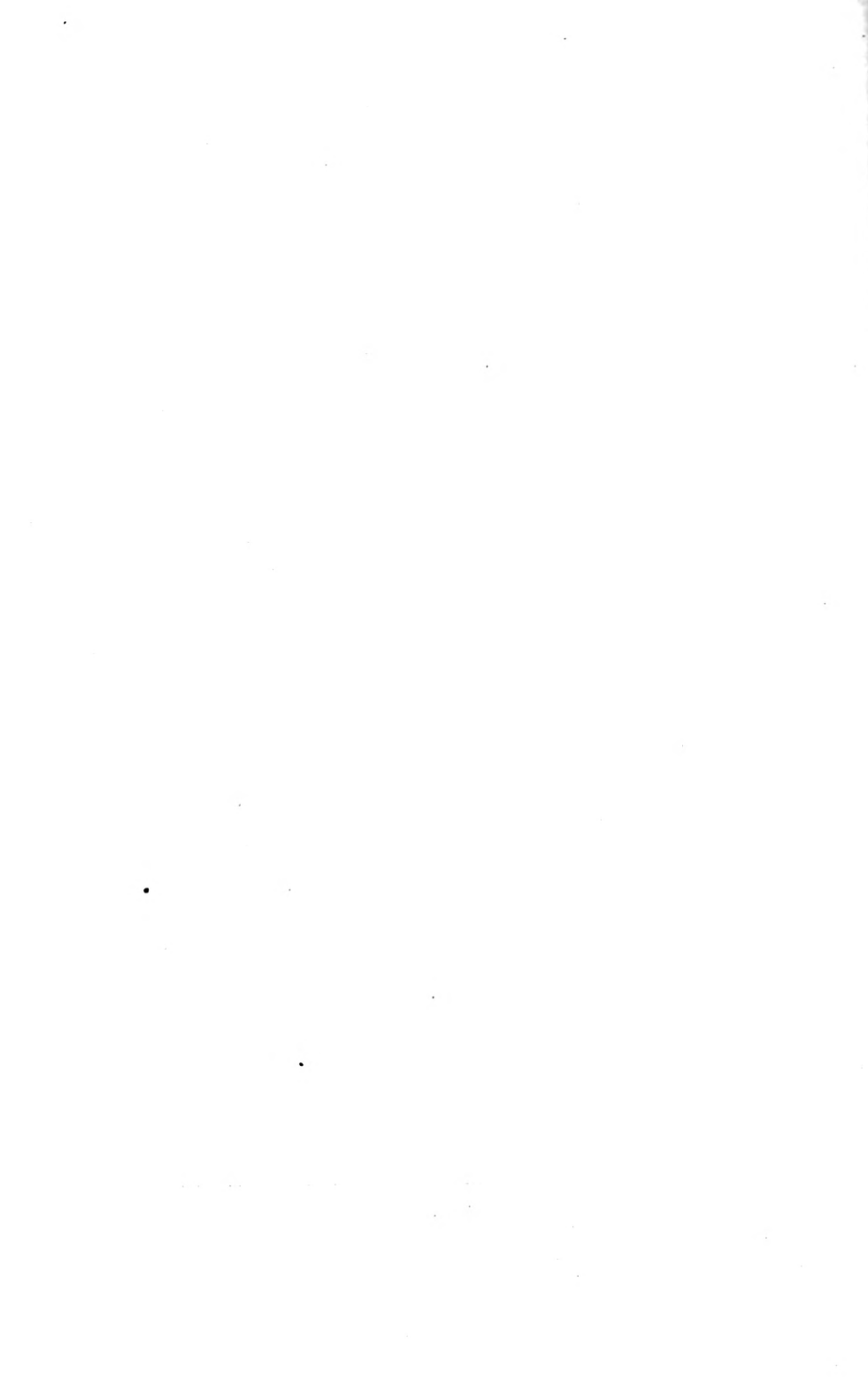
County.	Per Diem for Food.	Allowance for Washing.
Adams.....	\$0 40	\$0 08 a piece.....
Alexander.....	45	.....
Bond.....	60	\$0 25 week, per prisoner.....
Boone.....	60	Cost.....
Brown.....	75	..do.....
Bureau.....	50	..do.....
Carroll.....	60	\$0 25 week, all prisoners.....
Cass.....	60	25 week, per prisoner.....
Champaign.....	45	..do.....
Christian.....	50	..do.....
Clark.....	60	.....
Clay.....	50	Cost.....
Clinton.....	60	..do.....
Coles.....	60	..do.....
Crawford.....	60	.....
Cumberland.....	60	Cost.....
DeKalb.....	(No jail)	.....
DeWitt.....	45	Cost.....
Douglas.....	60	..do.....
DuPage.....	50	..do.....
Edgar.....	50	\$0 35 week, per prisoner.....
Edwards.....	50	.....
Effingham.....	50	Cost.....
Fayette.....	60	..do.....
Ford.....	50	.....
Franklin.....	50	.....
Fulton.....	50	\$0 25 week, per prisoner.....
Gallatin.....	60	Cost.....
Greene.....	45	..do.....
Grundy.....	55	.....
Hamilton.....	60	Cost.....
Hancock.....	50	.....
Hardin.....	60	.....
Henderson.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	45	\$0 05 day, per prisoner.....
Iroquois.....	40	25 week, per prisoner.....
Jackson.....	45	.....
Jasper.....	60	Cost.....
Jefferson.....	50	\$1 00 per week.....
Jersey.....	50	Cost.....
Jo Daviess.....	50	..do.....
Johnson.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	50	.....
Kankakee.....	60	Cost.....
Kendall.....	75	..do.....
Knox.....	45	\$0 25 week, per prisoner.....
Lake.....	50	.....
LaSalle.....	40	.....
Lawrence.....	60	Cost.....
Lee.....	50	..do.....
Livingston.....	50	\$0 25 week.....

Jail Fees—Concluded.

County.	Per Diem for Food.	Allowance for Washing.
Logan.....	\$0 50	
McDonough.....	65	\$0 50 week, per prisoner
McHenry.....	50	
McLean.....	40	\$0 25 week
Macon.....	45	
Macoupin.....	50	
Madison.....	35	Cost
Marion.....	50	
Marshall.....	60	
Mason.....	60	\$0 25 week, per prisoner
Massac.....	50	
Menard.....	50	
Mercer.....	50	\$0 25 week, per prisoner
Monroe.....	60	
Montgomery.....	50	
Morgan.....	50	\$0 25 week, per prisoner
Moultrie.....	60	Cost
Ogle.....	50	\$0 25 week, per prisoner
Peoria.....	45	
Perry.....	60	
Piatt.....	70	Cost
Pike.....	60	do
Pope.....	50	do
Pulaski.....	50	
Putnam.....	65	Cost
Randolph.....	60	do
Richland.....	60	do
Rock Island.....	30	do
Saline.....	75	\$0 40 week, per prisoner
Sangamon.....	30	
Schuyler.....	60	Cost
Scott.....	75	do
Shelby.....	55	do
St. Clair.....	(County boards)	
Stark.....	50	Cost
Stephenson.....	50	do
Tazewell.....	50	\$0 20
Union.....	50	
Vermilion.....	40	
Wabash.....	65	Cost
Warren.....	50	do
Washington.....	60	do
Wayne.....	65	do
White.....	50	do
Whiteside.....	{ Men 60	do
	{ Women 75	do
Will.....	40	
Williamson.....	50	Cost
Winnebago.....	50	do
Woodford.....	(and washing) 65	

TURNKEY FEES EXTRA TO SALARY IN :

Cass.....	Mason.....
Clay.....	Menard.....
DeWitt.....	Perry.....
Franklin.....	Pope.....
Fulton.....	Pulaski.....
Grundy.....	Richland.....
Hancock.....	Saline.....
Jasper.....	Wayne.....
Johnson.....	Woodford.....
Lake.....	



Reports of Outdoor Relief by Counties for the Year 1911.

With List by Counties of Private and Semi-Private Charitable or Sociological Character.

ADAMS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Adams county expended \$10,910.65, or a per capita of about sixteen cents, for the relief of poor outside of all institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes money expended for contagious diseases, and burial of old soldiers, \$7,342.71, of the total, was expended for poor persons of Quincy.

The supervisors have charge of all relief, save in Quincy, where an overseer is appointed at \$650.00 per year. At present, the overseer, Miss Mabel Featheringill, is also matron at the detention home. She keeps a record showing the name, age, number in family, nationality, religion, residence, amount given, for all persons relieved. She makes a quarterly report of the number of applicants, number of dependents, total assisted, transportation orders, number of persons assisted at hospitals, at homes. All orders for relief are filed in her office. The orders of supervisors in outlying townships are attached to the claimants' bills.

A pauper committee audits all bills and the books of the Quincy overseer, quarterly. The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders which are totalled quarterly. The records are so systematized that it is found unnecessary to publish the names of persons relieved.

Blind are not pensioned.

A county physician is paid \$50.00 per month for attendance at the poor farm. A physician is paid a fixed salary of \$800.00 per year for attendance upon the poor of jail, workhouse and Quincy township. Sick poor are cared for at the two hospitals of Quincy for \$3.00 per week; the county physician does not attend such patients.

One dollar per week is the limit of relief, for one person, fixed by the board. In special cases, the overseer may grant more temporarily.

A city hospital, owned by the city of Quincy, which is commonly called a pest house, is used by the county—the county paying all expense for maintenance of sick confined at said hospital.

PRIVATE AGENCIES OF QUINCY.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities is an organization of long standing in Quincy. An office is maintained in the city hall and during periods of stress, a paid worker has been kept in the field for investigation and relief work. For many years, Mr. E. J. Parker, has been the active agent of the Associated Charities organization. Miss Irene Griswold, is the superintendent. It is the hope of those most interested that the Associated Charities will reorganize, establishing headquarters at the Cheerful home, which settlement will be made a center for all relief work in Quincy. At present, the association has about \$125.00 in the treasury, and is doing no active work, but it is expected that funds will be raised for the winter work.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society has a membership of about 500 persons of Quincy, who pay \$1.00 each, annually. The society owns a building worth \$18,000, the rent of which helps to pay the running expenses of the organization.

The officers are a president, first and second vice president, secretary, treasurer, ten directors, an attorney, and an officer. Much of the work of the society is placing of children in homes, schools, hospitals, etc. Men are compelled to contribute to the support of their families. The society is to be congratulated for its energy in seeking to prevent pauperism by adequately helping destitute cases which are reported, and by providing the treatment for special cases which is actually required.

CHEERFUL HOME SETTLEMENT.

The Cheerful Home Settlement is an association which maintains a beautiful home given by Mr. Lorenzo Bull, deceased, who was one of the public spirited citizens of Quincy. Mrs. L. B. Boswell, is the president of the woman's board, and Mr. Emery Lancaster, of the men's board.

The home is a real social center. Dances are given which are attended by young people who have heretofore been offered few opportunities for amusement save in the public parks. The young people are interested in the home, because they are allowed to take the initiative here and they receive the helpful guidance of experienced workers.

Mother's clubs, classes in metal work, basketry, dancing, are a few of the admirable features of the home. A free kindergarten, with an average attendance of twenty-five children is maintained. There is also a day nursery, where a nominal charge of five cents per day is made to mothers who can afford to pay.

The spirit of the home is delightful. Every effort is made to help every person who comes to the home to attain the place for which he or she seems best fitted. An employment bureau has been started. When the Associated Charities have established their headquarters in the home, the Cheerful Settlement will be specially well equipped to prevent destitution.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association maintains a free employment bureau. The association, also, occasionally secures immediate relief for persons in distress.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

The Young Woman's Christian Home is a non-sectarian home where persons who cannot afford to pay are allowed to stay. Four dollars per week is paid by persons who can pay and who desire to live in a Christian home.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps relieves all cases of destitution for soldiers and their families.

SAINT ALOYSIUS' ORPHANAGE.

The Saint Aloysius' Orphanage is a Catholic Orphanage where children under sixteen years of age are cared for. The county pays \$2.50 per month for each dependent child committed to the home. The orphanage is managed by six Sisters of Notre Dame.

SAINT VINCENT'S HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The St. Vincent's Home is a Catholic Home for old ladies and gentlemen. One dollar per week is allowed by the county for persons cared for at the home. The home is conducted by sixteen Sisters.

WOODLAND HOME.

The Woodland Home is an Orphan's Home for dependent children. It is a non-sectarian home, maintained by private charity. The county allows \$2.00 per week for dependent children committed to the home. Children over twelve years of age are not accepted.

DETENTION HOME.

The Detention Home, maintained by Adams county, accommodates four children. At present, five boys are held at the home. The overseer of the poor is matron of the home.

ANNA BROWN HOME.

The Anna Brown Home is a Methodist Home for old ladies and gentlemen over sixty years of age. The admission fee is \$500.00.

WASHINGTON HOME.

The Washington Home is a Home for German Methodist ladies and gentlemen over sixty years of age. An admission fee of \$200.00 is charged.

RELIEVING OFFICERS.

The county pays Mr. Thomas Nolan \$75.00 per month for work as probation officer. Miss Irene Griswold is city police matron, at a salary of \$50.00 per year. Both do relief work.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army relieves cases of temporary distress. Much clothing is distributed by the army.

HOSPITALS.

The voluntary hospitals of Quincy are the St. Mary's, a Catholic hospital, and the Blessing Hospital, a non-sectarian hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital is managed by twenty-six Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

Blessing hospital is managed by a board of trustees composed of men; Mr. S. B. Montgomery is president. There is a board of lady managers, which meets every Monday. This board has a purchasing, a finance committee, and a training school committee. Miss Mary A. Anderson is president of the ladies' board. Miss Florence Burt is superintendent.

ALEXANDER COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Alexander county expended \$1,382.13, a per capita of nineteen and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911.

Th commissioners have direct charge of all relief paid for by the county. Orders for relief are usually filed with the claimant's bills, which show the names of the poor relieved. The claims are recorded in the record of board proceedings; pauper bills for relief in and out of the county farm are grouped together. No register of county orders is kept. The county clerk usually makes an annual statement of expenditures and receipts; the

statement was not made this year. The treasurer was out of the city, but the inspector was informed that he paid all moneys from the several funds appropriated, notifying the clerk when a fund was about exhausted.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned.

A county physician receives \$135.00 a year, for attendance upon the sick poor of Cairo. He performs surgical operations in the city of Cairo and for all county patients at the hospital; he also attends the jail. Sick patients are often sent to the St. Mary's Infirmary, a hospital in Cairo.

Children are sent to the orphanage, located in Cairo. Thirty dollars a month is allowed by the county to the orphanage. Last year \$100.00 was donated to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

No standing orders for relief are given. If a person applies regularly for assistance, he is sent to the county farm.

No soldiers are helped by the county. Fifty dollars is allowed for a soldier's burial upon the recommendation of the Post.

The city of Cairo does considerable relief through the Board of Health. Last year \$6,000.00 was appropriated for the Board of Health; \$2,880.56 was expended for assistance to transients and for care of smallpox cases. About \$976.10 was recovered from the county; it has been the custom for Cairo to render public assistance, but there is now a dispute as to whether the city is legally liable in a county which is under county organization. About \$240.00 is expended annually by Cairo for transportation of transients.

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AT CAIRO.*

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AT CAIRO.

The Orphan Asylum for Southern Illinois is a voluntary home, located at Cairo. A new building was completed about one month ago, and is at present occupied.

The orphanage cares for from fifteen to twenty-four children per month; thirty children can be accommodated.

Children over eighteen years of age are not admitted. Homes are found as soon as possible. Children are often kept for poor mothers during periods of temporary distress.

The juvenile court sends children to the home. Recently the county has resolved to donate \$30.00 per month to the home. The city also allows \$30.00 per month.

The secretary of the association which controls the home is M. Easterday.

K. M. K. C. SOCIETY.

The K. M. K. C. Society is a secret organization of men, which provides funds for the K. M. K. C. Charity Association. The association has a standing committee appointed, which is composed of representatives from all the churches; the committee investigates cases and furnishes clothing, groceries, etc., for persons in need. About \$300.00 was expended, during the past year, for relief work.

All persons in distress are assisted, whether worthy or unworthy. The help given is temporary, and the assistance is usually direct relief.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps assists soldiers and soldiers' families so that none apply to the county for relief.

HOSPITALS.

The St. Mary's Infirmary is located at 2025 Walnut Street, in Cairo. It is managed by seventeen Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The United States Marine Hospital, free to American Seamen, is located in Cairo.

BOND COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Bond county expended \$1,900.00, a per capita of eleven cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

Bont county relieves poor by the orders of supervisors.

The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders, but in the pauper column is included expense for the county farm, paupers out of institutions, poor at State institutions, fees to sheriff for conducting insane to hospitals, etc. The claims for these purposes are audited by a pauper committee and reported, without classification, to the board.

The appropriation from year to year is about the same. No statement is made to determine what should be appropriated for various purposes. Money is expended without regard to special funds for special purposes.

The supervisors' orders are attached to claims against the county for poor relief.

Rent is occasionally allowed.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not regularly pensioned. Six blind persons in the county are allowed sums ranging from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month.

A county physician receives \$150.00 a year for medical attendance upon the county farm, jail and poor of Central township. As there is no hospital in the county, poor are sent to neighboring counties; no fixed rates are arranged.

BOONE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The poor in Boone county are relieved by the order of the supervisors in the respective towns. In Belvidere, a salary of \$100.00 a year is allowed the supervisor for his work as poor master; no regular allowance is made in other towns. For the year ending June, 1911, Boone county expended \$4,309.09 for partial relief of poor families. Thus about twenty-seven and one-half cents a year is paid by each inhabitant of Boone county for assisting poor outside of institutions.

A lump sum of \$11,300.00 was levied in 1910, for relief of poor in and out of institutions.

The supervisor in Belvidere is allowed an emergency fund for furnishing transportation, etc. He makes an annual statement to the board of supervisors of the money received and expended. He also summarizes the amount claimed from the county treasury. In 1911, \$358.84, was allowed in Belvidere, for groceries, coal, etc., for twenty-four families; \$12.44 was spent during the same period for transportation.

As the general claims committee reports pauper claims, no classification is made in the report of the proceeding of the supervisors.

Two hundred dollars is set aside as the sum which may be claimed by soldiers of Boone county.

Twenty-five dollars is allowed for burial of a poor person.

Eight dollars a week is paid for a sick patient who is unable to pay for medical care, at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Belvidere.

PRIVATE RELIEF OF BELVIDERE.

UNION AID SOCIETY.

The Union Aid Society in Belvidere is an organization for philanthropic work. Mrs. George Covey is chairman of the relief committee, which has workers in every ward of the city. Much of the work consists in providing needs which the county does not supply. For example, rents are paid for a few families; the county does not provide rent. Investigations are

made of all cases and records are kept. The society coöperates with the overseer of the poor and with all the church societies which do relief work. About \$90.00 was expended last year.

MERCY AND HELP SOCIETY.

The Mercy and Help Society is an organization of the Methodist Church which helps all denominations. Last year \$152.15 was spent for poor relief. Clothes and food are given. This society is independent of the Union Aid Society, but the workers for the respective organizations communicate with one another when there is any question of the worthiness of a case.

HOSPITAL.

The St. Joseph's Hospital is a Catholic hospital, located in Belvidere. Poor persons are received. The hospital is managed by ten Sisters of St. Joseph.

BROWN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Brown county expended \$1,419.70, a per capita of thirteen cents for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September, 1911. The sum includes relief to indigent soldiers who are relieved in the same way that county poor are relieved.

The supervisors order all relief; as the orders are rarely written, the only record consists of the claims. These claims are audited by a special pauper committee. No quarterly or annual statement of expense is made. The names of poor persons assisted are published in the newspapers.

Although claims for poor relief are usually grouped in the record of proceedings of supervisors, no classified register is kept.

Blind are not pensioned in the county. Most of the persons assisted are old men and women who can be helped more cheaply outside of the county farm than kept inside.

There are physicians in the various townships who contract for the care of all poor. The doctor who waits on the county farm receives \$60.00 per year. There are no hospitals in the county and sick poor are not sent to neighboring counties. In cases of contagious disease, persons are quarantined in their homes; the county furnishes provisions, if necessary.

Seventy-five dollars was paid to the Whitehall Orphanage, during the year, for three children sent to the home.

BUREAU COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Bureau county has no paid overseer. The supervisors allow all claims for the relief of poor outside of institutions. For the year ending February, 1911, \$21,573.81, was expended for the assistance of town poor. Thus, about fifty-six cents is the per capita tax in Bureau county for assistance of poor families.

There are two committees of the supervisors to allow pauper claims, Pauper Claim Committee No. 1 and Pauper Claim Committee No. 2. Committee No. 1, audits claims for four towns; the expenditure of these towns was \$1,952.94 for Concord; \$3,474.53 for Princeton; \$13,621.07 for Hall; and \$200.31 for Wyandot. Spring Valley, a mining town, is located in Hall township, and it is stated that it is on account of the foreigners located here that the expense for relief is so great.

Each pauper committee keeps a record book at the county clerk's office, in which is listed the number of the order, the name of the business man

who gives relief and the amount. But, as a miscellaneous claims' committee also allows some pauper claims, medical aid to poor, etc., the sum already stated does not wholly cover the expense of relieving town poor.

The county order book at the clerk's office classifies claims under the heads of general, pauper, county farm, etc. "General" claims include many expenditures for pauper aid.

The miscellaneous claims' committee also allows all claims for soldiers. There is no summarized statement of the expense for relief of soldiers and soldiers' families.

In many cases the supervisors' orders are filed with the claimants' bills; in all cases the claimant furnishes an itemized statement which is signed and sworn to by the supervisor who authorized the relief.

The names of the poor relieved are not made public.

In 1910, the levy for pauper and hospital aid was \$29,000.00; for blind, \$3,500.00; for soldiers and soldiers' families, \$1,000.00. Thus the per capita levy was about eighty-one cents for aid to town poor, if temporary hospital care, assistance to the blind and soldiers be included.

Twenty-one blind are at present on the pension list of Bureau county.

A county physician contracts to care for the jail and the county farm.

No regular allowance is made for the care of sick; each supervisor contracts with a hospital for the care of patients. A two story frame building is being fitted up at the county farm for the care of contagious disease.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. MARGARETH'S HOSPITAL.

There is a hospital in Spring Valley, called St. Margareth's Hospital, under management of Daughters of Mary of the Presentation. The supervisor sends poor sick persons of Spring Valley to this hospital.

PRINCETON HOSPITAL.

The Princeton Hospital is a voluntary institution, kept up by contributions and pay patients. It is located in Princeton. Mrs. P. T. Cox is superintendent.

CATHOLIC MERCY HOME FOR THE AGED.

The Catholic Mercy Home, at Ohio, receives aged persons sent by the county. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL DEACONESS HOME AND ORPHANAGE OF DOVER.

This Home is located at Dover. Children are sent to Dover Orphanage from Bureau county. The home is the Congregational Deaconess Home, used at present as a Children's Home.

The ladies in immediate charge of the home are: Miss Elizabeth Ebersol and Miss Mary McVicar of Dover. Rev. B. M. Southgate, Princeton, is superintendent. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

CARROLL COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Carroll county spent \$1,424.76, or about eight cents per capita, for poor relief.

The assessors have entire charge of the town poor relief. Bills are filed with the county clerk and receipts are attached if money has been spent by the supervisor. After each supervisor signs bills, ordered by himself, the Paupers' Claim Committee audits them. At each session of the board

of supervisors, a record is kept of the claims made and allowed. The county clerk keeps a ledger in which he enters every claim made against the fund appropriated for various purposes. His books are so arranged as to be of some value to the public.

During the last year \$2,500.00 was levied for town-poor relief.

The names of poor relieved are not published. Seven blind are pensioned in Carroll county.

A county physician contracted to attend the county farm and jail for \$200.00 last year.

PRIVATE RELIEF—MOUNT CARROLL.

CAROLINE MARK HOME.

The Caroline Mary Home, located at Mt. Carroll, is an endowed home for worthy old ladies. The home is managed by a local board of trustees. It is an attractive home, where eight worthy women are living at present. The women of the home have organized a Sunshine Society, of which Miss Cornelia Thurston, is president.

CASS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Cass county is under county organization. The county commissioners act as overseers of the poor. During the year ending June, 1911, \$6,824.39, was expended for care of the town poor, including medical relief, and most of the aid to soldiers. This is a per capita of thirty-nine cents.

The three commissioners live, one at Beardstown, one near Ashland and one near Chandlerville. The county is divided into three precincts for poor relief. Commissioner Kuhlman has charge of the west end which includes Beardstown, Bluff Springs, Arenzville. Commissioner Loudon has the east end which includes Ashland, Little Indian and part of Virginia. Commissioner Taylor has the north end, Chandlerville and part of Virginia.

When emergency cases arise, some official calls one of the commissioners over the telephone and gets a verbal order for relief. His claim is then allowed, as are all claims for poor, by the board which examines bills filed at the county clerk's office. No orders are attached to the claims, as they are often not written orders. Claims are classified in the county order book under various heads; for instance, county farm, pauper, etc.; they are unclassified in the records of board proceedings.

The county is divided into six districts for medical aid. Districts one and two are attended by a physician who receives \$600.00 a year for attending districts which include Beardstown and the county jail.

A medical society composed of four doctors attend district three, at \$350.00 a year. This district includes Virginia and the county jail.

District number six, is attended by a physician who gets \$48.00 a year, and district number five, by a physician who gets \$50.00 a year. District number four, has no regular physician. All these positions are secured by bids.

Widows are often given standing orders with grocers to receive what is necessary. Rent is paid for many families.

There are few claims from soldiers. This year \$75.00 has been allowed, upon application, to the Post at Beardstown.

About \$12.00 is an average allowance for pauper burial.

Transportation is often advanced; it is charged to the pauper account.

The names of poor relieved are published in the papers of Cass county.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Champaign county spent approximately \$12,394.70, or a per capita of twenty-three and one-half cents, during the year ending March, 1911, for the relief of town poor.

The supervisors act as overseers in their respective townships, and are paid by these townships. In Champaign and Urbana, the supervisors are business men, who have their offices centrally located.

The orders of the superiors are attached to the sworn bills for relief, filed in the office of the county clerk. These bills are approved by the supervisors of the respective townships where they are ordered, and passed on by a pauper committee. This committee reports to the entire board, and the reports are included in the record of the proceedings of the supervisors, showing the total claims by townships.

The register of county orders is unclassified and no ledger is kept.

In September, 1910, \$16,000.00 was levied for pauper relief, \$17,500.00 for poor farm and \$35,000.00 for county almshouse.

A pauper statistics' committee tabulates yearly sums expended by the various towns for pauper relief, for county farm, and for general pauper fund. This general fund includes partially the medical care of paupers, and the care of destitute in the State hospitals. As this general fund has not been included in the total stated above, the sum does not cover the entire amount expended. Local medical relief has been included in the estimate. The relief of soldiers is included in the pauper expense statement, as soldiers are relieved in Champaign county upon the orders of the supervisors.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned in the county.

A physician is employed at the county farm and jail for \$350.00 per year. Physicians for Champaign, Urbana, Ludlow, South Homer and Mahomet townships, receive, respectively, \$350.00, \$300.00, \$50.00, \$100.00 and \$175.00, per year. An additional \$600.00, a year is allowed the hospital staff at Burnham hospital in Champaign, and \$10.00 a week for each poor patient.

The rules of the board are that temporary relief may not exceed \$1.25 per week, save when there are two or more persons in a family; the supervisor may allow \$2.50 per week, if upon investigation he finds it necessary.

No rent is allowed by the county.

Transportation is allowed, as is other relief, by order of the supervisor. No special fund is provided.

PRIVATE RELIEF—URBANA.

RELIEVING OFFICER.

The truant officer in Urbana, Mrs. Lillie Sale, relieves needy children and assists their families.

BUSY FIFTEEN.

The Busy Fifteen is a society which makes clothing for needy families.

CHAMPAIGN PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

BURNHAM HOSPITAL.

The Burnham Hospital is located in Champaign. It is an institution, endowed by Mrs. Julia Burnham, which is nearly self supporting. The county allows \$600.00 a year to the medical staff and \$10.00, additional, for a poor patient.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army gives away clothing, Christmas dinners, and meals. Tramps are allowed to sleep in the hall.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

The Neighborhood House is owned by the Neighborhood House Association whose membership is made up of all persons who pay \$5.00 yearly.

Miss Carrie Howell, the matron, and Miss Hermione Way, the kindergarten teachers are paid workers who reside at the house. University students contribute services in conducting social clubs, sewing classes, study clubs, etc.

A notable feature of the organization is a Labor Bureau. Applicants for work are found employment very often as numerous employers in both Urbana and Champaign notify the bureau when they need help.

The kindergarten, which is free, is conducted in the forenoons for white children and in afternoons for colored children.

A library is open to every one in the neighborhood.

Clothing and other necessities which are donated are put on sale at a small figure to the people living in the neighborhood.

ELK'S LODGE.

The Elks in Champaign have formerly contributed sums for charitable purposes to the existing relief societies. Recently the lodge has organized its own department for relief. Names have been secured from the supervisor, school teachers, the Salvation Army, lodge members, etc., of deserving poor to whom cards have been sent. Good clothing, donated by lodge members is sorted and distributed to applicants. The lodge has an investigating committee composed of two members for each of the districts into which the city has been divided. The committee keeps a card record of each case, and provides whatever is needed.

The work is done in a spirit of good fellowship, upon the principle that it is better to give too much than to let anyone suffer. As the lodge members are business men, they are in position to find employment in cases brought to their attention; this they often do.

CUNNINGHAM DEACONESS ORPHANAGE.*

The Cunningham Orphanage, located near Urbana, is controlled by the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church. The home cares for dependent children, who are not connected with the Methodist Church; \$1.25 a week is allowed by the county for children not given to the home. Delinquents are not received. W. A. Davis, is superintendent, and his wife is matron.

GARWOOD HOME.

The Garwood Home in Champaign, is a Home for Old Ladies of Champaign county. It was donated by Mr. L. C. Garwood. Women, between fifty and sixty years of age pay an admission fee of \$500.00. Women over sixty are admitted for \$300.00. The home now accommodates thirteen residents, but eight additional rooms will soon be completed.

RELIEVING OFFICERS.

Mrs. D. W. Miner, the truant officer in Champaign, provides children with clothes and coöperates with the existent relief agencies.

Mrs. J. C. Ford, the probation officer, coöperates with the relief agencies in Urbana and Champaign to prevent delinquency.

A school nurse is provided in Champaign. She is paid by the school board.

DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Dorcas Society is an organization of twenty women in Champaign whose purpose is solely philanthropic. A home, contributed to the Society by Congressman McKinley, is attended constantly by a matron who receives the rent for the care of the building and for the dispensing of clothing, etc., contributed to the society for charitable purposes. Fruit, vegetables and other provisions given in great quantities at Christmas time are kept, to be dispensed when needed. The society has divided the city into districts, giv-

ing two or three women charge of investigating and relieving cases of need in each division. All bills are paid by the treasurer, who expends during a year about \$600.00. The funds are given by the business men of Champaign.

Conditions in Champaign seem ripe for a society which will organize the existing societies for relief. Each body of workers feels that there is duplication of relief and pauperization of persons who are being aided from various sources, which could be prevented by a common organization for investigation and registration.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Christian county expended \$22,318.80, a per capita of sixty-four and one-half cents, for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, and the pensions for blind paupers.

Orders for relief are given by supervisors. A committee on poor claims audits all such bills, which are recorded in the record of proceedings. The county order book is unclassified. Each year, a finance committee makes a statement of expenditures for various purposes, and bases the appropriation for the ensuing year on this statement.

Names of poor persons assisted are not published. In many cases, there is no record of the names of persons assisted, as they do not always appear on the claims. The written orders of the overseer in Pana are attached to bills for relief.

Blind are pensioned by the county. There are now twenty on the list.

A county physician is paid \$75.00 a year for attendance upon the poor farm. There is no pest house.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Sick poor are often sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, a Catholic hospital of Taylorville. The hospital is managed by twelve Sisters of the Precious Blood.

RELIEVING OFFICER.

The Probation Officer of Taylorville is agitating a Detention Home. The officer, Mrs. Mary Thompson, is at present placing children in private homes when necessary.

DEACONESS HOSPITAL.

The Deaconess Hospital of Pana, and the Deaconess Home for Children are both maintained by the churches. They are non-sectarian institutions which receive all applicants. Homes are found for children left temporarily at the Deaconess Home. Miss Catherine Dockery, superintendent of the home, is probation officer in Pana.

CLARK COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Clark county expended \$6,192.51, or a per capita of twenty-six cents, for the relief of the poor outside of institutions, during the year ending June, 1911.

Clark county has no salaried overseer of the poor. The supervisors of the various towns issue orders for relief of the town poor, and are paid by their respective townships for such service.

In September, 1910, \$10,500.00 was appropriated for the poor. Supervisors' orders are either verbal or written; they are seldom attached to the

claims filed at the county clerk's office. These claims are examined by a poor committee and are acted upon by the board, recorded in the report of the proceedings of the supervisors and published in the newspapers. The names of all poor assisted are published.

Soldiers' claims are allowed by the supervisors as poor claims. No special appropriation is made to any Post of the county.

Blind are not pensioned in the county, although about eight applications have been made.

The regulation price for undertakers shall be for caskets from five feet to six feet three inches, \$14.00. Box for same, \$4.00. Robe for same, \$2.00. For caskets from three feet six inches to four feet nine inches, \$10.00. Box for same, \$2.00. Robe for same, \$1.00. For caskets up to three feet six inches, \$5.00. Box for same, \$1.00. Robe for same, \$1.00.

For medical aid, a physician receives one dollar for the first mile traveled, and not to exceed fifty cents for each mile traveled thereafter. The overseer must be notified within a certain number of days, and the attendance authorized, or the physician's claim will not be allowed.

Arrangements are made with the local ticket agents to supply transportation upon the supervisor's orders. Applicants are usually sent to neighboring towns.

No rent is paid by the county.

It is the policy of the supervisors to give no more assistance to the poor than it would cost to keep them at the county farm, that is, \$2.00 a week. As \$2.00 per person is the rate at the farm, many families are assisted outside more cheaply than they could be cared for at the farm.

Persons may secure what they please with county orders, save that tobacco and cigars are not allowed.

CLAY COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Clay county expended \$3,150.56, or a per capita of sixteen and one-half cents for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors issue all orders for relief. Most orders are verbal. The claimants file their bills with the county clerk; these bills are examined by a claim's committee which reports them to the board without classification. No classified register of county orders, or ledger is kept; no annual statement of expense for various purposes is made.

In September, 1910, the appropriation for paupers' claims was \$5,000.00.

No soldiers are relieved by the county. Soldiers are occasionally buried by the county; the cost is paid from no particular fund.

Rent is occasionally allowed by the county. One hundred dollars was given last year for children sent to the Children's Home in DuQuoin.

As \$1.50 per week is paid for an inmate at the county farm, no one is kept outside at a higher rate.

Most of the poor relieved are at Flora, the largest town in the county.

There is no county physician. Medical aid is ordered by the supervisors and the doctors' claims are paid by the county. Sick poor are sent to the county farm.

The names of poor relieved have been published in the newspaper until last year, when only a synopsis of all proceedings was published.

Blind are not pensioned. Three blind men are kept at the county farm.

CLINTON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Clinton county expended \$3,168.05, a per capita of thirteen and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors issue written relief orders, which must be filed with the claimants' bills in the office of the county clerk. These bills are examined by the pauper committee, reported to the board with recommendations for allowance or non-allowance, and recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors. These proceedings are published in the newspapers, but the names of the poor relieved do not appear in the publications.

The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders. From this register he makes a statement of the yearly expense for the various purposes for which appropriation is made.

In September, 1910, \$4,500.00 was appropriated for pauper relief. The treasurer keeps no ledger; the money is expended without reference to the amount appropriated for special purposes. The treasurer keeps a register which is checked with that of the county clerk. No supervisor issues orders to exceed the rate of \$1.25 a week, which is the amount paid to the keeper of the county farm for each person.

The supervisors report yearly the amount spent in their respective townships. The reports show that the towns having mines claim the largest per capita for relief. Thus Brookside, last year, spent \$115.00; Wade, \$92.50; Germantown, \$20.70; Breese, \$412.13; Lookingglass, \$153.24; Sugar Creek, \$336.76; Santa Fé, Meridian, East Fork, St. Rose, spent, respectively, \$5.00, \$20.00, \$18.00, and \$5.80. The last named towns have no mines; their industries are purely agricultural. Carlyle spent \$756.20; there are no mines in Carlyle, but the oil boom brought a large number of transients.

There are no indigent soldiers in the county. Burial for soldiers is ordered by the supervisor and counted with the pauper bills.

Some rent is allowed by the county.

Blind are not pensioned.

A county doctor receives \$250.00 a year for attendance on county farm, jail and poor of Carlyle.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

St. Joseph's Hospital, at Breese, is a Catholic hospital, which is managed by seven Sisters.

ST. JULIA'S HOSPITAL.

St. Julia's Hospital is a Catholic hospital located in Carlyle. County patients are received.

SACRED HEART.

Sacred Heart Hospital is a Catholic hospital located at Aviston. County patients are received. Five Sisters, Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, conduct the hospital.

COLES COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Coles county expended \$10,640.70, during the past year for the relief of town poor; this is a per capita of thirty cents. This sum includes relief to indigent soldiers.

The supervisors act as overseers in their respective townships; they are paid for this work by the townships. In Mattoon, a city of 11,456 inhabitants, the supervisor keeps regular office hours in a centrally located building. He is paid \$45.00 a month.

The various supervisors report quarterly the names of persons relieved and the amount given; these lists are checked with the claimants' bills. As verbal orders are often given, the supervisors' orders are not attached to the bills. The pauper claims' committee reports the claims by townships, but part of the claims, for instance, relief in smallpox cases and for indigent soldiers are reported by the general claims' committee, so that it is not possible to determine the exact amount expended for relief of town poor.

The county placed \$300.00 last year in the bank for a pauper transportation fund. The supervisors check on this fund whenever it is deemed advisable to move poor people out of the county.

In 1910, \$11,000.00 was levied for paupers, \$2,000.00 for poor farm, \$300.00 for transportation of paupers and \$400.00 for burial of soldiers.

Blind are not pensioned in the county. About ten applications have been made.

A county physician is employed to wait on the poor farm for \$60.00 a year. Two physicians are employed in Mattoon at \$200.00, each, and two in Charleston for the same price. Physicians do not bid in this county, but the supervisors regulate the salary and have adopted rules to prevent control by political parties. It is stated that excellent medical service is given the poor of Coles county.

Fifty dollars is allowed for a soldiers' burial; \$20.00 for an adult pauper and \$12.00 for a child. No rent is ever paid by the county.

An average of about \$2.00 a week is given to a family.

Employment is rarely secured as it is difficult to find, especially in Mattoon. The Grand Army Posts recommend relief, the supervisor issues orders, which are not classed with pauper claims.

The names of the poor relieved are not published.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

A Woman's League in Charleston, of which Mrs. L. C. Ford, is president, does considerable relief work. It is estimated that about \$1,000.00, gathered by solicitation on an annual "Tag Day," is dispensed for charitable purposes during the year.

MAC K. A. MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL.

The Mack A. Montgomery Hospital, in Charleston, is a hospital endowed by the man whose name it bears. The county pays \$10.00 a week for a patient kept on a ward and \$15.00 to \$25.00 a week for a room.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

Mattoon has the Methodist Episcopal Memorial Hospital which is a public hospital. The supervisors have contracted with the institution to care for sick poor at the rate of \$10.00 a week and \$5.00 additional for operation.

ODD FELLOWS' HOME.

The Odd Fellows have an Old Folks' Home at Mattoon.

CRAWFORD COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Crawford county expended about \$3,172.08, or a per capita of twelve cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes all money spent for the relief of soldiers and soldiers' families.

The supervisors order all relief. The orders are not attached with the bills sent in by the various claimants. Claims are examined by the claims' committee of the supervisors and reported to the board which allows them in the order read; therefore, there is no classification of claims in the county clerk's office. The county treasurer keeps a ledger, balancing expenditures against the sums appropriated for various purposes, but the pauper fund includes poor in and out of institutions.

The names of poor relieved are not published.

Blind are not pensioned. The local supervisors make regular allowances to blind persons who are dependent.

A county physician attends the county farm for \$175.00 a year. All townships outside of Robinson have physicians paid by the county in accordance with contracts drawn. In Robinson, the supervisor calls any physician to attend the poor.

As there is no hospital in the county, sick poor in Crawford county are not given hospital treatment.

Supervisors advance transportation for transients.

Crawford county has been called upon to assist families who have been unable to find regular work; many of them came here during the recent oil boom.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

ELK'S LODGE.

The Elks assist needy persons in Robinson. The lodge has a standing relief committee which finds persons in need and renders whatever assistance is deemed necessary.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Cumberland county expended \$5,456.21, or a per capita of thirty-eight cents, for the relief of paupers outside of institutions, for the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors order all poor relief, usually verbally, so that the orders are not filed. The claims are allowed by the entire board, in the order presented, so that there is no classified list of claims. No annual statement of expenditures for various purposes is made. In September, 1911, \$3,500.00 was appropriated for relief of poor outside of institutions.

The names of the poor relieved by the county are published in the newspapers.

Four blind are given regular allowances by the local supervisors; they are not pensioned at the rate of \$150.00 a year.

A county physician is paid \$100.00 a year for attendance on the poor farm and jail. Each township has a physician who receives \$50.00 a year for attending the sick poor.

The sick are often sent to the Toledo Sanitarium, a voluntary hospital. The supervisors arrange the rate of compensation.

The supervisors buy tickets for transients and furnish receipts to show the amount expended.

No soldiers receive aid, save for burial; \$35.00 is allowed for a soldier burial.

Widows, old people, and men out of work during the winter are the main recipients of county aid.

Rent is occasionally provided by the county.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

HOSPITAL.

The Toledo Sanitarium is a voluntary institution, located in Toledo. Poor patients are received.

DEKALB COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

DeKalb county has no paid overseers for the care of township poor. The supervisors act as overseers throughout the county; in some of the larger towns, as in DeKalb, the supervisor is allowed \$50.00 a year by the town board for his work as poor-master; \$8,351.58, was spent during the year ending December, 1910, for relief of poor. Taking the last official census this makes a per capita tax of about twenty-four and one-half cents. The levy in 1909 was \$15,000.00 for the support of paupers, and \$2,500.00 for poor farm.

Eight blind persons are pensioned by DeKalb county.

A county physician is paid \$150.00 a year for attending the county farm.

Each quarter, the committee on pauper claims reports all audited claims. Each supervisor makes a yearly statement of the funds received and expended. The county clerk's report of the proceedings of the supervisors shows the names of all claimants and the amount of relief given. Each supervisor keeps a stub for every order given; the orders are destroyed as soon as they are audited. The names of poor relieved are not made a matter of permanent record; no one but a supervisor may obtain the names of the poor who are assisted, unless the supervisor desires to give them.

No allowance is made by the county to soldiers, save what is given by the supervisor as poor relief.

There are two city hospitals, the DeKalb hospital and the Sycamore hospital, located, respectively, at DeKalb and at Sycamore.

DeKalb county pays \$500.00 a year to DeKalb hospital and \$500.00 to Sycamore hospital, where sick people unable to pay for treatment are cared for; \$16.50 is the sum usually allowed for a pauper burial. About \$2.25 a week is the average amount allowed to a poor family.

No rent is allowed. Transient poor are sent to a neighboring county or helped on in the direction they wish to go.

The supervisors in both DeKalb and Sycamore are men who have business offices where they can be found daily.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Philanthropic Department of the DeKalb Woman's Club coöperates with the supervisor in DeKalb for poor relief. The club spends about \$600.00 a year for the purpose of assisting worthy people who do not wish to apply for public charity. Miss Addie McLean is president of the DeKalb Woman's Club.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps relieves the families of indigent soldiers.

DEWITT COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

DeWitt county expended about \$5,200.00, a per capita of twenty-seven cents, for relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. The sum includes relief to soldiers and soldiers' families.

No ledger or classified register of county orders is kept in the county, so it is impossible to accurately determine the expenditure. The poor farm and pauper committee report claims for paupers in and out of the county farm indiscriminately, so that a summary of the bills recommended for allowance by this committee includes expenses for paupers in and out of the institutions.

The claims presented for relief of poor are examined by the various supervisors authorizing the relief.

For last year \$200.00 was appropriated for medical attendance of the poor at the county farm and \$1,300.00 for other poor. These bills are presented to the supervisors and, when allowed, are included in the expense for county farm and outdoor poor relief.

The names of poor persons who are relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Persons assisted by the county are mainly dependent because of old age.

JOHN WARNER HOSPITAL.

The John Warner Hospital is a city hospital, located in Clinton. The county pays the regular price for the care of sick poor sent to the hospital by order of the supervisors.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps relieves soldiers and soldiers' families.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America visit and relieve poor families of Clinton.

DOUGLAS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Douglas county expended, as nearly as can be ascertained, \$11,127.84, or a per capita of fifty-seven cents, during the past year for outdoor relief. This sum includes the amount expended for soldiers.

The record of the proceedings of supervisors does not list the pauper claims, but refers to the files; this record does, however, show general pauper claims allowed by the whole board which are not listed in the filed reports, so that it is impossible to accurately determine the exact amount expended for poor relief.

The register of county orders classifies the claims under the heads for which funds are appropriated, but as a lump sum is levied for poor at the county farm and outside poor, no accurate total can be secured from this record.

A pauper claims' committee lists the poor claims by townships and the claims for county farm separately, but the lists include only the names of the claimants who send bills and the amounts claimed. Thus, the transportation of paupers, which is paid by the supervisors who are reimbursed from the general fund, is not included in these reports.

The Grand Army Posts draw money from the bank which is appropriated by the supervisors for relief of indigent soldiers. The posts make requisition for more money when the fund is low, but they are not required to make any report.

No rent is paid by the county.

One dollar is allowed to physicians for the first mile and fifty cents for each additional mile; medicines must be furnished. In this way, the board avoids the difficulties involved in cutting physicians' claims. A doctor is paid \$100.00 per year for attending the poor farm. He bids for the position.

Blind are pensioned. There are now seven on the list.

The names of poor who are relieved are not published in the papers.

DU PAGE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

DuPage county appropriated \$5,000.00 in September, 1910, for the support of county paupers. The sum relieves poor persons at the almshouse, in State institutions and persons relieved in their homes. About \$587.75 was

expended by the county during the current year for assistance to transient poor. Townships render all assistance to their own poor in DuPage county. The supervisors, who act as overseers, do not report the relief to the county clerk.

Claims that are allowed by the county to poor persons are examined by a claims' committee, and are not classified or totalled.

The names of poor persons assisted are not published.

Blind are not pensioned.

A county physician receives \$200.00 per year for attendance upon the county farm and jail. Sick poor are occasionally sent to hospitals out of the county, as there are no hospitals in DuPage county.

The county has no isolation hospital.

The county donated \$200.00 to the Baptist Central Orphanage for four dependent children. The home is located at Maywood.

PRIVATE RELIEF—DUPAGE COUNTY.

HOSPITAL.

The St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage is located at Lisle. It is managed by six sisters of St. Benedict.

LIFE BOAT RESCUE HOME.*

The Life Boat Rescue Home is located at Hinsdale in DuPage county. "The charitable public assisted the sanitarium family in erecting this splendid \$11,000.00 institution and it was dedicated July 25, 1909." The institution is not endowed, but is dependent upon voluntary contribution. The purpose is to care for erring young women. Dr. David Paulson is president of the board of managers.

EDGAR COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Edgar county allows all claims authorized by the supervisors for the relief of poor outside of institutions. During the year ending December, 1910, \$7,247.72 was expended for town poor and \$725.00 for old soldiers, making a total of \$7,972.72, or a per capita of twenty-nine cents. The supervisors are allowed their salaries for work as overseers of the poor by their respective townships.

Each supervisor makes a quarterly list of the poor in his township what was furnished them, and by whom, which he files at the county clerk's office. The paupers' claims committee audits these reports by checking them with the itemized bills sworn to by claimants and attached to the supervisors' orders.

The Grand Army Posts are allowed sums claimed. Seven hundred twenty-five dollars was allowed last year, for the dispensation of which the posts were not required to furnish reports.

The report of the paupers' claim committee, recorded in the Record of Proceedings of Supervisors, shows the names of the poor relieved, which names are published. The reports are made by townships, but are not totalled.

Twelve thousand dollars was levied in 1910 for poor relief. No ledger is at present kept, but the inspector was informed that one would be begun in September, which would show all amounts charged against the various appropriations.

Blind are not pensioned in the county, although about eight applications have been made.

The rule of the board of supervisors is to allow \$2.00 a week to a family and \$1.00 a week to a person. It is considered cheaper to help applicants at this rate than to send them to the county farm.

Transportation is furnished by the ticket agents who are paid by the treasurer.

In most townships, physicians are employed annually at a fixed salary. Amounts ranging from \$100.00 to \$700.00 (in Paris township) are paid. About \$1,500.00 was the total paid to physicians for assistance to sick poor during the past year.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

PARIS HOSPITAL.

Sick poor are sent to the Paris Hospital, a private institution, at the rate of \$15.00 per week for county patients. Dr. Roland Hazen is manager. There are ten beds, used chiefly for surgical cases.

EDGAR COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.*

The county contributed about \$1,800.00 during the year to the support of the Children's Home in Paris. The home, built by the county, is controlled by a committee of the board of supervisors and citizens of Paris. One dollar and fifty cents per week is allowed by the county for a child which is not given to the home.

Mrs. Margaret Wickens is superintendent of the home, which is supported by county appropriation, voluntary contribution, and interest from a \$7,000.00 endowment. It is a most attractive home for boys and girls. Children of school age attend the public schools and kindergarten classes are conducted in the building.

EDWARDS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Edwards county expended \$1,184.62 for relief of poor outside of institutions and \$70.00 for indigent soldiers during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. This is a total expenditure of \$1,254.62, a per capita of twelve cents.

The county commissioners appoint overseers, one for each of the eight precincts in the county. Their orders for relief, which are often verbal, are not filed with the claimants' bills. Claimants sometimes use regular claim forms; often itemized bills only are filed. These bills are audited and acted upon by the county board. The county clerk classifies all claims on the record and in the register of county orders. The treasurer keeps each fund, for which appropriation is made, separate, and checks with the county clerk monthly. The clerk makes an annual financial statement showing expenditures for all purposes. Thus the appropriation is fairly accurate. In September, 1910, \$2,500.00 was appropriated for paupers.

No rent is allowed by the county. Names of poor relieved are published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned. There are about three blind in the county who are getting out a petition for the granting of pensions.

There is no county doctor. Overseers order medical aid. There is no hospital in the county; sick poor are not sent to hospitals in adjoining counties.

Soldier relief is ordered by the overseers. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier's burial.

About \$1.25 per week is the average rate allowed to one person outside of the county farm. It is considered cheaper to allow this amount than to keep people at the county farm, where there is at present but one inmate. One man received groceries worth \$16.00 in five months; it is thought it would cost more to keep him at the farm.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The inspector was informed by a supervisor who had figured county expenses for the year ending Sept. 1, 1911, that about \$2,300.00 was expended for the relief of poor outside of institutions. This is a per capita of eleven cents.

The county clerk keeps no ledger, nor does the county treasurer. There is no classified register of county orders. Claims are allowed by the board of supervisors, as presented, without classification. No yearly statement is made of expenditures for various purposes.

There are soldiers' families who ask county aid. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial.

No rent is allowed in the county.

Blind are not pensioned.

The names of poor relieved are published in the newspapers.

A county physician is paid \$125.00 a year for attendance upon the county farm, jail, and poor of Effingham. Sick poor in other townships are attended by physicians as ordered by the supervisors.

The supervisors do not give more than \$1.85 a week to relieve families, as that is the rate paid to the keeper at the county farm for each person totally cared for by the county. Help is given mainly to widows, deserted mothers and families whose bread-winner has become disabled.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL.

St. Anthony's Hospital is a Catholic hospital located in Effingham. Five dollars per week is paid by the county for a sick poor person sent there by the supervisors. The county doctor attends such patients. The hospital is managed by fifteen hospital sisters of St. Francis.

ALTAMONT.

The Floral Branch of the Sunshine Society is located in Altamont. Miss Mildred Tapson is president.

FAYETTE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Fayette county expended \$2,748.46, a per capita of nine and one-half cents, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911, for the relief of poor outside of institutions.

The supervisors order all relief; these orders are written and attached to the claims presented.

A miscellaneous committee has been auditing these claims which appear on the records without classification. Since March of this year, a paupers' claim committee has audited claims for poor relief; they are reported to the board consecutively and totalled. For the first time for many years, a finance committee has made a yearly statement, balancing expenditures against appropriations made for various purposes.

A book for the classified register of county orders has been ordered.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned. The county allows one blind man \$100.00 per year.

A county physician receives \$260.00 for attendance upon the county farm, jail and poor of Vandalia.

In other townships the supervisors order medical aid. Poor patients are sent to Effingham or to hospitals out of the county. No fixed rates are arranged for.

No rent is allowed by the county.

No soldiers are assisted. From \$35.00 to \$50.00 is allowed for a soldier burial.

The poor assisted by Fayette county are mainly families living on the river bottom; they do not usually make permanent homes here.

FORD COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF

Ford county expended \$2,791.47, or a per capita of sixteen cents, for relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending March, 1911. All relief is ordered by the local supervisors, and allowed by the county.

Regular claim forms are used, which are signed by the local supervisors, save for the relief of old soldiers. Claims for soldiers are signed by the commanders and quartermasters of the local Posts. A committee on pauper relief and county farm audits all pauper claims and all claims for relief of soldiers. The pauper claims are recorded, by townships, in the proceedings of the supervisors. Names of the poor relieved are published in the proceedings and in the newspapers.

In 1910, \$2,500.00 was levied for pauper relief, \$3,500.00 for county farm, and \$900.00 for blind. Six blind are pensioned in the county.

A county physician is paid \$150.00 a year for medical service at the jail and county farm. No bids are allowed for this service. Throughout the county, supervisors order medical relief; the physicians' claims are often cut.

Transportation is paid by the supervisors who are reimbursed by the county. Their claims for transportation are listed with the pauper claims. Rent is allowed by the county in exceptional cases.

The county employs a probation officer, Miss Vina F. Cool.

As there is no hospital in the county, poor patients are sometimes sent to neighboring cities. No contracts have been made with hospitals for the care of sick poor.

PRIVATE RELIEF—PAXTON.

HAPPY HEART CIRCLE.

The Happy Heart Circle, a branch of the State Sunshine Society, is organized in Paxton. Miss Jessie Swan is president.

FRANKLIN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Franklin county expended \$4,006.38, a per capita of fifteen and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes regular allowances to blind persons, who receive, each, \$96.00 per year.

Supervisors have entire charge of poor relief in Franklin county. Verbal orders are usually given; the claimant presents an itemized bill, showing the name of the person assisted. The claims are audited by separate committees for county farm and for paupers; they are recorded in a book for that purpose, but not in the book of proceedings of the supervisors. There is no quarterly or annual statement of expenditures. The treasurer pays all moneys from separate funds.

The names of poor persons relieved are not published in the papers.

A county physician receives \$40.00 per year, for attendance upon the county farm and jail. Other medical assistance to the poor is ordered by the supervisors. As there is no hospital in the county, sick poor are usually cared for by nurses.

Only temporary assistance is rendered outside of the poor farm; permanent charges are sent to the farm when it costs more than \$3.00 per week, the poor farm rate, to keep them outside. The \$3.00 per week rate has been reduced to \$2.25 for the ensuing year.

Three hundred dollars was given for children at the Childrens' Home at DuQuoin, during the past year.

FULTON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Fulton county expended \$21,192.35, from July to July, 1911—exclusive of aid to soldiers—for relief of town poor. This is a per capita of forty-two and one-half cents; \$389.02, additional, was found on the books for relief to soldiers, but as these claims are allowed with miscellaneous claims, an accurate summary could not be obtained. The \$21,192.35 included medical aid.

Claims are filed, with no written orders attached, and a poor claim committee lists the claims by towns. The supervisors make no reports of poor relief. I have, therefore, taken the total shown in the county treasurer's books, where a ledger is kept which balances all claims against the various appropriations.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was levied in 1910 for poor relief, \$5,000.00 for county farm.

Supervisors act as overseers throughout the county, the county allowing all claims, but the townships paying the salary of the supervisors for work as overseers.

The supervisor in Lewistown receives \$100.00 yearly for this work.

The names of poor relieved appear in the published records of proceedings of the supervisors.

There are two county physicians, one receiving \$700.00 a year for work at county farm and town of Canton, and one, \$400.00 for Farmington township. Bids are offered by the physicians in Farmington.

Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldiers' burial, upon the recommendation of the commander and adjutant of the Post.

Physicians of various townships present claims which are often halved before allowed by the supervisors; their claims are audited by a special committee.

At the March session, in 1911, a special committee of three made a report upon findings relating to town poor relief. It was believed that the county spent more than counties of like size and statistics were gathered showing the cost of poor relief in neighboring counties. The committee gave three reasons for the increase of poor bills in Fulton county, which were, in part: First, the supervisor does not investigate cases sufficiently. Second, supervisors follow the customs and practices of their predecessors. Third, some of the supervisors give too liberally. The committee found families being aided while living in houses for which they paid \$15.00 per month rent. Other families were assisted when the family earnings were from \$1.65 to \$2.50 per day.

The committee found 194 families receiving aid, 18 per cent consisting of but one person. The average cost per family to the county was \$9.53 per month.

The committee reported that of 600 or more persons receiving aid, thirty-five should be sent to the county house, or aid withdrawn, that aid be wholly withdrawn from sixty persons, that aid be reduced in forty-five cases, that one be sent from the State, that two be supported, at least partially, by relatives.

The committee recommended that the law requiring a detailed annual report from supervisors, be complied with.

The committee also recommended that visits be made annually to all the poor in the county receiving aid.

PUBLIC RELIEF—CANTON.

Mr. Joseph A. McCreary is supervisor and acting poor master of Canton. The limit of relief for a family assisted from the public funds is \$2.00 per week. A few standing orders are given to persons who live at a considerable distance, but in most cases, the applicants receive weekly orders.

The county only occasionally allows sick paupers treatment at the Graham Hospital in Canton. Ten or fifteen dollars per week is paid for the care of a county patient at the hospital: the county doctor treats such cases.

PRIVATE RELIEF—CANTON.

ALTRUISTIC CLUB.

The Altruistic Club of Canton was organized for the relief of sick poor. The club has a relief committee, the chairman of which is Mrs. M. L. Entwistle. During the past year the club cared for 27 cases, 17 were sent to the Graham hospital, one to a Chicago hospital, one to Indiana, nine were provided with nurses, and two were given medicine. When food is needed, the club calls upon the supervisor, who furnishes relief upon the recommendations of the society.

RELIEVING OFFICER.

The truant officer, Mr. Andrew Leary, sees that children are provided with food, clothing, shoes, etc., whenever it is necessary. He calls on the supervisor for relief and investigates cases very often.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army does some relief work in Canton. Clothing and food are distributed and special dinners furnished on Christmas.

GRAHAM HOSPITAL.

The Graham Hospital is a voluntary hospital of Canton. Contagious diseases are not cared for.

GALLATIN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Gallatin county is under township organization. The poor are relieved by townships, the county paying only for assistance given in cases of emergency and to transients. During the year ending September 1, 1911, the county expended only \$363.10, a per capita of about two cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions. The supervisor of Shawneetown reports \$300.00, as expenditure for relief of poor, of his township, during the same period. Thus the per capita for citizens of Shawneetown township was nineteen and one-half cents.

The supervisors order all transient relief, sometimes through the county clerk. A finance committee audits all claims for relief, which are recorded in the proceedings of the board without classification. Orders are classified by the county clerk in the register of county orders. A quarterly statement of expenditures is made; each fund is kept separate.

The supervisors of the various townships make no reports to the county clerk. Each township pays for the poor in the county farm and allows relief to persons who can be helped more cheaply than they could be kept at the county farm. As \$300.00, which is appropriated for the expenses of relieving poor in Shawneetown township is insufficient, funds are solicited from benevolent persons to furnish the necessary relief.

Names of poor persons assisted by the county are published.

Blind are pensioned at \$150.00 per year. Six persons are on the pension list.

A county doctor is paid \$150.00 for attendance upon the county farm. Poor persons receive medical attention upon a supervisor's order; the township allows such claims. As there are no hospitals in the county, sick poor are attended in their homes.

GREENE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Greene county expended \$3,439.75, a per capita of fifteen cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions and of soldiers' families, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors of the county issue all orders for relief. They report, quarterly, the names, kind and amount of relief given in their respective townships. The pauper committee audits the reports of the supervisors. Bills allowed are recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors. A yearly statement of the expense for poor relief is made out.

Twelve thousand dollars was appropriated in September, 1910, for county farm and poor.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned.

A county physician receives \$220.00 a year for attending the county farm.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

WHITE HALL ORPHANAGE.*

The White Hall Orphanage is a voluntary home located at White Hall. The county of Greene paid \$30.00, during the past year, to the orphanage. It is managed by the White Hall Orphan's Home Society, of which W. S. Roberts is superintendent.

GRUNDY COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Grundy county expended \$6,347.28, or a per capita of twenty-six cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911. The sum includes relief and burial of indigent soldiers and blind pensions. The county employs a county agent as poor master. Mr. Anton Veronda, the agent at present, receives \$720.00 per year. Bids are offered for this position, and the board selects the agent. He resides at Carbon Hill, but may be called to any part of the county at any time. Local supervisors issue orders in cases of emergency. During the year ending September 1, 1911, Mr. Veronda reported \$4,442.53, expended, the county clerk reported \$5,049.58 expended. The difference of \$607.05 is the sum used for emergency relief and ordered by the supervisors. Both statements exclude blind pensions, soldier and pauper burials.

The county agent makes a semi-annual report, showing the name, nationality, age, number in family, what is furnished, cause of dependency. His recapitulation shows the sums expended by townships.

The highest per capita is found in the townships where mines are located.

Last year's report shows that 587 persons were aided; thus, each person received an average of \$7.56 for the year, or sixty-three cents per month. Of the 73 causes listed in the latest report, 21 were sickness; 26, widowhood; 22, old age; and 4, abandonment. Only 15 of the 73 were listed as Americans.

A committee on pauper claims and the county agent audit all bills for goods furnished poor persons. The county clerk makes a yearly statement of expenditures for all county purposes.

Names of poor persons assisted are published.

Nine blind persons are pensioned.

There is no pest house; towns pay fumigating expenses and the county provides food, etc.

The various townships have physicians.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

MORRIS HOSPITAL.

Sick poor are sent to the Morris Hospital, at county expense. The hospital is a voluntary one, located in Morris. A ward is provided, which can be used for contagious disease should there be an epidemic in the hospital, but persons with contagious disease are not accepted.

The names of the custodians are: D. A. Mathews, president; L. S. Hoge, vice president; James Hawson, treasurer; T. H. Hall, secretary. Miss Amy Holtorf is superintendent.

HAMILTON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Hamilton county expended about \$1,731.54, a per capita of nine and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

The supervisors order all relief. As most orders are verbal they are not filed with the claimants' bills. These bills are usually itemized and the names of the relieved are stated. Claims are acted upon by the whole board and are recorded in the proceedings without classification.

The county order book classifies claims under the heads for which appropriation was made; yearly statement of these several expenses is made. Thus, in September, 1910, \$3,000.00 was appropriated for paupers. The statement for the year ending September, 1911, showed \$1,960.96 expended for paupers; poor at the county farm and outside are included in this statement. All money is paid out of a common fund by the treasurer.

Names of poor relieved are not published in the papers.

Soldiers are assisted only as paupers.

The supervisors let contracts for furnishing coal to paupers. The dealer, during the past year, received ten cents a bushel for coal.

A county physician was contracted with, to attend county farm, jail, the poor of McLeansboro township, and all poor who come to his office, for \$47.50, during the past year. Other physicians are ordered by the supervisors. There are no hospitals in the county.

Blind are not pensioned.

Poor persons are sent to the county farm when more help is required than would amount to \$65.00 a year, the sum paid for the keep of a person at the county farm for a year.

HANCOCK COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Hancock county expended \$6,073.00, a per capita of nineteen and one-half cents, for the relief of poor persons and old soldiers during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

The supervisors usually give written relief orders, which are filed with the claimants' bills. A pauper committee audits the bills with recommendations to the board. The report, with claims classified by townships, appear in the record of proceedings of supervisors. The county clerk makes an annual statement of moneys expended for pauper relief.

Soldiers' claims are included with miscellaneous claims, although a few appear in the pauper claims. Some pauper claims are classed with miscellaneous claims.

Names of poor persons relieved do not appear in the report which is published in the newspapers.

Blind are pensioned by the county.

Three persons are being pensioned at \$150.00 per year.

There is no county physician who receives a yearly salary.

There are no hospitals or places for contagious disease in the county.

Many persons are regularly assisted by the county who are not sent to the county farm.

HARDIN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Hardin county expended \$125.23, a per capita of about one and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

The commissioners, none of whom live in Elizabethtown, the county seat, authorize all relief. All dependents are sent to the county farm, where \$8.25 per month is paid to the keeper for each person. Very little temporary assistance is given. Almost the entire sum expended for outside relief last year was for burial, inquests and autopsies. Whenever food or clothing is needed, the neighbors give the relief without appealing to the public funds.

A county physician receives \$41.00 a year for attendance upon the county farm. Sick poor are usually sent to the farm.

HENDERSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Henderson county expended \$3,253.77 for the relief of town poor during the year ending June, 1911. This was a per capita of thirty-three cents. The relief included medical aid to poor persons.

The county pays all claims authorized by the various supervisors. In same cases the order of the supervisor is attached to the claim of the grocers; an auditing committee audits the claims which are allowed by the board of supervisors in the order presented. The proceedings are published and the names of poor relieved appear in the papers, but there is no special report on poor relief. The supervisors, as overseers of the poor, are not required to file a list of the names of all persons aided and the amount, in accordance with the provision of the State law.

Relief to soldiers is allowed by the board of supervisors when claims, signed by the quarter-master and commander, are presented. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial.

Unless a poor person has been in the county a year, if he applies for aid, he is sent to the county from which he came or to friends.

Last year the county levied \$4,000.00 for relief of poor and medical aid; \$3,000.00 for county farm and jail. The county order book registers claims under the heads of relief of poor, medical aid, county farm and jail, etc., so that the classified claims can be totalled and balanced with the yearly levy.

No county physician is employed, but any physician is paid \$1.50 for a trip to the farm, and fifty cents extra for each additional patient.

There is no hospital in the county. The board has a contract with the Calesburg Hospital to pay \$7.50 per week per patient; Monmouth Hospital, \$8.00 per week; Burlington Hospital, \$7.00 per week. Five dollars additional is allowed for the use of an operating room.

Blind are not pensioned.

HENRY COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Henry county spent \$7,940.64, during the last four quarters, for relief of poor families. Calculated on the basis of the latest census, outdoor relief costs Henry county about nineteen cents per capita. The county pays all bills; the supervisors in the various towns present the claims.

In Kewanee township, an overseer is appointed. Mr. B. H. Davis is present poor-master; he serves for \$20.00 a month. The largest number of poor in Henry county live in Kewanee township. For the quarter reported at the April session of the board of supervisors, Kewanee presented about half of all bills claimed for poor relief. From September to April, \$1,060.00 was allowed by the poor-master in Kewanee for coal.

Mr. Davis keeps a record of the name, residence and an itemized account of the relief afforded each person. He also keeps a duplicate order book, in which he checks off all bills presented for approval. In a separate book he keeps a complete account with each grocer, coal dealer, etc., with whom he trades.

The poor trade is apportioned equally among the business men dealing in commodities allowed to the needy. The overseer allows no transportation, but refers all claimants to Supervisor Hugh Hill. Mr. Hill finds it cheaper to ship tramps out of town than to keep them at county expense.

Mr. Davis investigates families who apply for relief unless he knows them. The usual limit allowed is about \$2.50 a week for a family. Efforts are made to find employment for destitute people. Many people in Kewanee apply directly to the overseer for laborers, washwomen, etc. Although no nativity record is kept, Mr. Davis thinks that Poles and Lithuanians secure most of the material relief.

The proceedings of supervisors are not published in book form, but they appear in the county papers. The names of paupers relieved are not published.

Blind are pensioned; twenty-five are at present receiving \$150.00 each per year.

A county physician is employed at \$125.00 per year to care for patients at the county farm. Bids are made for this position.

Various towns contract with physicians for the care of poor, the county allowing claims.

Kewanee claims \$400.00 a year from the county for medical service; Cambridge, \$50.00. Other townships use from \$2.50 to \$102.00 for medical service.

PRIVATE RELIEF—ANDOVER.

ORPHAN'S HOME AND FARM SCHOOL.*

The Orphans' Home and Farm School, located at Dover, is managed by the Board of Charities of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. Rev. A. A. Jacobson, of Joliet, is president of the board of directors. Sister Elizabeth Anderson is superintendent of the home.

PRIVATE RELIEF—KEWANEE.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps takes care of soldiers and their families, so that no soldier of Kewanee needs apply to the overseer for relief. The relief corps also donates clothes and shoes, which are given to any needy families by Mrs. B. H. Davis, who is wife of the overseer in Kewanee and president of the relief corps.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army takes care of many poor persons of Kewanee. Under the leadership of Captain Dundas, the army has secured the sympathy of the citizens of Kewanee, and been enabled to aid materially many needy families.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

The St. Francis Hospital is a Catholic hospital, managed by six Franciscan sisters of the Immaculate Conception. During the current year the county paid \$397.50 for the care of poor patients at this hospital.

IROQUOIS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Iroquois county expended \$7,166.70 for the relief of town poor and soldiers during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. The supervisors order all outside relief; the county allows the claims.

The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders, from which he makes a yearly statement which shows the total expense for the various purposes for which appropriation is made.

A general claims' committee reports G. A. R. bills, which are allowed by the board as a whole.

The supervisor pays for pauper transportation and presents his bill with the pauper claims. Fifteen dollars is allowed for a pauper burial, \$50.00 for a soldier burial.

Twenty-three blind are pensioned by Iroquois county.

A county physician is paid \$300.00 a year for attendance upon the county farm, jail and township of Watseka. Sick poor are often sent to the hospital at the county farm, which is well equipped for medical attendance.

Rent is rarely furnished. Poor persons are sent to the county farm if they can be kept there for less than it costs to keep them outside.

As the books are well kept at the county clerk's office, the appropriation for various purposes from year to year is very close to the actual expenditure.

The supervisor who orders relief signs the itemized claimant's bill, which is then examined by the paupers' claim committee. This committee lists the claims by townships and reports to the entire board. The names of the poor people aided are included in this report, which is published in the newspapers.

JACKSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Jackson county relieves the poor who are not in institutions by townships. The county pays for the keep of all poor in the county farm after they have been there continuously for a year, up to which time each township pays \$1.50 per week at the farm for a poor person.

Each township makes a levy for town purposes and pauper claims are paid from the general fund. The supervisor in Kinkaid township states that about \$50.00 was expended last year for pauper relief.

The supervisor in Murphysboro township issues written orders for relief. No claims are allowed unless the claimant presents these written orders; therefore claims are not cut.

An auditing committee, composed of the justice of the peace and town clerk, examines and allows claims. The supervisor keeps the town clerk's orders and issues corresponding checks. The supervisor makes an annual report through the newspaper, but expenses for the several town purposes are unclassified. During the past year about \$1,391.70 was expended by the township for relief of poor outside of institutions.

No rent is allowed by the township.

The county clerk keeps a classified record of supervisors' proceedings and a classified register of county orders. A yearly total is made, the expenditures for county purposes being balanced against the several appropriations.

Sick poor are sent to St. Andrew's Hospital in Murphysboro, at the expense of their several townships.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The King's Daughters of Murphysboro are organized for the relief of needy families. Mrs. Jennie Roberts is president and Mrs. Emma Burr secretary of the organization. There is little relief work during the summer, but during the winter, clothing is distributed, rent paid, medical assistance given. Only temporary relief is given, but the standing committee investigates and revisits cases, attempting to give adequate relief. About \$100.00 was expended during the past year.

HOSPITAL.

St. Andrew's Hospital is located in Murphysboro. It is managed by ten Franciscan sisters.

JASPER COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF

Jasper county expended \$2,758.36, or a per capita of fifteen cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions for the year ending September 1, 1911. This amount included aid to soldiers; about the only county aid furnished soldiers is burial; \$50.00 is allowed for a soldier's burial.

The supervisors have entire charge of poor relief. As verbal orders are often given, they are not filed. The supervisors make no reports. The claimants' bills are read before the whole board; the claims are not classified.

No yearly statement is made of expenditures for various purposes. In September, 1911, \$5,000.00 was appropriated for all pauper relief.

The proceedings of the supervisors are published in the newspapers; if the names of the poor appear in the record, they are published.

There is no county physician. The supervisors order medical aid and allow the doctor's claims or cut them at their discretion.

Poor are occasionally sent for medical treatment to hospitals outside the county.

Rent is sometimes furnished by the county.

Transients are relieved by the county treasurer, upon the order of the supervisor.

Widows, sick, and men out of work are the main recipients of county aid.

JEFFERSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Jefferson county expended \$3,543.68, a per capita of twelve cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes the amount expended for soldier burials.

Supervisors order all relief in the county. Some of these orders are verbal, but when written, they are filed with the claimant's bills. These bills are sometimes made out on regular forms, but usually the pauper bills have no regular form. These claims are audited by a "Poor and Poor Farm Committee," which committee makes a list of all claimants, for what purpose given, and amount. Under a new order of the board, the claimants must state names of persons to whom relief is given; heretofore, many of the claims were allowed for "relief to paupers." These names appear in the committee's report, under the new ruling, are recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors and are published in the newspapers.

The register of county orders classifies expenses under two heads, county fund and pauper fund. In September, 1910, the board ordered "that the

treasurer be instructed to keep each fund separate." The only separate funds at present are the pauper and county funds. The pauper fund includes expense of county farm and of poor helped outside of institutions. In September, 1910, \$8,000.00 was appropriated as pauper fund. The finance committee makes an annual statement of expense, in which poor farm and outside poor expenses are lumped.

Blind are not pensioned by the county.

A county physician receives \$165.00 per year for the medical and surgical treatment of paupers within a radius of six miles of the court house. He is required to attend all autopsies when so ordered. Supervisors in other townships order medical aid. There is a hospital at Mt. Vernon, the Egyptian Hospital; sick poor are sent there, but no fixed rates are arranged.

Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial; such bills are presented to the entire board for allowance, and not audited by the pauper committee.

Cash advanced, for transportation and other items paid by the supervisor for relief, is claimed as pauper bill; receipts are not usually attached.

One hundred dollars was donated to the Orphans' Home at DuQuoin, during the year.

As the keeper of the county farm receives \$1.39 a week for the board and clothing of each person, persons who must be wholly kept by the county are not kept outside at a higher rate.

A pest house is provided at the county farm.

PRIVATE RELIEF IN MT. VERNON.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

A Provident Association has been recently organized in Mt. Vernon for the purpose of relieving needy families. No work is done save during the winter months when clothing is distributed, food given and any assistance rendered which the society deems necessary.

HOSPITAL.

The Egyptian Hospital, a voluntary institution, is located at Mt. Vernon. It is a non-sectarian hospital, at which sick poor are received.

JERSEY COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Jersey county expended \$1,867.95, or a per capita of thirteen cents, for the relief of outside poor and soldiers' families during the year, ending August 31, 1911.

No classified register or ledger is kept in the county, but the finance committee makes yearly statement of expense for various purposes. The appropriation is then made above the expense to cover unprovided for expenses.

The poor committee reports, by townships, the name of the claimants, the amounts, and goods furnished; also the names of the poor aided in a supplementary report which is printed in the newspapers.

The supervisors pay transportation and are reimbursed by the county.

It is the custom for the supervisors' written order to be attached to all bills for poor relief.

Forty dollars is allowed for a soldier burial; \$20.00, for an adult pauper; \$15.00, for a child.

A county physician receives \$150.00 a year for attendance on the jail, county farm and poor of Jerseyville.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Jo Daviess county expended \$3,269.63, for outside relief, during the year ending September 1, 1910. This was a per capita cost of about fourteen cents.

The supervisors act as overseers. In September, 1909, a levy of \$4,000.00 was made for outside relief and \$3,000.00 for care of blind and feeble minded. Expense of patients in the State hospitals and Lincoln State Colony is paid from the \$4,000.00 levy.

The county clerk's register of county orders classifies claims as outside aid, salaries, revenue, blind and feeble minded, etc.

The Claims' Committee audits all bills, which must be signed by the supervisor who authorized them. The names of the poor relieved are published in the newspapers.

Fifteen blind were pensioned last year by Jo Daviess county.

A county physician contracted last year to attend the jail, county farm, east and west Galena, for \$360.00.

Fifteen dollars is fixed as the limit for burial of paupers.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The King's Daughters is the only organized society for relief in Galena. During the last year about \$500.00 was spent and twenty cases relieved. Careful investigation is made and adequate help is usually provided. Miss Clara Reynolds is president. The active members number about twenty.

HOSPITAL.

St. Mary's Hospital, located at Galena, is conducted by seven school Sisters of St. Francis.

JOHNSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Johnson county expended \$617.62, a per capita of about four cents, during the year ending September 1, 1911, for the relief of poor outside of institutions.

The commissioners order all relief. As none of them reside at the county seat, the county clerk telephones the chairman of the board in case of emergency, and is directed as to what action to take.

Little temporary relief is given by the county. The board decides upon a regular allowance for certain applicants and appoints persons to take charge of the various cases. One dollar and twenty-five cents a week is allowed to each person; this is the sum paid for the keep of a person at the poor farm for one week.

The board audits the claimants' bills, which are recorded in the record of proceedings and the register of county orders, without classification. The county clerk keeps a ledger in which he enters every order against the proper fund. The treasurer keeps a like record, so that no appropriation is overdrawn. The clerk makes a quarterly and an annual statement. In September, 1910, \$1,200.00 was appropriated for pauper relief, that is, for the relief of paupers in and out of the poor farm. All relief of poor is paid for from this fund. No soldiers are relieved by the county. Burials are occasionally allowed, at the rate of \$35.00 for a soldier.

One dollar is allowed to a physician for each visit to the county farm or jail. Doctors' bills are often cut by the board. Sick poor are not sent to hospitals, as there are none in the county.

Children are usually sent to DuQuoin; \$50.00 was paid for children sent to the institution during the past year.

VIENNA RELIEF.

The city of Vienna cares for emergency cases, as there is no regularly appointed county official for the purpose. Very little temporary relief is necessary in Vienna. The mayor has taken charge of such cases, drawing money from the general fund of the city.

PRIVATE AGENCY—VIENNA.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club has a relief committee, which looks after all needy cases reported to the club. Mrs. Bertie Boyt is president of the club.

KANE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Kane county expended \$43,728.76 during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911, for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions and for indigent soldiers. This sum includes medical aid to poor persons and relief of blind pensioners. The per capita is forty-seven and one-half cents.

The supervisors have entire charge of poor relief in the county, the salaries now being paid by the various townships. The local supervisors send no reports to the county clerk. The only record at the county seat consists of the claims filed. The supervisors' orders are not attached; often no itemized bills are filed. The committee on pauper claims audits claims for poor relief and reports them, by townships, and totalled, to the board. The names of poor persons do not appear in the reports, and often are not placed on the bills. A statement of expenditures for various purposes is made in November.

Forty-eight blind persons are pensioned in the county, at the rate of \$150.00 per year.

The two largest cities in the county vary in their expenditures. The per capita for Elgin during the past year was thirty-four cents and for Aurora twenty-three and one-half cents. This per capita is figured from a summary taken from the quarterly reports of the pauper committee.

ELGIN PUBLIC RELIEF.

Mr. D. A. Chamberlin is supervisor and poor-master of Elgin. He does the work as overscer of the poor in his business office. He keeps a record of the persons assisted, their address, number in family, and amount given. He issues orders of relief to indigent soldiers when the post recommends such relief.

The average order is about \$2.50; a family rarely gets over \$12.00 per month.

Sick are cared for at the almshouse, whenever that is possible. Emergency cases are taken to the city hospitals, where \$1.00 per day is allowed. The township physician, paid \$300.00 per year, cares for all such cases.

Much of the assistance is given to regular pensioners. Transients are sent on to the next county.

Ten dollars per month is allowed for a dependent child sent by the county to an institution.

PRIVATE AGENCIES IN ELGIN.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Elgin Woman's Club owns and maintains the Sherman Hospital, where "patients are admitted irrespective of race, creed or color." There are two endowed free beds. The Elgin National Watch Company donates

\$300.00 yearly. A school for nurses is maintained in connection with the hospital. Last year 537 patients were treated, many of whom were unable to pay for treatment. The hospital is liberally supported by citizens of Elgin, owing to the active solicitation of the Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Lillie B. Hollenbeak is president.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

St. Joseph's Hospital is a Catholic hospital where patients are treated free of charge when they are unable to pay. It is conducted by seventeen Franciscan sisters of the Sacred Heart.

FIDELITER SOCIETY.

The Fideliter Society is a non-sectarian organization with a membership limited to twenty-five ladies. Each year a charity ball is given, the proceeds of which are distributed to the Larkins' Children's Home, the Old People's Home, Sherman Hospital and poor families. About \$200.00 is expended yearly in immediate family relief. For this purpose the city is districted, and representatives of the society investigate cases in their respective districts. The society calls upon the poor-master to furnish coal, etc. Cases which become permanent are delegated to the poor-master. Mrs. L. B. Judson is president of the society.

C. C. C. CIRCLE.

The C. C. C. Circle is a Catholic organization of thirty-five ladies. An annual rummage sale and a charity ball are given. The funds are used for maintenance of a room in St. Joseph's Hospital and for the relief of needy families. About \$500.00 is expended yearly for clothing, groceries, etc., which are given to poor persons irrespective of creed. Special committees work in various districts of the city. Mrs. F. C. Fedou is president.

ELGIN COFFEE CLUB.

The Elgin Coffee Club, of which Mrs. J. M. Blackburn is president, keeps a room at Sherman Hospital and does some work in the relief of needy families.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—WHATSOEVER CIRCLE.

The Whatsoever Circle of the King's Daughters keeps a room at the Sherman Hospital, but gives no immediate family relief.

LARKINS' CHILDRENS' HOME.

The Larkins' Childrens' Home was given by Cyrus Larkins. The home is now managed by a board of citizens, of which Mrs. Andrew Hawkins is president. A \$20,000.00 home is being built. There are at present but twelve children in the home, as the managers wish to make the buildings thoroughly sanitary before increasing the enrollment. The purpose of the home is to prevent pauperism and delinquency by receiving children from three to sixteen years of age, when such children are dependent or improperly housed.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association finds employment for girls. Personal work in educational and industrial classes is given to girls unable to pay.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Old People's Home receives persons over sixty-five years of age; \$500.00 admittance fee is required. This sum is sometimes supplied to worthy persons without money. The home is an endowed home for men and women.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army distributes clothing and food to persons in immediate distress.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Mrs. Hattie Sayer is president of the corps, which relieves soldiers' families.

(Many citizens of Elgin expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of coordination of the charity societies. It is felt that many professional beggars are being developed because it is impossible to prevent duplication while so many agencies for relief exist without a common center.)

AURORA PUBLIC RELIEF.

Mr. John Jameson, the supervisor of Aurora is acting poor master. He keeps regular office hours in the city hall. His assistant, Mr. J. Ruben Schmahl, is president of the charity council, the largest voluntary relief organization of the city.

The supervisor records the name, address, number in family, what is given, and cost for each person who secures relief. He uses his discretion in the amount and time of dispensing relief. Transients are sent out of the county, whenever it is possible.

Sick persons are sent to any one of the three hospitals in Aurora at the rate of \$1.00 per day. A township doctor is paid \$3.00 per year by the county; he attends sick poor in and out of the hospitals.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES—AURORA.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic hospital, receives poor patients.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPITAL.

St. Charles' Hospital, a Catholic hospital, receives poor patients. It is managed by twenty-two Franciscan sisters of the Sacred Heart.

AURORA HOSPITAL.

The Aurora Hospital is maintained by a voluntary hospital association of which Mr. C. C. Kilbourne is president. It is maintained by pay patients, \$750.00 from the city, and volunteer contributions.

CHARITY COUNCIL.

The Charity Council is the largest voluntary charitable society in Aurora. It is composed of 200 members, each paying \$1.00 per year. There is a board of nine directors, which meets monthly to transact business.

The city is divided into twenty-seven districts, in each of which at least one member investigates and cares for needy persons.

There are special committees; one for soliciting, receiving and distributing clothing; one for finding employment; one for relieving emergency cases; one for keeping of records. During the past year, about 100 families were

assisted; 100 suits of clothing donated by Pederson and Holslag were distributed. The aim of the society is "to encourage thrift; to help each applicant to help himself; to prevent children from growing up as paupers; to make relief conditional on good behaviour and progress; to promote coöperation of all churches, societies and individuals for the good of the unfortunate and thus prevent the overlapping of relief."

It was found that last Christmas "one woman in Aurora was provided with six chickens."

Mr. J. Ruben Schmahl is president of the Charity Council.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army distributes clothing and food among the poor of Aurora.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America do some work in Aurora in relieving immediate wants.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

The Old Ladies' Home is kept up by citizens of Aurora. A small home was originally left by a citizen of Aurora; it has been replaced by a larger one for the reception of ladies over sixty-five years of age. Five hundred dollars is required as admittance fee, but the sum is often raised by citizens for worthy old persons.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.

The St. Joseph's Infirmary now has eighteen aged persons living at the home. Eighteen additional rooms are now being built. The Children's Day Nursery, maintained by the Catholic Women's League, will be open to children of all denominations after November 20th. The nursery will be located in the infirmary, where mothers can bring their children for 10 cents per day.

RELIEF OFFICERS.

Mr. Charles E. Love, the truant officer of Aurora, to quote from the annual report of the Charity Council, "has been for many years synonymous with 'Charity Council,' and is regarded as 'Aurora's greatest philanthropist.'" He states that every effort is made to prevent delinquency. If a child needs medical attention, food, clothing, educational or industrial training, Mr. Love calls upon citizens and organizations of Aurora to help him supply the need. As truant officer, he works with every agency in Aurora to remove the cause of truancy.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association finds employment for girls.

CITY MISSIONARY.

Miss Ruth Wentzel is employed as city missionary of Aurora by the Aurora W. C. T. U. and the Missionary Union, which is an organization of the churches. She investigates and personally visits continuously all cases which are called to her attention. At present, she is planning social clubs for some of the Aurora girls; she feels the need of some recreation centre in Aurora.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club, of which Henry G. Gabel is president, has a philanthropic department.

SOUTH END RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The South End Relief Association distributes clothing among the needy.

BABY'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Baby's Friend Society makes baby clothing for distribution.

(Considering the long list of relief agencies in Aurora, it does not seem strange that the Charity Council reports one woman with six Christmas chickens. It is to be hoped that the citizens who are evidently charitably disposed will coöperate successfully to prevent the duplication which makes paupers.)

KANKAKEE COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Kankakee county relieves only transient poor, all other cases being referred to the townships. No record is made of the expenditure for relief of transients in the county clerk's office. The claims which are filed and audited by a general claims' committee are not recorded in the record of proceedings; no quarterly or annual statement is made. In September, 1910, \$8,000.00 was levied for care of poor and relief of indigent, but as all moneys are paid from a general fund, it is not known how much of said sum was expended for pauper relief.

The county does not pension blind. The county pays for all supplies in cases of contagious disease when quarantine is necessary. There is no isolation hospital.

A county doctor receives \$200.00 for attendance upon the jail, almshouse and transient poor. Sick poor are often sent to the Emergency hospital. One dollar a day is charged for a county patient, and five dollars extra for operation.

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Kankakee employs Miss Martha Hutton, as assistant to the supervisors. She has an office in the Arcade building and she keeps regular office hours. Miss Hutton is a trained social worker, who applies the associated charities' methods in her work as relief officer. She is also probation officer, truant officer and deputy sheriff. As all regular relief in Kankakee township is given from this office, duplication is largely avoided. Preventive methods are employed whenever it is possible. Since taking up the work twelve years ago, Miss Hutton has taken at least seven prostitutes from the relief list and helped scores of paupers to become self-supporting. She found one family of thirty-two paupers; all now depend upon themselves. Careful investigation has reduced the expense by more than half during the past year, the township expended \$4,024.03 for relief to persons in distress.

Miss Hutton has the use of the interest on a fund which was donated for the purchase of clothing, food, etc., in emergency cases.

Miss Hutton feels the need of a Detention Home and a Social Center in Kankakee. It is hoped that the citizens may provide these agencies, which would make the relief work more useful. Kankakee is particularly fortunate in having its public relief administered by a trained worker.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The Emergency Hospital is a Catholic Hospital, located in Kankakee. Sick poor are often sent by the supervisors. The hospital is managed by twelve Sister Servants of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Philanthropic Department of the Woman's Club donates shoes, clothing, etc., when Miss Hutton has use for them. Mrs. J. Frank McGrew is president of the club.

KENDALL COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Kendall county expended \$932.50, or a per capita of eight and one-half cents for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. In 1910, \$2,100.00, was appropriated "for paupers coming under section 24 of the pauper act." The townships care for all poor save in cases of emergency. As there is no almshouse, the supervisor issues an order for the care of poor persons to any worthy person who will undertake such care. There is very little poor relief in the county, the medical aid—which is paid by the county—being the chief item.

As there is no hospital in the county, sick poor are usually sent to Aurora.

A general claims' committee audits all bills for medical relief, usually recommending that they be cut. These claims are unclassified in the record of board proceedings. No quarterly or annual statement of pauper expense is made.

In Kendall township, during the past year, but one person was assisted by the township.

KNOX COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Knox county cares for most of her dependent citizens at the county farm. Comparatively few persons are provided with help in their homes. Each town in the county gives temporary relief, but the county allows claims for transient poor, quarantine cases and emergency cases. Last year the county expended \$3,734.60, for outside poor relief. It is impossible to ascertain how much the various towns spend as only about half of the supervisors comply with the law which requires that they file such information with the county clerk yearly; \$989.83 was reported as the sum spent by some of the towns.

The county pays \$250.00 and the city of Galesburg \$250.00, to a physician who attends the jail and the poor of Galesburg. The county pays also \$250.00, to a physician for attendance upon patients at the county farm. Knox county also gives \$900.00 a year to the support of the Free Kindergarten in Galesburg; \$9.00 a week per patient and \$5.00 a week additional for the use of an operating room is paid to each of the two hospitals in Galesburg for treatment of patients who are county charges. The city pays \$500.00 yearly to each of the hospitals.

An overseer is appointed by the board of supervisors to look after the county poor in Galesburg; he is paid \$35.00 a month. The same man, Mr. William Twohig, is paid \$35.00 a month by the city of Galesburg for the care of town-poor.

The names of the poor who receive county aid are published in the newspapers, but the names of the poor aided by the towns are not published.

Mr. Twohig, the poor master, has his office in the city hall. He has no regular office hours, but he spends much of the day in his office. He uses his own discretion with respect to the amount and kind of assistance given, and makes the claims against the town or the county as he sees fit. He keeps a record of the names and addresses of all claimants. He makes a monthly report to the city clerk showing the names of those relieved by the town and the amount. The only record, in the office of the county clerk, of poor relief consists of the filed bills. The county clerk enters every claim

in a ledger, charging it to the fund levied for the purpose. Thus in 1910, \$1,500.00, was levied for quarantine and medical aid and \$3,000.00, for other pauper aid. All claims against these levies are entered and balanced.

Aid to soldiers is given from the pauper fund. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldiers' burial.

The city of Galesburg, last year, expended about \$75.00 for aid to soldiers' families. This aid is given by the poor master when recommended by the quarter master and post commander.

No rent is furnished by the city or county. Mr. Twohig attempts to find employment when applicants who apply for help are able to work.

An isolation ward is provided at the county almshouse, which is near Knoxville. There is also a hospital room for men, and one for women.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS—GALESBURG.

RELIEF OFFICERS.

There are several volunteer probation officers in Knox county. Mrs. W. E. Simonds is paid \$25.00 a month for her work as probation officer. The latter coöperates very closely with the truant officer, who is also school nurse in Galesburg. Last year pamphlets were sent to all families where there were truant children, which quoted the law on truancy. Excellent results have been obtained by the distribution of these pamphlets and many prosecutions have been avoided. In cases of delinquency and truancy the city organizations for relief, medical care, etc., are called upon when investigation shows need or ill health, to be the cause.

VACATION SCHOOL.

Mrs. Simonds has placed 126 girls in vacation school classes. Girls from twelve to nineteen are admitted to the two classes for cooking in the mornings and four sewing classes in the afternoons. The school board pays a professional teacher and allows the use of the central primary school equipment. Funds for supplies have been contributed from various sources. Mrs. Simonds hopes to extend the opportunity of education in practical arts to working girls and girls unable to attend public school throughout the year. Trained workers advise the girls and help to render them better able to support themselves. The work promises to be most effectual in lessening the amount of delinquency among girls in Galesburg.

KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.

The Galesburg Kindergarten Association maintains a free kindergarten for dependent children between the ages of three and twelve years. Each member of the association pays one dollar a year, the city gives \$500.00, the county \$900.00. It is planned to build an annex for a day nursery in the near future.

Some of the children attend public schools, some are taught at the kindergarten. The menus are those approved by the State Board of Administration and the State Alienist, Dr. Greene, for children of similar ages. The children look well and happy. Mrs. Mary Grubb is president of the association.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

An Associated Charities' Organization was formed in Galesburg on May 19, 1911. The organization is planned for the county of Knox and article 11, sec. b, of the Constitution gives the object of the organization; "to be a center of communication between the various churches and charitable agencies of the county. To foster harmonious coöperation between them, and to check evils of overlapping relief. For this purpose, it shall maintain a confidential registration bureau."

Workers in Galesburg have found that there has been considerable duplication of relief and consequent demoralization of families. One charitable worker found, at Christmas time, a certain family which had a cellar and attic stored with groceries, clothing, etc., received from four different sources. The services of a paid secretary will be secured in the early fall.

Representatives from all the churches and charitable organizations in Galesburg, together with prominent citizens from other towns in Knox county, compose the board of directors.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Albert R. Fiske conducts a free employment bureau at the Universalist church. Relief is given to needy cases, and work found for applicants able to work.

A girl's club has been formed to afford educational and social advantages to girls throughout the city. Rev. Fiske hopes to erect a permanent club house for girls in the near future. Both the employment bureau and the opportunities for recreation afforded to girls are acknowledged needs in Galesburg.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church employs Miss A. M. Jenney to look after the needy of the church. About \$135.00 a year is expended in addition to clothes, and groceries given away.

(All churches in the city care for some needy families affiliated with them.)

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION.

The Visiting Nurse Association, of which Mrs. C. H. Trask is president, has a membership of about 600 persons who pay one dollar each yearly. One trained nurse is employed, who keeps regular office hours at the city hall. Last year the association paid half the salary of the school nurse, but this year, the city supports a school nurse.

About \$100.00 was expended last year in providing groceries, etc., for needy sick. Clothes are donated and given out by the nurse.

Records are kept of treatment in every case investigated by the nurse. The association will coöperate closely with the Associated Charities Organization.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army gives occasional relief to needy families.

A TUBERCULAR SANITARIUM.

A tubercular sanitarium is being agitated in Knox county. Ground has been purchased adjoining the poor farm for the purpose of a tubercular hospital building. Doctors have been speaking in all towns of the county, meetings have been held, newspapers have been printing articles advocating a county tubercular sanitarium and it is believed that one will be built in the near future. The tuberculosis association, of which Rev. A. Fiske is president, is pushing the matter vigorously.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps cares for needy soldiers' families. About \$35.00 was expended last year. Mrs. Fred Temple is president of the corps.

THE KNOXVILLE OLD LADIES' HOME.

The Knoxville Home for Aged Ladies is being erected. It is an endowed home; the trustees are S. Minot Jones, Chicago; Hubbard Huggins, Knoxville; Arthur D. Stearns, Galesburg. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in July of 1912.

HOSPITALS.

There are two hospitals in Galesburg, the St. Mary's Hospital, managed by seven Hospital Sisters of St. Francis; and the Galesburg Hospital, managed by the Galesburg Hospital Association, of which James C. Simpson is president.

LAKE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Lake county expended \$15,229.95, a per capita of twenty-seven and one-half cents, for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. The sum includes relief to and burial of indigent soldiers, and the care of sick.

The supervisors issue all orders for relief; these orders are usually filed in the office of the county clerk and audited, together with the claims presented, by the poor committee. This committee reports the claims to the board, with the total for each township and the total for all townships. No yearly statement of expenses is made.

Eleven thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated during the past year for the relief of blind persons in the county. The practice of pensioning blind at \$150.00 per year has been discontinued.

Names of poor persons relieved are not published in the newspapers.

A county physician receives \$2,000.00 for attendance upon the jail and the poor of Lake county. He furnishes medicines and cares for patients whom he considers it necessary to remove to the hospital.

PEST HOUSE.

The pest house near Waukegan is used for contagious diseases. The city of Waukegan has recently paid the bills for smallpox cases, but an effort is being made to regain at least part of the expenditure.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES—WAUKEGAN.

JANE McALLISTER HOSPITAL.

The Jane McAllister Hospital is managed by the Jane McAllister Hospital Association of Waukegan. County patients are received at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE*—LAKE BLUFF.

The Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, located in Lake Bluff, has Miss Lucy Judson for superintendent. This year, Lake county appropriated \$1,500.00 to the orphanage. Children of this home attended the public schools. The orphanage is maintained by voluntary contribution and an annual donation from Lake county; it is managed by the deaconesses of the Methodist church.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America do relief work in Waukegan.

SESAME CLUB.

The Sesame Club has a philanthropic department. Miss Loulse A. Miller is president of the club.

LAKE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE.

The Lake County Tuberculosis Institute, incorporated in 1908, is located about three miles out of Waukegan, in Lake county. The purposes of this corporation are: "The prevention and treatment of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis; the collection and dissemination of exact knowledge in regard to the causes, prevention, and cure of the disease; the promotion of legislative and other measures for the improvement of living conditions and the treatment of consumption in one or more institutions that may be established for that express purpose or by such other means as may be considered possible or desirable." Tents were originally used, but they are being rapidly replaced with cottages. Special rates of one dollar per day are made to the indigent of Lake county. There are employed a superintendent, a head-nurse, an assistant nurse, cooks, farm hands and general laborers. The manager, Mr. W. H. Watterson, reports that during the past year the institution has lacked about \$100.00 per month of being self-sustaining. He reports that some philanthropic men are planning to erect an administration building that the institution may be placed in a better position to systematize financial matters.

Two hundred and fifty-four cases had been cared for at the time of the report dated November 13, 1911. The institute is associated with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and with the Illinois State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The resident staff consists of W. H. Watterson, physician; Ellen M. Streed, head nurse; Harriett Mason, dietician; E. E. Sutton, farm manager.

LA SALLE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

La Salle county expended \$32,124.99, or a per capita of thirty-five and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. The sum includes aid to the blind, \$2,655.00, and relief to indigent soldiers, children, medical care, and partial aid to families amounting to \$29,469.99.

The supervisors have charge of public relief work throughout La Salle county. Each supervisor reports quarterly the names of persons relieved and the amount, stating the cause of dependency. The names are published. A committee on pauper claims audits all bills for relief. These bills are filed as ordered by the supervisors, are itemized, and show the names of persons assisted. The committee totals the expenditures by townships.

No annual statement of expenditures for the various county purposes is made, but the treasurer keeps a balance book in which moneys drawn against special funds are entered. A total of monthly expenditures is made in this balance book.

A county physician is paid \$500.00 for attendance upon county farm and jail. He furnishes all medicine. Sick poor are often sent to Ryburn Memorial Hospital, a city hospital located in Ottawa.

To township physicians, the board allows one dollar for the first mile and fifty cents for each additional mile from the office of the physician to the patient's residence. The county physician must perform operations in Ryburn hospital, and the town physician must perform operations in towns having township physicians.

Fourteen dollars is allowed to undertakers for pauper cases.

The committee on State Charitable Institutions "shall have power to enter into contract with any State Charitable Institution which they may select to take delinquent or dependent children at a charge not to exceed \$50.00 in all to the county."

The board has ruled that in case of quarantine, if a person is removed to a pest house, he must pay the expense of removal and his board, etc., if he be able. If sick at home, he must pay all expense, if he be able; the county must pay for such cases, in or out of the pest house, if the party ill be a pauper. "When any person or family or set of persons are not sick, but are merely quarantined, and are unable to pay for their supplies, such supplies must be paid for by the town or city enforcing the quarantine and not by the county, unless such persons are paupers under the rules of the board." "In every case the expense of guards and enforcing quarantine regulations on the premises and fumigation are chargeable against the city or town enforcing the quarantine."

The board has ruled that only the heads of families may receive orders, except when said applicant is unable to come for relief. "No aid shall be given to poor persons outside of the poor house, except in cases of dependent widows, with children under sixteen years of age, and other dependent women with such children where the husband is sick, permanently or temporarily injured, has deserted the wife, or is confined in jail, penitentiary, or insane asylum, and in cases of dependent old married couples, who are living together, and except in cases of dependent parents with demented children and other dependent persons with such children; and except in emergency cases requiring immediate aid * * *. But in no case shall such outside aid exceed the amount required to keep such persons at the poor house as shown by the last annual report of the county asylum committee." It is further provided that women over eighty years of age, and women helpless from disease, may be assisted.

Every applicant for aid must file a statement with the supervisor, by whom a duplicate copy shall be filed with the county clerk at each September session of the county board for the future reference of the pauper committee. The statement must show name, residence, nationality, age, occupation and must be accompanied by a written statement of two reputable citizens of the town, stating that they know the applicant and that in their opinion he is entitled to county aid.

OTTAWA PUBLIC RELIEF.

RYBURN HOSPITAL.

The Ryburn Memorial Hospital of Ottawa is maintained by the city. The building was given by the widow of Dr. Ryburn. A recent bequest of \$40,000.00 is to be used for the erection of an annex to the hospital, which will probably include a ward for contagious disease. The hospital cares for many persons who are unable to pay for treatment.

OTTAWA VOLUNTARY RELIEF.

WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Ottawa Woman's Relief Society assists all persons in need, regardless of creed or nationality. The society has visitors, in all districts of the city, who investigate cases and give what temporary aid they deem advisable. Often help is given to persons who can not get along with the assistance rendered by the county. Mrs. E. C. Swift is president of the society.

OTTAWA TENT COLONY.

The Ottawa Tent Colony is established for the purpose of treating early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The capacity is about sixty. Dr. J. W. Pettit is director, H. V. Pettit is superintendent.

LA SALLE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

St. Mary's Hospital is a Catholic Hospital located in La Salle. It is conducted by nineteen Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

An Associated Charities is being started in La Salle. The plan is to have a visiting nurse and a paid secretary. The inspector visited LaSalle during the summer months when the parties interested in founding a society were out of the city.

STREATOR PUBLIC RELIEF.

Mr. M. A. Bronson is supervisor and poor master of Streator. The salary which he is paid by the town for his services as overseer of the poor, he uses to employ Mr. Edward Benny as investigator and assistant. A careful record is kept of every case and families are visited often. Employment is found when possible, medical assistance is given. The supervisor coöperates with all agencies for relief in Streator, and attempts to prevent pauperism by removing the cause. Orders are issued on regular days, twice each month. The city of Streator owns and maintains a pesthouse.

PRIVATE RELIEF IN STREATOR.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club has a social service department of which Mrs. Fred Rolph is chairman. Mrs. Charles Leuter is president of the club. The club furnishes a corps of volunteer investigators, visitors and probation officers. The members of the club report cases to the supervisor, file petitions in the juvenile court, secure employment for women and girls, find homes for babies, and, in general, attempt to prevent pauperism.

They employ a visiting nurse who is also a doctor.

The club gives immediate relief temporarily and reports many cases to the supervisor with whom the club members hold informal meetings frequently.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army coöperates with the supervisor and is heartily supported by citizens of Streator. Clothing is distributed and immediate wants relieved by the army.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

St. Mary's Hospital is a Catholic Hospital in Streator. It is managed by sixteen Hospital Sisters of St. Francis.

RELIEF OFFICER.

The truant officer, Mr. Paul Riel, often finds the cause of truancy to be destitution. He reports such cases to the Woman's club or the supervisor. The Woman's club receives and distributes clothing from the club rooms.

(Streator seems to be unusually well organized for effective distribution of relief. The supervisor, with an experienced and paid investigator, coöperates closely with a large corps of volunteer officers, to prevent pauperism when it is possible to remove the cause of destitution.)

LAWRENCE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Lawrence county expended about \$3,400.52, or a per capita of thirty-seven cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors order all relief. As many of the orders are verbal, the only papers filed are the claimants' bills. All claims are audited by a general claims' committee and reported to the board without classification. Thus, the record of the proceedings of the supervisors shows no summarized statement of expenses for various purposes. No classified register of county orders, or ledger, is kept. Money is paid out of the treasury without reference to special funds.

In September, 1910, \$3,000.00 was appropriated for county farm, \$5,000.00 for paupers. In September, 1911, the record of proceedings shows that no appropriations have been specified.

The names of the poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned. Two blind persons are given regular allowances by their local supervisors. A county physician receives a \$100.00 a year for attendance at the county farm. Other medical aid is ordered by the supervisors: the physicians' claims are often cut. Supervisors send sick poor to the two hospitals in the county. The Arlington Sanitarium and the Connett Sanitarium, both voluntary institutions located in Lawrenceville, have been paid fifteen dollars a week by the county for patients sent to them by the supervisors.

The board of supervisors resolved at the September meeting, 1911, "that paupers who have to be taken care of continuously by the county will have to go to the poor house, and that the board will not expend any money for their keep in any other way." As three dollars and fifty cents is allowed per week for the board and care of a person at the poor farm, the same amount has been expended in keeping persons outside; but the county doctor waits on the county farm and the bills for aid of persons cared for outside of the farm have made medical aid very expensive. Until recently poor bills were paid by the townships in Lawrence county; now the western township supervisors feel that the eastern townships are spending more than their share of the county money, as the people have not become adjusted to the present form of poor relief.

At present most of the pauper claims are referred to the open board. Claims for groceries, medical aid, etc., are often cut.

Rent is paid for poor persons in several cases.

No soldiers are assisted; thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial; the sum is paid from the general fund.

The oil boom brought many transients to Lawrenceville who must now be assisted.

PRIVATE RELIEF—LAWRENCEVILLE.

HOSPITALS.

The Arlington Sanitarium is managed by Mrs. Harriet Hilerman. Contagious diseases are not cared for.

The Connette Sanitarium is owned and managed by Dr. J. E. Connette.

LEE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Lee county expended \$11,700.93, a per capita of forty-two cents, during the year ending September, 1911, for the relief of poor outside of institutions. The sum includes medical aid and aid to soldiers. Lee county has no paid overseen. The supervisors are paid by their respective towns for the care of poor. For the last year \$3,000.00, was levied by the county for the aid of town poor; \$3,000.00 for the almshouse; \$3,000.00, for the blind.

The record of the proceedings of the supervisors shows the claimants in the various towns and the amount of the claims. The proceedings are published but the claims are not summarized.

The order of the supervisor is not annually filed; the only record of the names of poor who are aided is kept by the supervisors. House rent is sometimes allowed.

There are ten medical districts in the county and the contracts for medical care in the various districts are let to the lowest bidders. Occasionally, the supervisor pays for a patient's care at the hospital at Dixon, which is a city hospital.

Dixon spent about \$600.00 of the county funds last year in helping about twenty-two families.

There is an old soldiers' claim committee which allowed \$1,157.96, last year, for the care of soldiers and soldiers' families.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

There is no permanent, active, charitable organization in Dixon. The Associated Charities has done effective work, but is at present inactive.

Mrs. Florence Blake finds employment for applicants. During the last year, as chairman of the employment committee of the associated charities she expended about \$100.00 for material relief.

NACHUSA LUTHERAN ORPHANAGE.

The Nachusa Lutheran Orphanage is located at Nachusa, in Lee county. It is supported by voluntary contribution, maintained by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod in the United States of America. Rev. J. S. Leamer, of Clinton, Iowa, is president. Rev. C. E. Wirick, of Nachusa, is superintendent.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Livingston county expended \$12,214.32, or a per capita of thirty cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions and of soldiers' families, during the past year.

The itemized bills of claimants who have furnished relief are examined by the supervisor who ordered relief and signed by him if found correct. The pauper claims' committee audits all pauper bills, reporting the amounts allowed from each town and the total amounts allowed. The lists are published as allowed, in the proceedings of the board; the names of the poor relieved are not published.

Orders are not attached to bills as verbal orders are often given. No ledger or classified order book charges the amounts expended to the funds appropriated for the several purposes.

Claims for soldier relief are audited by the finance committee. The supervisors order all soldier relief given by the county.

Transportation is paid for by the supervisor who then claims the amount paid out as a pauper bill.

Twenty dollars is allowed for a casket for an adult, ten dollars for a child. Some rent is allowed by the supervisors in the county.

As it costs the county about two dollars a week to keep a person at the county farm, no one is regularly helped outside who requires more than that amount.

Fourteen blind persons are pensioned at the rate of \$100.00 a year.

The board has ruled that every physician attending a pauper on an order from his supervisor shall receive seventy-five cents for the first mile and

forty cents for each additional mile one way, this to include all medicines. Further rules regulate the pay for amputations, contagious diseases, fracture of arm, obstetrics, etc.

Poor patients are sometimes sent to St. James' Hospital, in Pontiac, and paid for at the regular rate. Most poor patients are sent to the county almshouse which has a hospital ward.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Pontiac is perhaps the smallest city in Illinois, which has a well organized associated charities. Mr. E. A. Simmons is secretary of the organization. The society is about fifteen years old, and represents all the churches and relief organizations in Pontiac. Funds are raised by membership fees of five dollars per year and subscriptions. A paid worker, Miss Mary Dowrie, has an office in the business section of the city. In connection with the office is a free employment bureau. Last year twenty-six persons were given work in the office rooms and outside work was found for thirty-eight.

Last year there were 455 calls for help, representing about sixty families.

Children's sewing classes are conducted, which have an average attendance of forty.

The organization coöperates closely with the supervisor, who considers that the investigations made by the organization have saved a considerable sum. He always issues orders upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the society.

The Associated Charities in Pontiac believes in professional care of families. The cause of distress is discovered and removed wherever that is possible.

Sick persons are attended, cripples are treated, ablebodied are found work. It is inspiring to find in a town of 4,266 inhabitants an organization which is working effectively to prevent pauperism.

The Associated Charities has a committee for the prevention of tuberculosis of which Mr. C. E. Ligg is secretary.

ST. JAMES HOSPITAL.

The St. James Hospital is a Catholic Hospital located in Pontiac. Poor patients are received. The hospital is managed by six sisters of the Ill. Order of St. Francis.

SALEM ORPHANAGE.*

The Salem Orphanage, located near Flanagan, is managed by the Menonite church. Rev. Benjamin Rupp is president.

LOGAN COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Logan county expended \$10,999.85, or a per capita of 33 cents, for the relief of town poor and soldiers' families during the past year. Eighteen thousand dollars was appropriated for pauper relief in September, 1910.

No ledger is kept and no yearly statement made of the amount expended for paupers, although the appropriation is based on an estimate.

A committee on pauper east district and one on pauper west district recommend for payment all pauper claims. Pauper claims are signed by the local supervisors before allowed; soldier claims by the commander and quartermaster of the post.

The names of the poor relieved are reported by the pauper committees, recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors and printed in the newspapers.

Twelve blind persons are pensioned in Logan county.

A county physician receives \$500.00 this year for attendance upon the county farm, jail and poor of Lincoln. He bids for the work. Other physicians are allowed varying sums; the expense is reported as poor relief.

Poor cared for at Deaconess Hospital, a Lutheran hospital, or St. Clara's Hospital, a Catholic institution, are paid for at the regular rate. The county doctor attends all poor at the hospitals.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps assists soldiers and soldiers' families in Lincoln.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club has a philanthropic committee which does a considerable amount of relief work. There are two investigators and relief workers in each ward of Lincoln, who assist in emergency cases and give more aid in certain cases than the county can give. The committee coöperates with the local supervisor that duplication may be avoided. Mrs. John A. Lutz is president of the club.

ODD FELLOWS ORPHANS' HOME.

The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home is located in Lincoln.

DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL.

The Deaconess Home and Hospital, located in Lincoln, Illinois, is maintained by the Lutheran church. Rev. G. Nielbuhr is superintendent and president of the hospital board.

ST. CLARA'S HOSPITAL.

St. Clara's Hospital, a Catholic Hospital, located in Lincoln, is conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

McDonough county expended \$8,006.17 or a per capita of twenty-nine and one-half cents during the year ending June, 1911, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, excluding soldiers. There are no overseers appointed in the county; the supervisors relieve the poor in all towns. In Macomb, two supervisors are allowed each eighty dollars a year by the town. The county pays no salary to the supervisors for their work as overseers.

In September, 1910, \$12,000 was levied for relief of poor, \$2,500.00, for almshouse, \$2,400.00, for G. A. R. relief. Including this levy for G. A. R. relief, the total amount expended for outside aid is \$10,406.17, or a per capita of thirty-eight and one-half cents.

G. A. R. claims are allowed, upon the order of quartermaster and commander of the post, by the board of supervisors. The audit of claims consists in checking the orders of the commander with the itemized bills rendered by the grocers, etc.

Pauper claims are filed without attaching the supervisors orders. Each supervisor makes a quarterly report of the aid given, to whom and by whom, for his township. This report is read before the board of supervisors and filed in the county clerk's office. A committee on poor claims audits the claims for relief and makes a report each session on the relief claimed by the various towns. These reports are published in the newspapers; the names of the poor relieved are given in the reports.

A county physician this year receives \$600.00 for medical attendance on the county farm, jail and city of Macomb. Bids are offered for this work.

The county allows ten dollars a week for a poor sick patient at the Marietta Phelps' Hospital and seven dollars a week at the St. Francis Hospital.

Tramps are sent on to a neighboring town. A sick person is cared for at the hospital. Any worthy person is assisted no matter how short a time he may have resided in the county. An attempt is no longer made to collect funds from the county which should have furnished relief. Twenty-five dollars is allowed for a pauper burial.

Blind are not pensioned in this county.

PRIVATE RELIEF—MACOMB.

RELIEVING OFFICER.

The truant officer, Mrs. Milton Scott, calls upon various organizations for clothing, etc., when she finds a child is kept from school because of actual need.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society was organized two years ago by Miss Rose B. Jolly, who is its present acting humane officer. The society has fifty members who pay one dollar each per year. During the last year, the society placed eighteen children who were cruelly treated in new homes. Twenty-five children were helped with clothing, etc. The society coöperates with the truant officer, the supervisors and the charities board.

CHARITIES BOARD.

The Charities Board is an organization in Macomb, which is but one year old. Miss Josie Westfall is president, Miss Rose B. Jolly, vice president. Appeals for funds are made through newspapers. The supervisors allowed \$200.00 last year. This year, the supervisors in Macomb, allow claims upon the recommendation of workers in the charities board and no lump sum is allowed. As no emergency fund is provided a case for immediate monetary assistance can not be aided unless some one loans the money. For example, a girl is at present waiting to be sent to Iowa and the supervisor can not secure her ticket without advancing the sum or getting a loan.

The charities board has representatives from all relief organizations in the city. It maintains a sewing school on Fridays, with an attendance of from twenty-five to forty girls.

The P. E. and O. Society and the Women's Civic League donate clothing, etc., to the organization.

The supervisors coöperate with the charities board.

HOSPITALS.

The Marietta Phelps Hospital is a voluntary institution. The St. Francis Hospital is a Catholic Hospital. Both are located in Macomb. St. Francis Hospital is conducted by ten Sisters of St. Francis.

MCHEMRY COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Auxilliary Board of McHenry County reported \$9,000.00, as the expenditure for relieving poor outside of institutions during the current year. The county clerk informed the inspector that said statement included the expense of persons in State institutions, which amounted to \$1,000.00, deducting this sum, \$8,000.00, or a per capita of twenty-four cents, is the cost of relieving poor out of all institutions in McHenry county.

The supervisors order all relief; as these orders are rarely written, they are not kept on file in the office of the county clerk. The only record consists of claims by persons who furnish county aid. These claims are audited by a special committee of the board, and recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors. The names of poor relieved are not published. No quarterly or annual statement of pauper expenditures is made. No classified register of county orders is kept in McHenry county. Eleven blind are at present receiving pensions of \$150.00 each per year.

A county doctor receives three dollars per visit; he furnishes all medicines. Sick poor are not sent to hospitals, but to the county farm where there is no special equipment for their care.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES—WOODSTOCK.

PENNY MITE SOCIETY.

The Penny Mite Society is an organization of the ladies in Woodstock who find and relieve cases of distress.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.*

The Chicago Industrial Home, located at Woodstock, is an institution for boys and girls surrendered by parents, or courts, or placed in the home for temporary care. It is controlled by the Free Methodist church. Rev. T. B. Arnold, of Glen Ellyn, is superintendent. J. D. Kelsey, of Woodstock, is president. Fifty-six placements were made during the year and thirty-six children given temporary care.

OLD PEOPLES' HOME.

The home for old ladies and gentlemen, located at Woodstock, is an institution managed by the Free Methodist church. Only worthy persons are accepted at the home.

MARENGO.

The Sunshine Society, a branch of the State Sunshine Society, is located at Marengo. Miss Lucile Barnes is president.

MCLEAN COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

McLean county expended, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911, \$20,304.37 for pauper relief, and about \$4,000.00 for indigent soldiers, a total of \$24,304.37, or a per capita of 35 cents for family relief.

One overseer is appointed by the board of supervisors for the township of Bloomington. Mr. C. W. Perkins acts as overseer at present for \$50.00 per month. In other townships, the overseers have charge of the poor relief.

Claims presented for pauper relief are referred to a committee for "Paupers Eastern District," or a committee for "Paupers Western District." These committees report and recommend payment of the bills properly signed by the local supervisors. No summary is made of the cost for poor relief, and no ledger is kept. The levy in 1910 for pauper relief was \$15,000.00; for pauper and small-pox, \$1,500.00. Twenty thousand three hundred four dollars and thirty-seven cents was expended.

Appropriations made to the various Grand Army Posts need not be reported. It is estimated that \$4,000.00 was expended for soldier relief during the past year, yet no itemized report is required. As with pauper bills, the sworn claims are the only record.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the newspapers.

A county physician is paid \$700.00 for attendance upon county farm, jail and poor of Bloomington. Each township has a physician, paid by the county. A hospital ward is being fitted up at the county farm.

The poor-master in Bloomington has an office in the court house, where he keeps regular office hours. He helps about sixty-three families regularly during the year, with orders representing from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week.

An emergency fund is allowed the poor-master for transportation, etc. About \$100.00 a year is spent in sending transients from this county.

Families are sent to the county farm when they begin to demand more assistance than would be required for their keep at the county farm.

The only record kept is the name and address of every person assisted.

Rent is occasionally furnished.

The storekeepers in Bloomington bid every three months and trade is given for that period to the man who offers the lowest bid.

Both St. Joseph's Hospital in Bloomington and the Brokaw Hospital, a voluntary institution, charge the county \$7.00 a week for poor patients. The county physician attends these patients. The supervisor coöperates with the Associated Charities.

BLOOMINGTON PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities of Bloomington is an organization composed of representatives from the churches, relief societies, etc., in Bloomington. Mrs. Nannie M. Dunkin is superintendent.

Usually close coöperation between relief societies in Bloomington has been effected through the Associated Charities.

To make more effective the principle that all material aid shall be earned, a wood yard and a work room have been established. During the last year, a considerable number of persons were given groceries, meals, etc., in exchange for labor in the wood yard and work room.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was 993. Nineteen of these cases were reported by the poor-master, fourteen by the Brokaw Hospital Visiting Nurse; others were reported by relatives, school authorities, probation officers, etc. Twelve of these cases were referred to the physicians on staff, fourteen to the Brokaw Visiting Nurse, two to the Catholic Aid Society, five to the truant officer, three to G. A. R., one to the Jewish Aid Society, two to churches, one to relatives, two to the health officer, etc.

In 321 cases, temporary employment was secured for men; in nine cases, permanent employment; in fifty-seven cases, temporary employment was found for women; in thirteen cases, permanent employment. In 186 cases, advice was necessary.

The organization keeps a careful record of those in need and of the assistance given; no material aid is given, save in cases of emergency, unless earned. Because of the admirable coöperation of existing societies effected by the Associated Charities of Bloomington, duplication is being in a large measure avoided.

HOSPITALS.

St. Joseph's Hospital is a Catholic hospital, located in Bloomington. It is conducted by twenty-four sisters of St. Francis.

BROKAW HOSPITAL.

The Brokaw Hospital is a voluntary hospital, located in Bloomington. Miss C. F. Flatt is superintendent.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army gives temporary relief, especially in the way of meals, lodging, clothing etc. The army coöperates with the Associated Charities. Mr. A. M. Miles is captain.

GIRL'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.*

The Industrial Home is located in Bloomington; girls are boarded here. Semi-delinquent or dependent girls are committed by the county to this home. They are kept for \$10.00 per month. The home is controlled by a voluntary association of which Mrs. Sarah J. DeMotte is secretary, and Mrs. E. R. Morgan president.

CATHOLIC AID SOCIETY.

The Catholic Aid Society helps in emergency cases. About \$350.00 a year is spent in caring for Catholic families, many of whom are referred to the society by the Associated Charities. Mrs. Mary J. Stone is president of the society.

JEWISH LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The Jewish Ladies' Aid Society cares for all needy Jewish families in Bloomington. Adequate assistance is always given in such a way that applicants are rendered self-supporting. No beggars are tolerated. Funds are raised through membership fees, donations, etc.

Mr. S. Waldman secures employment for and gives assistance to transient Jews. Funds are contributed by the church. Adequate help is always given to applicants who show themselves worthy.

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery is maintained by an association which rents a house where a free library, a kindergarten and a day nursery are established. Nothing is given from this settlement, but opportunities are afforded for social clubs. Sewing and cooking are taught to young girls by volunteers from Wesleyan University. About thirty children attend the kindergarten, and about eight children are kept in the nursery. Lunch is served, for which a charge of 5 cents is made.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association finds employment for applicants. Social and educational classes are offered to girls.

MASON DEACONESS HOME AND BABY FOLD*—NORMAL.

The Baby Fold is a Methodist Deaconess home for children under two years of age. No illegitimate children are accepted. The home is located at Normal. Mrs. F. W. Asher is superintendent; Rev. J. T. Jones is president. The superintendent has charge of the home and field work. The fold is maintained by voluntary contribution. Orphans or half orphans under three years of age are received.

WITHERS' OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The house committee of the Withers' Old People's Home, which is located in Bloomington, consists of Mr. Mark Evans, chairman; Mr. Oscar Seibel, Mr. Charles Brokaw. The directors are appointed from the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian church of Bloomington. Only an able-bodied lady who pays \$4.00 per week board is admitted to the home.

At present there are seven ladies residing at the home.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society cares for animals and children cruelly treated. Mr. Henry Behr is president of the society. In many cases children are taken into court and declared dependent.

RELIEF OFFICERS.

The truant officer, Mr. W. H. Kerrick, reports many cases to the Associated Charities that the cause of truancy may be alleviated. Mrs. Nannie Dunkin is probation officer. She has done much effective work in compelling support of children by their fathers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A committee of the supervisors has been appointed to investigate conditions relative to the need of a sanitarium for tubercular patients. A committee of the Associated Charities expended \$168.45 for educational work with reference to tuberculosis.

VISITING NURSE.

A visiting nurse is sent out by the Brokaw Hospital. She also acts as school nurse. An emergency fund is provided. The nurse reports at the office of the Associated Charities twice a day. With the help of a staff of physicians who give their services whenever requested by the Associated Charities, the sick poor are being cared for.

(The people of Bloomington are to be commended for the excellent coöperation of their voluntary agencies which care for the worthy poor.)

 MACON COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Macon county expended \$10,568.92 for the relief of the poor outside of institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. Five hundred three dollars and seventy-seven cents was expended for the relief of indigent soldiers in Decatur. Thus, including relief to soldiers, the per capita is about 20 cents.

Soldiers and soldiers' families are cared for by the post in Decatur, the county appropriating necessary funds. A semi-annual report of expenditure of county funds for relief of soldiers is made to the board.

There is one overseer appointed by the board at a salary of \$1,00.00 per year. The present overseer, Mr. O. B. Cross, has an office in the court house at Decatur, where he keeps regular office hours. He makes a quarterly report of sums expended, but the names of poor persons relieved he does not report, as the county does not publish names of paupers. Mr. Cross keeps an office record of names, addresses, amount and kind of relief. His experience as police officer for eighteen years in Decatur has enabled him to become an efficient overseer by acquainting him with the persons who apply for relief. Three dollars a week is the limit of relief fixed for a family. A few standing orders are given, but most persons come weekly to the office for their orders. Mr. Cross has a collection of clothing and shoes, donated by citizens of Decatur, which he distributes among the worthy applicants.

The claims for poor relief show the names of persons who secured the assistance. These claims, filed in the office of the county clerk, are audited by a pauper claims' committee, and are totalled quarterly.

Blind persons are not pensioned in the county, but are relieved by the local supervisors.

The county physician receives \$1,000.00 a year for attendance on the jail, county farm, and poor of Decatur. He personally orders patients to the hospital, where he attends them.

A pest house, near Decatur, is maintained by the city. The county pays expenses for keeping patients in the pest house.

PRIVATE RELIEF—DECATUR.

HOSPITALS.

St. Lucas Wabash Railroad Hospital is located in Decatur. It is managed by five sisters of St. Francis.

St. Mary's Hospital is a Catholic institution, located in Decatur. During the past year the county paid \$1,334.25 for relief to sick poor in the hospital. Twenty-two Hospital Sisters of St. Francis care for the institution.

ANNA B. MILLIKIN HOME.*

The Anna B. Millikin Home is located in Decatur. Mrs. Clara Campbell is superintendent. It is a voluntary home, managed by a local board, of which Mrs. F. G. Winslow is president. The purpose of the home is care of aged people and dependent children. About thirty children and four old ladies have their home here at present. The county paid \$240.00 to the home during the current year for the care of county wards. Children of school age attend the public schools.

THE WOMAN'S CIVIC LEAGUE.

The Woman's Civic League, of which Mrs. George Bacon is president, has a philanthropic committee, and a committee on public care of children. The league maintains boys in Glenwood. The league has heretofore kept a visiting nurse in the city and now pays \$15.00 a month toward her salary, the remainder being paid by the school board. The nurse is Miss Abbie Wyatt. She is now called supervisor of hygiene and has her office in the high school building, where a free clinic, established and maintained by the King's Daughters of the Baptist church is located. Dr. Oscar Yarnell contributes his services in connection with the free clinic.

PYTHIAN HOME FOR ORPHANS AND THE AGED.

The Pythian Home for Orphans and Aged Pythians is located in Decatur. Edwin R. Wright is secretary of the board of directors. The home is maintained by the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club, of which Mrs. C. A. Curtis is president, contributes to the hospital, the Anna B. Millikin Home, the Free Clinic and other charitable organizations of Decatur.

MOTHERS' CLUBS.

The Mothers' Clubs distribute clothing in their various localities.

RELIEF OFFICERS.

The truant officer, Mr. J. B. Shiek, reports most cases of need to the overseer of the poor.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association finds employment for girls and occasionally gives meals to girls unable to pay.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army gives most of the direct voluntary relief in Decatur. Captain Smith reported that during the past year, 1,041 families were vis-

ited and \$595.81 expended for charitable purposes. One hundred thirty-five pairs of shoes were given away, 800 meals were paid for, 250 second-hand garments distributed, and fourteen persons given transportation. Three hundred children were given free outings in the park. Captain Smith keeps a careful record of money received and expended. He also files the names and addresses of persons assisted.

(Many of the persons most actively engaged in philanthropic work in Decatur feel the need of a charitable society which will organize the various relief societies of the city.)

MACOUPIN COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Macoupin county expended about \$18,271.80, a per capita of thirty-six cents, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911, for the relief of poor outside of institutions. The statement is not accurate, as no yearly or quarterly total is made in the county, and pauper claims, although usually audited by a regular committee are sometimes audited by the general claims' committee, in which case they are unclassified and very difficult to find. The estimate was based on an actual addition of the claims allowed in March of 1911.

Very often the supervisors' orders are not attached to the claimants' bills. In some cases I found claimants' bills which were not itemized and which did not show the names of paupers who were assisted. When the names appear on the bills, they are published in the newspapers, but claims are allowed which read "merchandise to paupers."

Claims of supervisors for cash advanced are not itemized and no receipts are attached.

The county clerk keeps a classified register in which orders are placed under the proper fund when allowed by the proper committee. Two hundred ninety-five dollars was allowed during the past year to old soldiers. The miscellaneous claims committee allows soldier claims, but all moneys are paid from a general fund. Six hundred fifty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents was paid to the city of Gillespie as partial allowance on a small-pox claim of long standing.

Blind are not pensioned generally. One blind person has been placed on a pension list; there are now six additional applicants.

The county physician receives \$235.00 a year for attendance on the poor farm and jail.

Sick poor are sent to hospitals in adjoining counties when home treatment is inadvisable.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES—CARLINVILLE.

BETHEL HOLINESS ORPHANAGE.*

The Bethel Holiness Orphanage, under the management of the Bethel Holiness Association, is located in Carlinville. N. B. Herrill is superintendent.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

The Sunshine Society is established for the purpose of ministering to the poor and sick. Mrs. William Otwell is president.

HOME OF GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN.

The Home of the German Baptist Brethren for the Aged is located at Girard.

MADISON COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Madison county expended \$23,474.83, a per capita of 26 cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

One thousand one hundred twenty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, or almost 5 per cent of the total, was expended for transportation of paupers; the sum does not include transportation to county farm or State institutions.

The supervisors order all relief for the county, the townships fixing their salaries for work as overseers. All orders for relief must be written and must be attached to the claimants' bills, which are accompanied by sworn statements. The paupers' endorsement must appear on the bill. Applicants for aid must be recommended by three free holders who are not merchants. The claims are audited by a pauper claims committee, are recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors, with a statement showing the expenditure by townships. Each supervisor yearly reports the names of persons relieved and the amount given; these reports are published in the newspapers.

A finance committee makes a yearly statement of receipts and disbursements, which statement is admirably itemized.

Heretofore soldiers relief has been paid from the pauper fund. At the September meeting, 1911, an appropriation of \$1,000.00 was made for soldier claims.

Since July 1, 1911, blind persons have been pensioned by the county.

A county physician receives \$500.00 a year for attendance upon the county farm, jail and poor of Edwardsville township. Other towns contract with special physicians; where there is no regular physician, \$1.00 for the first mile and 25 cents for each additional mile, including medicines, is allowed. Three thousand five hundred twenty-seven dollars and ten cents was expended for county physicians during the past year.

Considerable regular assistance is given in the county to widows, etc. Four dollars per month, allowed monthly, is the limit for each person. Rent is often allowed.

Alton expended \$7,341.79 for pauper relief, exclusive of transportation, during the past year. The towns on the river front claim the heaviest amounts for relief.

A pest house is provided at the county farm. Fifty dollars is allowed for a child declared dependent and taken to a home.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

NAZERETH HOME—ALTON.

The Nazereth Home is a Catholic home for the aged, located in Alton. Persons are cared for at the rate of 20 cents per day. The hospital is managed by the sisters of the Precious Blood.

ALTON WOMAN'S HOME.

The Alton Woman's Home is a voluntary institution of Alton. The county allows \$4.00 per month for persons residing at the home. There are present twelve members, six of whom were admitted as charity members. Mrs. A. K. Root, of Alton, is president.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL—GRANITE CITY.

The St. Elizabeth's Hospital, located at Granite City, receives some sick poor committed by the county. No fixed rate is arranged. The sisters of St. Francis are hospital managers. Rev. T. Kaenders, of Venice, Ill., is financial manager.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—ALTON.

St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic hospital at Alton, charges \$1.00 per day for county patients. The hospital is managed by eight sisters of charity.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR THE AGED—HIGHLAND.

St. Joseph's Hospital at Highland charges 50 cents per day for county patients. Old persons are kept at the home, which is managed by twelve hospital sisters of St. Francis.

ORPHANAGE.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum is located at 417 Prospect street, Alton. It is managed by thirteen sisters of the Precious Blood.

MARION COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Marion county expended \$8,638.39, a per capita of twenty four and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of the institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

The supervisors order all relief. As the orders are usually verbal, few are filed with the bills presented by claimants. A pauper claims committee reports the claims, with recommendations; they are recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors. No claims are cut; they are either accepted or rejected.

The county order book is unclassified and no ledger is kept. Claims are paid without reference to special funds. In September, 1910, \$10,000.00 was appropriated for pauper claims. The appropriation is inaccurate, as no annual statement of expenses for various purposes is made.

Rent is occasionally allowed to poor. There are no soldiers who ask relief. Fifty dollars, allowed for a soldier burial, is taken from the general fund.

The supervisors fix the limit of relief, decide where groceries, etc., may be secured, order the undertaker and pay transportation.

No blind are pensioned. Four are allowed regular allowances by the supervisors and seven are kept at the county farm.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the papers.

A county physician receives \$200.00 a year for attendance upon the poor farm and jail. Sick poor are sometimes sent to St. Mary's Hospital at Centralia, the only hospital in the county. No rate is fixed.

HOSPITAL.

St. Mary's Hospital, located at Centralia, is conducted by sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.

MARSHALL COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Marshall county expended \$5,678.19, including relief to soldiers, for aid to families outside of institutions. This was a per capita of thirty-six cents.

The supervisors order all relief, receiving recompense from their townships as overseers of the poor.

A sworn claim must be sent to the county clerk's office for all relief of paupers; in most cases, the supervisors' written order and an itemized bill accompanies the claim. Various committees, for example, the pauper committee, the indigent soldier committee, etc., audit these claims, which are sorted by the county clerk. The claims are then reported by the various committees at the board meetings and recorded in the proceedings. The poor claims are listed by townships, and the names of the poor people appear in the records, which are published in the newspapers.

The soldiers are relieved upon the order of the post commander or relief committee without the order of the local supervisor. Soldier claims are allowed by the board, as presented. Eighty-nine dollars and seventy cents of the \$5,678.19 total was allowed, during the year ending July, 1911, for soldiers.

The 1910 levy was \$3,500.00 for pauper relief, \$250.00 for indigent soldiers and \$2,500.00 for county farm.

Blind are not pensioned, as there have never been any applications.

There is no county physician. Supervisors order medical aid and the board as a whole cuts the claims in many cases. Medical relief claims are included in the pauper relief account.

Many persons are assisted, almost wholly, who are not sent to the county farm. It is not the policy of this county to send persons to the almshouse who are at all able to help themselves.

The mining towns in the county make the relief bills large. In one of the towns of Bennington township there was an eight month strike last year, which necessitated an unusual amount for relief.

MASON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF

Mason county expended \$4,904.78, a per capita of twenty-eight cents for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911.

Mason county is under township organization. The supervisors are paid by the towns for services rendered as overseers.

Last year \$7,500.00 was levied for pauper relief, \$1,500.00 for county farm.

The itemized bills for relief are sent to the county clerk's office with the orders attached for Havana; in other townships the written orders are not filed. A committee of five on pauper claims audits the bills and claims, reporting the names of poor relieved, the amount and the names of claimants, by towns. These reports are acted upon and recorded at each session of the supervisors and published in the newspapers. The county clerk then classifies the various claims under the heads, "pauper county farm," etc. In September of this year, the county clerk will render for the first time a summarized statement of the expenditures for various purposes.

The pauper claims include expenses for medical relief and assistance to soldiers. The board allows claims presented with the signature of the post commander. The bills presented for medical relief are never allowed in part. To prevent legal difficulties a bill is objected to and not allowed until a physician presents what the board considers a reasonable claim. The supervisors do not allow physicians to call indefinitely upon paupers; they order the number of calls which the case seems to require.

Rent is occasionally furnished in this county.

The blind are pensioned. There are at present four on the list.

One county physician is hired, at \$150.00 this year, to attend the county farm; \$21.50 is allowed for a pauper; \$30.00 for a soldier burial.

The board of supervisors has arranged with the county clerk to issue an order to pay for tickets which the agents supply upon a supervisors' order. Thus in cases where it is necessary to send women or children a considerable distance, no one is called upon to advance the money.

MASSAC COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF

Massac county expended \$2,744.08, a per capita of sixteen cents for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, during the year ending September 30, 1911.

The commissioners act as overseers of the poor, as none of them live at Metropolis, the county seat, the county clerk is authorized to communicate with a commissioner when assistance is required and if the commissioner so orders, the clerk allows the relief. Orders for relief are filed with claimants' bills and audited by the county board. All claims are classified in the register of county orders and in the record of proceedings, but no quarterly or annual statement is made. All pauper claims for relief in and out of the county farm, at State institutions, etc., are paid from the pauper appropriation.

Names of poor who are relieved are not published.

Temporary relief is given, in the main. Regular relief is given to persons who can be helped for less than it would cost at the county farm, where the keeper is paid twelve and one-half cents a meal for each person, the county furnishing medical attendance, clothing, etc.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated during the past year for blind allowances; the sum is at present divided among ten blind persons.

The county physician is paid \$200.00 for attendance on the county farm, jail and poor of Metropolis. As there are no hospitals in the county, sick poor are attended in their homes.

Children are sent to the DuQuoin Children's Home; \$100.00 was appropriated to the home last year.

No soldiers are assisted; burials are allowed for soldiers of the county.

PRIVATE RELIEF—METROPOLIS.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club, of which Mrs. P. O. Johns is president, has a philanthropic department. Citizens of Metropolis take up subscriptions for funds to relieve poor. The city is divided into four wards and two persons give their services in each ward; persons who need relief are visited and given all necessary assistance, in so far as the funds of the society will allow. About \$100.00 was expended last year. Members of the organization are often called upon as there is no public overseer of the poor in Metropolis. Cases are often referred to a commissioner when he can be reached.

MENARD COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Menard county is under county organization. The three commissioners appoint overseers of the poor. At present there are six overseers who receive salaries from the county, ranging from twenty to seventy-five dollars a year each. The overseers, with the exception of the one in Petersburg, make verbal reports to the county board. The Petersburg overseer reports the date of relief, the name of the applicant, the amount given each quarter. The county board audits the claims of the various business men and the orders which are written by the overseers and filed in the county clerk's office. The claims are allowed by the board and recorded in the record of proceedings and in the register of county orders, but the various claims are unclassified. By getting the total for one session and multiplying by four, the cost of relief to poor in the various towns is estimated at \$4,076.44, or about thirty-seven and one-half cents per capita. This sum includes aid to soldiers and medical relief.

A county physician is at present caring for the county farm and poor of Petersburg for \$200.00, a year. He bids for the position.

Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial, sixteen dollars for the burial of a pauper.

No rent is furnished by the county.

A poor person, unless a resident in the county for six months, is transported elsewhere when it is possible to do so.

As there is no hospital in the county, sick poor are sent to neighboring counties and claims are allowed by the county board. A hospital will be equipped in connection with the fine modern building which the county is at present erecting for its almshouse.

MERCER COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Mercer county levied \$6,000.00 in 1911 for relief of poor; \$4,000.00 for county farm. The county allows all claims authorized by the various township supervisors. There is no paid overseer of the poor in the county; the

supervisors claim, from the county treasury, recompense for their time spent as overseers of the poor. For the year ending June, 1911, Mercer county expended \$6,930.60, a per capita of thirty-five cents, for relief of poor outside of institutions and soldiers.

Itemized bills are filed with pauper claims in the office of the county clerk. Each supervisor makes a report, at each session of the board, of the poor to whom he has given aid, the amount, and by whom the aid was furnished. From these reports the pauper claims committee makes a report of all claims allowed, the names of the claimant, and of the persons relieved. This report is published in the newspapers.

In cases where money is spent by the supervisor for aid, as in the case of provision of transportation, the general claims committee audits the claim, so that such items do not appear in the supervisor's summary of money expended for town poor. No ledger account is kept, balancing pauper claims against the levy for paupers.

G. A. R. claims are signed by the commander of the post and the quartermaster; they are read before the board of supervisors and allowed by the board as a whole.

Blind are not pensioned.

The county physician bids; last year he contracted to care for the county farm and jail for \$75.00.

Sick poor are sent to hospitals in neighboring counties, and claims made by these hospitals are allowed when a supervisor has authorized treatment.

MONROE COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Monroe county expended \$560.00, a per capita of about four cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September, 1911.

The commissioners order all relief at their regular meetings. The county clerk allows the amounts determined upon regularly. Ordinarily, \$15.00 is allowed to one person for a quarter. At present, six old persons and three blind persons are receiving county orders, the three blind draw a total of \$240.00 per year.

The names of the poor relieved and the amount allowed appear in the board proceedings. They also appear in the county order book, which is unclassified. The county clerk makes an annual statement of all expenses. Names of poor relieved are published in the papers.

The board made no appropriation for various purposes in September, 1910; the county became involved in difficulties with the railroads, which led to separate appropriations this year.

The treasurer pays all money from a general fund.

A county physician receives \$200.00, a fixed yearly salary, for attendance on the jail and almshouse. Commissioners order all other medical aid. As there are no hospitals in the county, sick poor are sent to the county farm. The county physician must give an order to every person admitted to the county farm.

The keeper of the almshouse gets thirty-five cents a day for each person and a monthly salary of \$10.00. Poor people will not be given assistance outside of the county farm at a greater cost than that necessary for their keep at the almshouse.

No soldiers are helped by the county.

No rent is allowed for poor families.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Montgomery county expended \$10,120.85, or a per capita of twenty-eight cents, for relief of poor outside of institutions, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. The relief is ordered by the supervisors in all townships save Litchfield, where an overseer is appointed at \$180.00 a year.

The county clerk makes an annual statement of the actual expenses for the various purposes for which funds are appropriated yearly. A committee on pauper relief and a committee on medical pauper aid audit the claims classified under these heads, total them each session, and recommend their allowance. The reports of these committees are embodied in the proceedings of the supervisors. The names of the poor relieved are not published.

Blind are not pensioned in the county.

A physician receives \$250.00 a year for waiting on the county jail and farm. Another physician receives \$500.00 a year for attendance upon the poor of Litchfield. The board fixes the salaries and accepts no bids.

The supervisors advance aid to transients and claim their refund with the pauper bills. The overseer in Litchfield is allowed a fund, the expenditure of which he reports at each session of the board. During one quarter, he expended \$11.33 for aid to transients. The overseer's written orders are returned by the claimants. The supervisors' orders are not attached to the claims, as verbal orders are often given.

There is a hospital in Litchfield, the St. Francis' Hospital. The county has no contract for the care of patients, but allows claims as presented.

Soldiers are relieved, from the pauper fund, by the supervisors. Fifty dollars is allowed for a soldier burial, fifteen dollars for a pauper burial.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps cares for soldiers' families in Hillsboro. The corps also distributes clothing, food, etc., to any deserving poor in and about Hillsboro. Mrs. Jane Vawter is chairman of the relief committee.

HOSPITAL.

St. Francis Hospital, located in Litchfield, is managed by sixteen hospital sisters of St. Francis.

MORGAN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Morgan county expended \$8,411.91, a per capita of twenty-four cents, for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, during the year ending September, 1911. This amount includes relief for and burial of old soldiers for whom no special appropriation is made. The per capita is somewhat high this year on account of a small pox epidemic in Meredosia township.

The county is under county organization. Overseers are appointed for all precincts, with salaries ranging from ten dollars to \$500.00 a year. The overseer in Jacksonville receives \$500.00 per year, while the overseers in rural districts get an average of about twelve dollars per year. The overseers report quarterly the names and amount given.

Orders for relief must be filed with the itemized bills of claimants; this rule is usually followed. The proceedings of the county board are published in the newspapers, but the names of the poor relieved do not appear. The county order book is classified, as is the book of proceedings and totals are made very easily for special purposes.

No quarterly or annual statement is regularly made. The board has ruled that dependent children shall be turned over to the overseer, who shall petition the county court to have said children committed to some industrial or manual training school.

Morgan county allows no bill, save those signed by an overseer, the county physician or the county commissioners. Burials are paid for only when contracted for upon the written order of the coroner, county physician, county commissioners, superintendent or overseer of the poor. The board will pay eight dollars for a hospital case, and robe to be used in the burial of a

pauper who may die at the poor farm. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for the burial of an indigent soldier; for a pauper eight dollars, for robe and casket three dollars, for digging of grave seven dollars, for hearse and carriages.

The overseer may grant relief not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per week; where there are two or more persons in the family, the overseer may not exceed two dollars per week.

The board rules that no order shall be given to a child; the head of the family must apply if able; if he is unable to appear, a disinterested party must apply. The rule of the board is that only emergency cases shall be assisted, all others being cared for at the county farm. "Those infirm and helpless through old age, sickness, or injuries, widows and children who have been abandoned who can be supported or assisted at a less expense than at the county farm; also sick and infirm persons put off trains or stranded while passing through the country," shall receive outside aid.

Overseers are asked to find employment, for those able to work, whenever they can. No persons are helped permanently. Each year all applicants must renew their petitions for aid; these petitions must be signed by three reliable taxpayers.

A county physician receives \$200.00 per year, for attendance on the county farm and jail. He is paid extra fees for attendance on hospital patients. Sick poor are sent to Our Savior's Hospital or to Passavant Hospital; \$1,111.32 was paid to the hospitals, during the past year, for the care of sick poor.

The county does not pension blind persons. A regularly appointed probation officer, Miss Emma Weller, takes charge of children's cases. She is unsalaried.

JACKSONVILLE PRIVATE RELIEF.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Jacksonville had an Associated Charities of which Miss Emma Weller is superintendent and secretary. The organization has a membership of about 200; the board of directors, elected annually, consists of twenty members. Miss Weller keeps daily office hours from 9 to 11 a. m.; she visits cases every afternoon. Last year about \$700.00 was expended by the organization.

Work is found for able bodied, whenever possible. Relief is given adequately in so far as the funds will allow it. The society exchanges lists with the overseer, the Salvation Army, and all other societies for relief. The various church societies and the Woman's Relief Corps are called upon to assist their members.

Miss Weller is also city matron; the salary is paid by the woman's club.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Jacksonville Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis has for its president, Mrs. F. J. Heintz.

HOSPITALS.

Our Savior's Hospital is managed by twelve sisters of the Holy Cross. It is located in Jacksonville.

Passavant Hospital, located in Jacksonville, is a voluntary institution, managed by the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses. The director is Rev. H. L. Fritschel. Mr. John R. Loar is president of the hospital executive committee. Miss Ida B. Venner is superintendent.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Old People's Home is located at Jacksonville. It is maintained by the Christian church.

MOULTRIE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Moultrie county expended \$2,959.09, or a per capita of twenty cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, and indigent soldiers, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The supervisors order all relief, but as the orders are often verbal, they are not filed. A committee on pauper claims audits all claims for relief of poor; their report is recorded in the record of proceedings of the supervisors. The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders so that at any time a summary can be made of the expenditures for purposes for which appropriation was made. Each year, a statement of total expenditures for all purposes for which appropriations are made is published by the county clerk.

The names of poor relieved are published in the newspapers of the county.

A county physician receives \$250.00 for attendance upon the county farm and jail. Bids are offered for this practice. Rent is occasionally furnished by the county.

The supervisors order all relief for indigent soldiers. From thirty-five to fifty dollars is allowed for a soldier burial, twenty-five dollars for a pauper.

Sick are sent to the hospitals at Decatur or Mattoon. The supervisors make arrangements with these hospitals for cases which arise.

Widows and old people are the applicants for relief outside of the county farms. A number of worthy people receive more than it would cost to keep them at the county farm.

PRIVATE RELIEF—SULLIVAN.

ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME.

The Illinois Masonic Home, located at Sullivan, cares for indigent Masons and their wives.

OGLE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Ogle county has no paid overseer. The various supervisors allow all claims for poor in their respective towns. Each town makes a levy to pay for the support of its own poor but transient poor and emergency cases are relieved from the county funds; \$1,827.16 was expended last year by the county, for relief of town poor who had not resided in any township of the county for a year or who required immediate, temporary assistance. The various towns levied a total of \$4,809.00. Thus a per capita of about twenty-four cents is expended for relief of the town poor in Ogle county. This figure does not include the cost of burying soldiers and in other ways caring for them. Claims for soldiers are allowed independently of pauper claims, but are not summarized.

The only permanent record of poor relief is the report of the proceedings of the supervisors, which shows the amount and kind of relief given to poor relieved by county funds, but does not give the names of the poor. There is no record, in the county clerk's office, of expenditure of towns for poor relief.

The county employs a physician who last year contracted to care for the county farm, jail and transient sick for \$150.00. Each town contracts with physicians to care for its destitute sick.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

DUNKARD OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Dunkard Old People's Home is located at Mt. Morris.

PEORIA COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Peoria county expended \$19,494.53, or a per capita of nineteen cents during the year ending September 1, 1911, for the relief of poor persons outside of institutions, indigent soldiers and their families. The county allows such relief upon order of the supervisors.

In Peoria, Supervisor Robert M. Orr is paid \$150.00 per year for his work as overseer of the poor; from that sum he pays his assistant, Mrs. Mabel Wright. They are provided with an office in the court house and either the supervisor or his assistant is in the office at all hours, when the court house is open. A very admirable system of recording has been worked out in the office; the name, address, age, condition, amount of relief, and items of interest to the case are carefully recorded. Every case is investigated, unless recommended by the G. A. R. or the Associated Charities.

About half of the relief dispensed in Peoria goes to regular applicants who come twice a month for their orders.

Employment is occasionally found for persons out of work, but they are usually referred to the State Employment Bureau.

The overseer gives transportation to the desired destination, when the applicant is deserving, instead of sending him "to the next county." Able bodied men are not provided transportation.

The county physician attends all county cases in the hospitals. The county allows one dollar a day to any hospital in the city for a poor patient, but the county doctor must approve the admission in every case.

The overseer's books are audited quarterly by a committee of the board of supervisors. The overseer makes a quarterly report of the relief given, and the amount.

The records for towns, other than Peoria, are kept in the office of the county clerk. The supervisors' written orders are attached to all claims for relief. These claims are audited by a special committee, are totalled, and recorded in the proceedings of the board. The clerk makes an itemized statement of expenditures from a well-classified register of county orders.

Blind persons are not pensioned in the county, but several such persons are relieved.

Names of poor persons assisted are not published in the newspapers. A report for 1909 shows that \$34,140.37 of the county's funds had been saved during the past five years; the saving is attributed to the splendid system of coöperation which has existed between the Associated Charities and Public Relief Agency in Peoria, for several years. Public relief is systematically administered in Peoria county; the authorities are to be commended for adopting business-like methods in the matter of poor relief.

PRIVATE AGENCIES.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—PEORIA.

The Association Charities of Peoria was incorporated in 1901. Twenty-one directors, representing the prominent business men and women of Peoria, meet monthly to transact all business for the organization. Seven directors are elected each year and officers are elected yearly by the Association Charities, whose members consist of all contributors. The secretary, Mr. Perry N. Hiser, gives an itemized report every month to the board of directors.

The office of the Associated Charities is located in the city hall. Here are kept files showing all information, concerning cases reported for relief, which can be obtained by careful investigation. Four thousand two hundred thirty-five family records are filed in the office.

The visitors of the Associated Charities investigate cases for the overseer of the poor; all poor relieved in Peoria township are visited by representatives of the Associated Charities. The overseer gives relief to cases recommended by the Associated Charities.

During the year May, 1910-1911, \$2,345.98 was spent for relief and administration expenses, \$1,014.84 for expenses of visiting nurse—a total of

\$3,350.82. One thousand five hundred fifty-three dollars and eleven cents was given from the overseer, from the Associated Charities Emergent Fund, and other sources. Six hundred forty-two cases of poverty were dealt with during the year; 117 were single persons, 77 of whom were transients and 525 were families; 2,480 individuals were dealt with. In addition to the aid given by the Associated Charities, \$3,771.33 was spent in materially relieving these families which was not given by the Associated Charities but which was reported to them.

One hundred sixty-four persons were provided with employment by the association. Two hundred ninety-six old garments were given out. In forty-three cases, relatives were induced to give aid. Eleven children were cared for temporarily. Two hundred twenty-nine cases were helped, by counsel, which did not need material aid. Thirty-five investigations were made for agencies in other cities. Two hundred ninety-three investigations were made for agencies in Peoria, 210 of which were for the overseer of the poor. One hundred eight were given medical care through the visiting nurse and other agencies. Three hundred forty-four consultations were held with the overseer of the poor, truant officer, police matron, probation officer, and various relief agencies for special cases. One thousand one hundred eighty-eight office consultations were held and 2,715 visits were made during the year.

A free dispensary is kept up by the visiting nurse committee. Medical and dental relief are furnished.

Unusual coöperation of the public and private relief agencies of Peoria has been accomplished through the Associated Charities.

CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation, of which Mrs. Julia Starr is president, has a membership of 3,500 women. Twenty-nine clubs are represented in the organization. Various clubs, affiliated with the federation, carry on and support charitable agencies.

The Dorcas Society is supported by the federation. This club meets at the Neighborhood Settlement. Women of the vicinity come here to receive instructions. They are allowed to sew and are paid at the rate of 15 cents an hour. The garments are used for children.

PURE MILK DISPENSARY.

A Pure Milk Dispensary, where milk is given for babies and sold at a low price to those who can pay, is supported by the Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Julia White is president.

BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION.

A Betterment Association, with nine prominent business men as directors, maintains the Neighborhood House and the American Club. Mr. A. S. Oakford is president of the association. Both clubs are centers for training and social gatherings in neighborhoods which afford few advantages. Sewing is taught, social clubs are organized, educational classes are conducted, physical training is taught, bath rooms are opened to the public, free reading rooms are offered, and play grounds are used for ball games, etc.

The American Club House is now being offered by the Peoria Betterment Association for a Detention Home. On the 28th of November, committees from the Board of Supervisors and Women's Clubs of the city met to discuss plans for the home. It is expected that Peoria will have a place for detention of delinquents very soon.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America of Peoria make a monthly report to the Chicago headquarters which shows exactly what relieving is done.

A great deal of clothing is given away by this organization. Money is given, if the case is deserving. One hundred seventy-nine dollars and three cents was spent for one half year's relief of poor families.

When uncertain of the worthiness of an applicant for relief, the Associated Charities is called upon to make investigations.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army does some material relieving in Peoria. The amount of relief and numbers relieved are reported to headquarters in Chicago.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The Catholic Women's League contributes to the support of the Neighborhood House and keep up a day nursery where from twelve to twenty children are given daily care and luncheon, at the rate of 5 cents a day.

One thousand one hundred thirty-four dollars and thirty-three cents was spent by the Catholic Women's League during the year of 1910, most of it in relieving needy families. The Associated Charities investigates many of their cases; no help is given when the Associated Charities advises against it.

Two visitors for the league investigate cases. Mrs. Mollie Carey is president of the league.

KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.

The Kindergarten Association gives clothing and shoes, donated by friends, to children in need. When further relief is needed by cases brought to the attention of their association, an appeal is made to the Associated Charities. Mrs. C. C. Lines is president of the association.

G. A. R. WILSON CIRCLE AND RELIEF CORPS.

The county furnishes aid whenever it is recommended by the G. A. R. Wilson Circle, an organization of women, relieves needy families of the G. A. R. Funds are raised by giving dinners, etc. The Woman's Relief Corps spends about \$500.00 a year for relieving of soldiers' families. Cases are investigated by the Associated Charities, as well as by a committee of the Relief Corps. Mrs. Allie Robinson is president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

HEBREW ORGANIZATIONS.

The Peoria Hebrew Relief Society expends \$1,200.00 a year in helping men. William Wolfner is president.

The Sisters of Peace, an auxiliary woman's club, expends about \$400.00 each year. Mrs. Charles M. Bennett is president.

The Ladies' Hebrew Aid expends about \$400.00 a year. Mrs. S. Furchgott is president.

The purpose of the Relief Society is to make a man independent and to place a man on his feet rather than to dole out help indefinitely.

The ladies' societies care for emergency cases, aid the sick, etc.

These organizations coöperate with the Associated Charities, but they allow neither the Associated Charities nor the overseer of the poor to relieve Hebrews.

The Peoria Sheltering Society spends \$300.00 a year in caring for transients and people in distress.

The Hebrew societies assist poor of other nationalities. Members of the organization volunteer to do most of the investigating.

BACON MISSION.

The Bacon Mission is a religious organization. Rev. Munns, the pastor, does most of the material relieving for the mission. He never gives cash and cases are all carefully investigated. Many cases are referred to the Associated Charities. All transients are sent to the Associated Charities. The policy of the Mission is to make a family self supporting. Families are often dealt with by various societies which report to Mr. Munn. During the last year, \$199.36 was spent for provisions and clothing; much fruit and clothing was given.

The mission is a center for industrial clubs, physical training, night classes. Charges are made in such a way that the cost is slight to those who can afford little and yet they are able to feel that they are not receiving something for nothing.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.*

The Woman's Christian Home Mission, of which Mrs. E. S. Willcox is president, is an organization of thirty-six years. The principles generally adopted by the Associated Charities are recognized by the mission.

The city is divided into twelve districts, two visitors to a district. All cases are investigated and attempts are made to make all applicants for relief self-supporting. Churches of all denominations are represented in the mission.

The Home for the Friendless is supported by the mission in Peoria. Thirty-five children, living at the home, are going to public schools. Some of the children are placed in good homes, some are returned to their own homes when conditions which have made them undesirable have been remedied.

For the year ending in 1910, the money spent by the Women's Christian Home Visitors for relief of needy families was \$75.51.

RELIEVING OFFICERS.

The truant officer and the police matron give material relief in the way of clothes and shoes, when necessary. Cases are reported to the Associated Charities and to the overseer of the poor. Neither agency supplies shoes to school children without the recommendation of Mrs. Jennie Stouffer, the truant officer.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

The Peoria Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has recently secured the services of a secretary, Mr. B. C. Emory, of Philadelphia. Since September, a dispensary, located at Lincoln Mission, has been maintained. Free clinics are held twice a week; a visiting nurse has been taking supplies for tubercular patients. The association calls on the Associated Charities for material relief. At present, the emphasis is being laid upon educational literature and lectures. During the months of October and November an average of ten patients per week have been treated. The association has come in touch, during that time, with eighty cases.

PROCTOR HOSPITAL.

The Proctor Hospital, built with money given by Mr. John C. Proctor, is a voluntary hospital which is now self supporting. There are between eight and ten free beds.

DETENTION OR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The Emergency Hospital is a city hospital for contagious diseases. It is a modern, well-equipped hospital, with a matron and two nurses in residence.

Poor persons who are unable to pay are paid for by the county. During the past year \$486.00 was paid by the county for patients under quarantine at the Emergency Hospital.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

The St. Francis Hospital is a Catholic hospital. Sick persons are cared for free of charge; when unable to pay, they are paid for by the county or voluntary relief societies. It is managed by sisters of St. Francis.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR AGED.

The St. Joseph's Home is a Catholic institution in Peoria, which cares for aged persons. The home is located at 401 Smith street. Thirty-two sisters of St. Francis conduct the home. Mother Pacifica is president.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.*

The Home of the Good Shepherd, located at Starr and Farraday streets in Peoria, has for its superintendent Mother Mary of St. Roberta. The county pays for its wards at the home.

PROCTOR HOME.

The Proctor Home is a home endowed by John C. Proctor, who directed his trustees to "establish a charity for benefit of the worthy poor of the city of Peoria: . . . old men and women, who are unable to earn a living for themselves and are destitute of a home, food and shelter in the declining years of their lives."

He further directed the establishment of a "nursery wherein nurses may be provided for the care of the children of such poor women as find it necessary to work by the day for a living in order that their children, while their mothers are so employed, may have proper food, care and treatment."

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y. W. C. A. finds employment for girls and women and offers free industrial training to a class for girls.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN KINDERFREUND SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.*

The Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society of Illinois maintains a home in Peoria. Rev. J. H. Ruprecht is superintendent. The purpose of the home is the care of neglected and dependent children.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON PEORIA HOME.*

The Florence Crittenton Peoria Home, located in Peoria, is a home for unfortunate dependent or delinquent girls. Any expectant mother or a mother with a child under two years of age may be admitted. Mothers are expected to remain with their children until suitable homes are found. A charge of \$25.00 is made to an expectant mother. The home is non-sectarian. Mrs. Florence A. Merrill is president; Mrs. Lena Higham is superintendent of the institution.

PERRY COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Perry county expended \$3,462.58, a per capita of 15½ cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. The total includes care of small-pox, diphtheria and scarlet fever patients.

The commissioners of Perry county yearly appoint seven overseers for the various townships. Last year, the monthly salaries were \$2.50, \$8.00, \$5.00, \$2.50, \$2.50, \$2.50, \$7.50. The overseers report, each quarter, the names

of claimants and the amount of relief for their respective townships. Overseers' orders are occasionally attached to the bills, which are usually itemized, but which sometimes show only the names and amount. The claims are allowed by the county board and are not recorded. The clerk registers orders in an unclassified book, showing what the claim is for and its number. An itemized statement of expenditures is made annually by the county clerk.

Names of poor persons relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Transportation is frequently allowed to transients. Receipts are usually filed with transportation claims.

There are three regularly pensioned persons in the county; each receives \$4.00 per week. They are aged or crippled.

Overseers renew orders for temporary relief from time to time. Much assistance goes to miners, aged, and widows.

No soldiers were assisted during the past year. A county doctor receives a fixed salary of \$144.00 a year for attendance on the county farm and jail. Overseers order other medical attention. Sick poor are sometimes sent to hospitals out of the county, as there are none in Perry county.

The DuQuoin Children's Home received \$200.00 last year from the county.

PRIVATE AGENCIES.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY—DU QUOIN.

The Sunshine Society of DuQuoin is established for the relief of the poor and sick. It is a voluntary relief organization, of which Miss Ella Williams is president.

DU QUOIN CHILDREN'S HOME.

The DuQuoin Children's Home is located at DuQuoin in Perry county. It is a receiving home of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Mrs. E. F. Reed is matron at the home.

PIATT COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Piatt county expended \$6,849.72, or a per capita of 41½ cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, and indigent soldiers, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

Claims for pauper relief show the names of persons relieved. They are audited quarterly by a pauper claims committee, and are totalled by townships. No annual statement is made. A classified register of county orders is kept in the clerk's office.

The names of poor persons assisted are published in the newspapers.

Blind are pensioned by the county. There are now six, receiving \$150.00 each per year.

As there is no hospital in the county, sick poor are usually sent to Decatur. A county physician receives \$100.00 a year for attendance upon poor farm and jail.

PIKE COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Pike county expended \$5,736.24, a per capita of 20 cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. The sum includes expense of medical aid and burial of indigent soldiers.

Supervisors order all relief for the poor of Pike county; as the orders are usually verbal, claimants render itemized bills, which are signed by the local supervisors. Each supervisor reports, quarterly, the names, the relief given and the amount, for all those assisted in his township. These reports and the bills are audited by the committee on poor and poor accounts.

The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders, from which a yearly statement of expenses for all purposes is made. The treasurer pays all moneys from the fund appropriated for special purposes. The county is to be commended for its careful system of records.

Names of poor persons assisted are published in the newspapers. A county physician receives \$400.00 for attendance on the jail and poor farm. Though there is a hospital, the Miller Hospital, in Pittsfield, sick poor are rarely sent there at county expense.

Physicians who attend sick on the order of a supervisor receive seventy-five cents for the first mile and forty cents for each additional mile one way. Not more than twenty dollars is allowed for a pauper burial. Forty dollars is allowed for burial of an indigent soldier.

Twenty-five dollars was paid during the year, to Mr. J. N. Dewell, for placing an orphan.

There is a standing order that persons who are assisted be sent to the county farm when it costs more to help them outside than the per capita cost at the county farm. Many regular pensioners are allowed a dollar or a dollar and one-half per week.

One blind person was pensioned during the year, but there were so many applications that the board withdrew the pension.

PRIVATE RELIEF—PITTSFIELD.

HOSPITAL.

The Miller Hospital, a voluntary hospital, is located in Pittsfield.

POPE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Pope county expended \$214.20, a per capita of about two cents, for the relief of the poor outside of institution, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The commissioners order all relief. Usually the entire board acts upon an application. The county owns no poor farm, but it has a contract with William Blanchard to pay him ten dollars per month for every person who is entirely dependent on the county. Relatives and friends often offer to take helpless or aged persons and care for them for less than ten dollars per month. The board then orders that a sum ranging from five dollars to nine dollars per month be allowed regularly to the person who pledges himself to care for a dependent.

Where immediate relief is necessary, the county clerk telephones the chairman of the board, who authorizes the relief if he sees fit. Occasionally persons give relief without notifying the commissioners and put in their claims on the county. Such claims are allowed, if, upon investigation, the commissioners believe the relief to have been justifiable.

The county clerk classifies the record of board proceedings so that it is easy to obtain a statement of expenditures. He also keeps a book in which he enters all orders against the several funds which are appropriated. All claims for relief of poor in and out of institutions are paid from the pauper fund.

Fifty dollars was donated to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society last year.

CITY RELIEF.

The mayor of Golconda takes care of the few emergency cases which arise. Last year, he expended about twelve dollars from the city treasury for poor relief. Citizens of Golconda are sometimes called upon to donate for persons who require temporary assistance.

PULASKI COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Pulaski county expended \$2,232.99, a per capita of about fourteen cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes burial of soldiers, the only assistance which the county is called upon to give to soldiers. The county is under county organization; the county clerk is authorized to issue all orders for relief. He keeps a record which shows the name, place of residence, age, amount of relief given, for every order issued. Several persons who receive regular allowances come weekly for their orders. As \$1.50 per week is the allowance at the poor farm for each person, seventy-five cents or one dollar is allowed outside. A mother with three children receives \$2.25 per week.

Transients are "sent on" as often as possible.

About ninety per cent of the persons receiving outside aid from the county are colored. Most of them are aged.

All medical relief is given by the county, including care in case of epidemics.

A county physician receives \$145.00 per year for care of patients at the county farm. Doctors are called by the commissioners or county clerk for other poor. No sick are sent to hospitals, as there are no hospitals in the county.

Soldiers are not relieved, save at the poor farm where there are two men who have had difficulty with their papers. Thirty-five dollars is allowed for a soldier burial.

Children are sent to Du Quoin; fifty dollars was paid for children sent to Du Quoin during the current year.

As the county board audits all bills, the orders are not filed. Claims allowed are recorded, without classification, in the record of proceedings, and in the register of county orders. No annual statement is made. The bills made by claimants must show the names of persons relieved, but the names are not published. Doctors' bills are frequently cut.

PUTNAM COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Putnam county expended \$3,280.74, a per capita for forty-three cents, for relief of poor in families and at the poor farm. The records are so kept that expenditures for the specific purposes can not be readily ascertained.

Putnam county is under township organization. The county allows all relief for the care of town poor, which is authorized by the supervisors. The supervisors are paid for their work as overseers by the townships.

No orders are attached to the claims which are sent to the county clerk's office and allowed by the four supervisors of the county who constitute the board.

Soldiers are relieved upon the order of a post commander, without the local supervisor's order.

Blind would be pensioned but there have been no applicants.

A county doctor is paid \$98.00 for his work at the county farm. He bids for the position.

No classified list is kept of the claims for poor relief. The supervisors are not required to make a report.

The names of poor relieved are published in the newspapers.

A number of poor people are supported outside of the county farm.

The coal mines in Granville township cause a large part of the expenditure of county funds from that locality.

RANDOLPH COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Randolph county expended \$2,281.70, a per capita of seven and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions during the year ending September 1, 1911. This sum includes burial of indigent soldiers, and relief of small pox and quarantine patients.

The commissioners order all relief. The claims presented for poor relief are itemized bills, which show the names of the persons helped; the supervisors' orders are not attached. The county board audits and allows the claims which are recorded in the board proceedings without classification. The claims are not classified in the county order book. The county clerk makes an annual statement of all receipts and disbursements.

The treasurer pays pauper bills, salaries, etc., from a lump sum classified as county current fund.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the papers. Fifty dollars is allowed for the burial of a soldier.

Blind are not pensioned. One blind man receives a regular allowance of \$100.00 a year.

The county physician receives a fixed yearly salary of \$275.00, for attendance upon county farm, jail, and the poor of Chester township. The commissioners order medical aid in other townships. Sick poor are sent to the county farm, and not to the hospitals in the county. No rent is allowed to poor persons.

The average allowance for one person helped by the county is \$4.00 a month. The commissioners give a standing order to business men to furnish certain persons \$3.00 or \$4.00 worth of goods during each month.

Widows and old people are helped mainly by the county.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

ST. CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL.

St. Clement's Hospital, a Catholic hospital located in Red Bud, is conducted by six Sisters of the Precious Blood.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY—SPARTA.

The Sunshine Society, a branch of the State Sunshine Society, is located at Sparta. Mrs. H. T. Berlach is president.

RICHLAND COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Richland county appropriated \$4,200.00, per capita of twenty-six cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, in September, 1910.

The county clerk does not keep a classified order book or a ledger. A finance committee audits all claims and reports them without classification; these claims are entered, unclassified, in the supervisors' proceedings. Warrants, issued by the county, are paid from a general fund, without reference to special funds. A ledger and classified order book have been sent for, which will be used in the future. As no annual statement is made, it is impossible to determine accurately the expense of poor relief.

Supervisors' orders are rarely filed as they are usually verbal. Soldiers are assisted in the same way as are paupers.

Twenty-five dollars is allowed for a pauper or soldier burial.

The names of poor relieved are published in the county papers.

There are physicians in several townships who receive amounts varying from \$30.00 to \$200.00 per year. Sick poor are not sent to the Olney Sanitarium. A pest house is provided at the poor house.

Rent is occasionally allowed to poor families.

The supervisors pay transportation, decide upon the grocers and undertakers to whom they will give their orders.

Blind are not pensioned.

PRIVATE RELIEF—OLNEY.

CHARITY BOARD.

The Charity Board, in Olney, is an organization composed of representatives from all the churches and from the Elks. About \$200.00 is spent each year in relieving needy families of Olney. Christmas dinners are given, clothing is distributed, funds are raised by volunteer subscriptions. The board coöperates with the local supervisor in finding needy cases and recommending county orders where want is discovered. Mrs. F. M. Bourell is president of the Olney Charity Board.

OLNEY SANITARIUM.

The Olney Sanitarium is a voluntary institution located in Olney.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Rock Island county relieves her town-poor from the county treasury. The supervisors and two appointed overseers—one in Rock Island town and one in Moline—have charge of poor relief.

In the county clerk's office, a book is devoted to the report of overseers. The overseers of the poor in Rock Island and Moline report to the committee on poor at the September, December and March sessions, and all other overseers report at the March meeting the name, age, sex, conditions and infirmities of paupers in their respective towns and the amount expended for their relief.

These reports show that \$7,142.50 was expended last year in aiding town poor; \$725.00 additional for aid to old soldiers. Including the sum expended for assistance to soldiers, about 11 cents is the per capita tax for relief outside of institutions.

The poor committee audits all claims on the day preceding the board meetings. A list of articles is made out by the county board, for which only they will allow claims.

All contagious diseases are township charges and the county will not give aid.

Tramps are not aided, save when sick or disabled.

Every bill allowed for relief of paupers must be filed with the county clerk; to the bill must be attached the order of the supervisor, which shows the names of the applicant, the claimant and the overseer issuing the order.

The county clerk has issued blanks to be filled in by the overseers for the September meeting of each year; these reports will show the data concerning paupers which the law requires. With the additional report, Rock Island will have an admirably complete system of recording pauper relief.

Mr. J. Henry Lidders is the overseer for Rock Island. He receives \$1.00 per day for his services. Every applicant for relief is questioned, and usually home investigations are made for new cases. He keeps a book which records the name and all matters required in the report to the supervisors. He also keeps a stub for every order issued.

He usually gives about \$3.00 to a single person and \$4.00 to a family for a month. During the months of December, January and February, he issues a ton of coal per month to needy families.

During the last year \$150.00 was spent for transporting paupers. Usually they are sent only to an adjoining county.

St. Anthony's hospital takes care of the poor of Rock Island for \$4.00 per week.

No rent is ever given.

Many cases reported by the Associated Charities are assisted by the overseer.

Mr. Wm. A. Golden is overseer of Moline. He receives \$1.00 per day. His records are like those of Mr. Lidders. All cases are investigated. He has a contract with the city hospital for sixty cents a day for care of patients. For poor relief, \$1,629.98 was expended by Moline; the overseer's salary is included in this estimate; for transportation, \$33.47 was spent.

Employment is not found for applicants. About 228 people were helped during the last year.

The names of paupers relieved in Rock Island county are not published. The proceedings of the supervisors are published in all the newspapers.

The county does not pension blind.

A county physician is contracted with to render medical aid to prisoners at the jail, and to poor in Rock Island and South Rock Island. A physician is employed for the county infirmary. A physician is contracted with for attending the poor of Moline.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR RELIEF.

ROCK ISLAND ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—ASSOCIATION HOUSE.

Within the last few months the Associated Charities in Rock Island has reorganized, with a board made up of representatives from all the local philanthropic organizations. Miss Dina Ramser is secretary. All citizens who contribute \$1.00 a year are members of the Associated Charities.

The headquarters are at the Association House, a certified home, which will be owned by the Associated Charities in the near future. There is a day nursery at the Home, where a child may spend the day and receive two meals for ten cents, or even less if the mother can not afford that sum.

The Home is also used as a temporary home for unfortunates; as Miss Ramser, the secretary, is also police matron, she uses it as a detention home.

Each district in Rock Island has a vice president who helps with investigations and gives relief; monthly reports are made, by these vice presidents, to the organization.

About sixty-six cases are now on the Associated Charities list; as the funds are very low, adequate relief can not be given.

Many cases are referred to various relief societies and to the overseer of the poor.

Employment is found for an average of eight persons per month.

At the Association Home, there are organized clubs for boys and girls. There are night classes three times a week, where foreigners are taught our language. The humane officer, Mr. George Ellman, who has his office at the Home, conducts these classes.

TRI-CITY SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.

The Tri-City Social Service Club is composed of social workers in Moline, Davenport, and Rock Island. They meet monthly to discuss subjects of interest to their work. A central registration bureau is kept at Davenport so that duplication of relief may be prevented in the three cities.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Helper's Circle of the King's Daughters cares for the tubercular poor. The Circle provides tents, medical care, etc. Miss Mary Entrikin is president.

The In His Name Circle and Silver Cross Circle relieve needy families; their work is done through the central organization of the Associated Charities. Miss Grace Wheelan is president of the In His Name Circle; Miss Florence O'Neal is president of the Silver Cross Circle.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION.

The Visiting Nurse Association is composed of a board of twelve ladies. Anyone who gives one dollar a year may become a member and help in the election of officers at the annual meeting. At each monthly meeting, Miss Martha Giles, the visiting nurse, reports all work done. She lives at the Association Home. The King's Daughters help in providing her with an assistant.

Miss Giles has an emergency fund upon which she draws for medicine and food.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

The Sunshine Society, of which Miss Clare Hampton is president, conducts its relief carefully. All cases are investigated by district chairmen and all bills are allowed by the entire society. The society has sixty-six members, paying dues of twenty-five cents each per year. Entertainments are frequently given to raise money for relief purposes. About \$300.00 a year is spent in assisting worthy persons. All cases are reported to the Associated Charities, in which organization, the Sunshine Society is represented.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA.

The Daughters of Isabella is a National Catholic organization. This society spent \$111.00 during the past six months in giving aid to poor. There are eighty members in Rock Island. The Knights of Columbus furnish funds to the society whenever called upon. Mrs. J. E. Reidy, the chairman of the charity committee of the society, is a member of the board of Associated Charities.

HEBREW LADIES' AID.

The Hebrew Ladies' Aid is an organization composed of thirty members paying each twenty-five cents a month. About \$200.00 a year is spent to relieve need. The organization is represented in the Associated Charities board.

DEBORAH SOCIETY.

The Deborah Society is an organization of the German Jews, of which Mrs. Rosenfelder is president. The membership is made up of ladies from Moline and Rock Island. About \$100.00 a year is spent in giving relief. All cases are investigated and reported to the Associated Charities.

JEWISH IMMIGRANT BUREAU.

Mr. George Ellman is an agent for the Jewish Immigrant Information Bureau. He is given \$10.00 for each immigrant with which to help the new-comer until he can find employment for him.

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.*

The Bethany Protective Association maintains a home in Rock Island for dependent children. Children of school age attend the public schools. Miss Elizabeth Parsons is matron. The home is maintained by voluntary contributions. Mrs. W. C. Bennett, of Moline, is president; Mr. John H. Hauberg, of Rock Island, is secretary of the Home Association. There are about forty dependent children at present in the home.

WEST END MISSION.

The West End Mission is a settlement supported by Mrs. John Hallberg. Sewing classes, domestic science classes, et cetera, are provided for the neighborhood.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The people of Rock Island have voted a tubercular sanatorium. Funds will not be provided until July, 1912, when the work of construction will be pushed rapidly by the committee to which the work has been assigned. Dr. Joseph DeSilva is a director.

Rock Island has a Rock Island County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which Dr. E. M. Salo is president.

HOSPITAL.

St. Anthony's Hospital, located in Rock Island, is conducted by twelve sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Franciscan Order.

MOLINE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The philanthropic committee of the Woman's Club is the central organization for relief work in Moline. Mrs. G. H. Huntoon is chairman of that committee. Mrs. Edmund Sleight is president of the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Carrie O'Conner is city missionary; for the work she is paid \$30.00 a month by the Woman's Club. She is paid \$45.00 a month by the city for her work as police woman.

To combine the methods of a social worker with the office of a police-woman is a new departure, and Moline is to be congratulated for having seen the wisdom of such a policy. As a worker for the Woman's Club, Mrs. O'Conner has back of her a splendid organization for doing preventive work. Where conditions are wrong, she is enabled to remove sufferers to a better environment, to provide them with work, or to place them in training schools for various lines of work. The entire organization of the Woman's Club is ready to take any steps to help render a person self-supporting; almost any amount will be loaned to help educate a person for any work for which he is adapted. Last year \$859.15 was expended, mainly for work of prevention.

As police-woman, Mrs. O'Conner has the power to make her suggestions effective. She is thus thoroughly equipped to render aid which is helpful and not degrading.

The Woman's Club has provided rest rooms and a cafeteria for self-sustaining girls. Dinner and supper are served. The Helping Hand Circle is an organization among these girls through which they have purchased a piano and other articles for the rest rooms.

The Woman's Club is giving a ball game for the purpose of raising money for a day nursery.

The club maintains a public bath, where men are charged 5 cents for a bath.

The inspector is told that there is no slum district in Moline and therefore no need for a settlement.

The health department does not allow overcrowding in any neighborhood.

The Associated Charities' method of keeping records is used by the city missionary. Every case is carefully investigated and referred to the society which should be the direct source of aid. The cards which record cases number only about half as many as they did four years ago. The club is justly proud of the fact that there is a constant decrease of applications for material aid.

The Woman's Club has a membership of about 600 women. Funds to carry on the work are solicited from prominent business men.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The King's Daughters support the visiting nurse in Moline. The chief visiting nurse is paid \$100.00 a month and \$75.00 is paid to her assistant. The various circles of the King's Daughters cooperate with the city missionary. Next year they will place a visiting nurse in the public schools. Mrs. William Butterworth is president of the King's Daughters.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA.

The Daughters of Isabella, a Catholic organization, cares for all needy Catholic families. Mrs. Chris Dolan is president of the society.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army gives clothes and occasionally meals and lodging. The army works carefully and has the coöperation of the people of Moline, although it does little relieving save at Christmas time.

HOSPITALS.

There is a City Hospital in Moline. There is also a Tri-City Sanatorium kept up by the Seventh Day Adventists. Poor people who are unable to pay are accepted at this sanatorium.

There is a private cancer hospital in Moline, maintained by Dr. Freeman.

SALINE COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Saline county is under township organization. The supervisors issue all orders for relief, which are filed in the office of the county clerk. As a general claims committee audits bills for poor relief, they are unclassified in the record of proceedings. The clerk does not keep a classified register of county orders, nor does he make an annual statement of amounts expended for the several county purposes.

The names of poor assisted are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned by the county.

A county physician is paid \$200.00 for caring for the county jail and the poor of Harrisburg township.

SANGAMON COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Sangamon county expended \$46,085.41, or a per capita of 50½ cents, for the year ending September, 1911, for pauper relief. The sum includes relief to indigent soldiers and their families and to all poor persons assisted outside of the county farm.

County Clerk Byers has this year made an annual statement of appropriations, balancing them with expenditure for the various county purposes. The statement shows that in many cases the expenditures have exceeded the amount appropriated and collected for the various county purposes. The clerk has opened up a new classified order book in which he will balance the amounts expended with the appropriations. Thus the practice of throwing the taxes into a general fund from which they may be drawn indiscriminately will be stopped.

A regular order form is used for poor relief, which designates what the person is to receive. The order must be signed by the overseer and by the person who received relief. These claims are audited by a special committee. The various overseers report the names, ages and other details required by law for all persons whom they relieve.

Blind are not pensioned in the county.

A special overseer of the poor, Mrs. Mary Daughton, is paid a salary of \$100.00 a year. Her office is at 918 East Washington street, where she can be found between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 12:00 a. m.

There is no coöperation of public relief in Springfield with the Associated Charities.

The board has ruled that when any person does not require entire support by the county, the overseer of the poor may render temporary relief not

exceeding \$1.00 for an adult nor 50 cents per week for each child. Non-resident poor persons may be assisted with a sum which does not exceed \$12.00. A non-resident poor person may be buried at an expense not to exceed \$13.00, including the grave.

A city physician shall render all medical and surgical aid to such residents of Capital and Springfield townships, and of sections 3, 4, 9 and 19 in Woodside township, as shall be unable to pay for same; and also such as shall be sent upon the order of any overseer of the poor to any hospital in the city of Springfield.

The city physician shall attend all cases of small-pox and other contagious diseases, when such cases are persons who are unable to pay for the service of a physician, and the city physician shall receive no compensation for said services other than his regular salary.

The county physician visits the poor farm as often as necessary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital of Springfield is located west of Oak Ridge cemetery. The city of Springfield owns the hospital, pays the salary of the matron who resides there. The county furnishes coal and provisions for poor persons under quarantine in this hospital. The hospital is modern and is provided for contagious diseases only.

DETENTION HOME.

The Detention Home is located at 1130 Enos avenue. Room for about six children is provided. A matron resides at the home, the expenses of which are provided by an appropriation by the county board. The home is rented at present, as the matter of building a detention home in Sangamon county has not yet been submitted to a vote of the people. The establishment of the present home is largely due to the efforts of Judge Weaver. it is an indispensable institution for effective juvenile court work.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR RELIEF—SPRINGFIELD.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities of Springfield has an office, which is open daily from 9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., in the city hall. The officers are:

President, A. D. Mackie; vice president, Mrs. J. W. Patton; secretary, Pascal E. Hatch; treasurer, Joseph F. Bunn. The superintendent is Mrs. H. A. McKeene.

Mrs. McKeene's annual report for November, 1911, shows that 758 cases were dealt with, 428 of which were new and 330 recurrent; 95 were refused; 101 transients were dealt with and none of them were passed to the next county.

The causes of distress were: Sickness, 138 cases; desertion, 46; death, 8; aged and infirm, 29; blindness, 2; crime, 3; intemperance, 54; insanity, 2; widows with insufficient wage, 41; shiftlessness, 18; out of employment, 39; accident, 2; refused by overseer, 18. The rest, not classified, include transients 101 and employment, 208.

Six hundred and thirty-four new and four hundred and six second hand garments were distributed. Cash orders to the amount of \$388.40 were given. Relief from all sources for the year, \$1,375.90.

The Woman's Club donation of six hundred garments and \$24.00 to the shoe fund afforded relief in many cases. One hundred and twenty-five dollars from the Every Wednesday Club and the Progressive Circle was used in caring for the sick. A number of organizations have made new garments, sheets and pillow cases for us, and we speak of the Progressive Circle, Grateful Daughters, Sunshine Society, Worth While Bible Class, Mizpah

Circle, Opportunity Circle, Christ Church Aid Society, Helping Hand Circle, Miss Elizabeth Kane's Sunday School Class, Young Woman's Mission Circle, Baptist Church.

Some of the assisting organizations are: King's Daughters, Catholic Coterie, Jewish Society, Sunshine Society, Doctors, Board of Health, Humane, Truant and Probation Officers, Visiting Nurse, Sangamo Club, Street Railway Company, Woman's Club, Chief of Police Kramer, and his department, the Supervisors, the city press and the hundred or more individuals who have responded to every call.

The executive committee meets monthly; the entire board meets every three months.

The Associated Charities has existed for fourteen years in Springfield.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD.*

The Orphanage of the Holy Child is located at 220 East Adams street, Springfield, Ill. It is an Episcopalian institution, which receives orphans and half orphans committed by the court or given by parents or guardians. Upon entrance, a certificate of health is required from a regular practicing physician. Children are placed only in families securing recommendations from the pastors of their churches. The president of the executive committee is Bishop Osborne. Sister Geraldine is House Mother.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.*

The Springfield Home for the Friendless is a voluntary institution of which Henry Davis is president. Susie D. Trotter is superintendent of the institution. The home has a capacity of about 200. Children of school age are sent to the public schools. Boarders are received for a nominal sum and cases are received which are committed from court.

LINCOLN COLORED HOME.*

The Lincoln Colored Old Folk's and Orphans' Home is located at 427 S. 12th st. The purpose of the Home is the care of old people and dependent, colored orphans. The children of school age attend Lincoln school. Mrs. Bettie Riddle is matron of the Home.

Sangamon county pays for wards committed to the Home by the court.

SPRINGFIELD REDEMPTION HOME.*

The Springfield Redemption Home is located at 427 S. 11th st., in Springfield. A. S. Spaulding is president and W. H. Hunt is superintendent of the institution. The purpose of the home is the reformation and education of erring women and girls. There is a maternity department for the care of unfortunate girls. The aim is to keep the mother and child together that the mother may be reformed when that is possible.

WASHINGTON STREET MISSION.

The Washington Street Mission, located at 822 E. Washington st., in Springfield, is an inter-denominational institution. The board of managers consists of members of the various churches of the city. The superintendent is John Astra. Mr. Astra and his wife visit the homes of the poor and sick, distributing food, clothing, etc.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

The Earl Gibson Sunshine Society of Springfield is a branch of the State Sunshine Society of which Mrs. Charles S. Deneen is honorary president and Mrs. John Howe Brown is president. Mrs. John Howe Brown is president of the Springfield Society.

The purpose of the organization is to minister to the "shut-ins."

Literature, gifts and entertainments are provided for inmates of the almshouse, baskets are distributed at various seasons.

There are 150 members of the local society. No dues are paid.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED.

The Catholic Coterie is a Catholic society of which Miss Ellen Corbett is president. The first purpose of the society is to care for the St. Joseph's home, which is an institution for aged men and women, located at South Sixth st. and Lawrence av., in Springfield. There are at present about forty-five persons in the home, which is conducted by eight Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

The society has two councillors in each parish of the city to look after the needs of poor families.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA.

The Daughters of Isabella is a Catholic society which has been recently organized. Mrs. Edmund Burke is president. The society has a philanthropic committee which will specialize in looking after the needs of children.

KING'S DAUGHTERS HOME FOR THE AGED.

The King's Daughters Home for Aged Women is maintained by the eight circles of Springfield. All inmate residents of Springfield pay an admittance fee of \$300.00. Other applicants pay \$600.00 for admission to the home. The home is located on North Sixth st. and Black av. There are at present twenty inmates. The institution is managed by a board of directors composed of representatives from the various circles of King's Daughters. Mrs. S. E. Prather is president and Mrs. Cenith, matron.

NATIONAL HOME MISSION.

The National Home Mission has for its superintendent, Marion Schreffler. The mission has been located at Ohio and Phillips sts., where Mr. J. H. Arnold has had charge. But Mr. Arnold is withdrawing his support as many complaints of fraudulency have been made. Goods have been solicited and sold instead of given to deserving persons. Hats, food, etc., have been given to applicants at the mission without investigation.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The Springfield Public Health Association has been recently organized, with W. A. Northcott for president; L. H. Coleman, secretary and Dr. George Palmer, chairman of the executive committee.

HUMANE OFFICER.

J. F. Bretz is the humane officer of Springfield.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The St. John's Hospital is a Catholic institution in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL.

The Springfield Hospital and Training School is a voluntary institution, managed by directors chosen from the Evangelical Lutheran church. Rev. William Heyne of Decatur is president of the association.

THE SPRINGFIELD TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

The Springfield Tuberculosis Association is a non-sectarian organization with a membership of about 1,000 persons, "whose aim is the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in Springfield and vicinity * * *. It is the aim of the Association to furnish the best methods of treatment to all consumptives unable to pay for the same; to safeguard the families of incurable persons; to locate all centers of infection; to afford special relief to the afflicted and to encourage improvements in the home conditions of the poor."

The Association maintains a free, well-equipped dispensary at 121 North Second st. A visiting nurse, Miss Lillian Crummey, assists at the dispensary and visits for the Associated Charities. Literature has been distributed and lectures given. "Tents and equipment for out-of-door living has been supplied to the sick.

Over, 1,500 quarts of milk have been distributed, and other relief afforded consumptives. Out of door employment has been found for twenty-three convalescents. Over 625 children have been examined for evidence of disease. Over 150 homes of consumptives have been inspected and fumigated by the health department at the instance of the association.

Hon. John S. Schnepf is the honorary president of the association. Dr. L. C. Taylor is president, Louis G. Coleman is secretary and Dr. George T. Palmer is superintendent. The association is supported by membership dues of one dollar per year, by donations, and by the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. Much has been accomplished by the association which is but one year old.

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF BRITH SHOLEM CONGREGATION.

The following is the report of Mr. D. S. Benjamin, chairman of the charity committee of the Brith Sholem Congregation of Springfield.

The funds are raised by affairs of entertainment nature given bi-monthly by the ladies of the Jewish Reformed Temple on North Fifth st., Springfield. Ill. Usually these affairs are given in groups of three selected by the entire membership; the expenses of giving the same are donated by the parties who conduct them and the returns from such affairs are placed into the charity fund to meet all necessary future outlay.

This auxiliary assists many families, with clothing, shoes and fuel—not alone of their denomination but of every denomination where immediate assistance is essential in the judgment of the committee.

From February 2, 1911 to October 25, 1911, thirty-nine families were assisted financially and many were supplied with positions secured by the committee. Special attention is given to securing positions and aiding these unfortunates in getting a start in life and encouraging them to assist themselves. The committee in their judgment lays stress in discouraging begging by trying to make the people self-sustaining by constant advice, and assisting them to manage their affairs so that they will not become continuous paupers.

The committee has also assisted several people by sending them to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Denver, Colorado, and has also secured many homes for orphans.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army, under the leadership of Captains Dennis and Casey, does relief work. During the past month the Army reports nine dollars expended for groceries, coal and infant's food, beds given to fifteen persons, meals given to twenty-five persons, 200 garments and ten pairs of shoes were given, and twelve hours spent in visiting sick; employment was found for five persons. Seven families were relieved.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Schuyler county expended \$3,415.16, or a per capita of about 24 cents, for the relief of town poor, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1910.

The supervisors act as overseers and are paid for their services in that capacity by the various townships.

In September, 1909, \$3,000.00 was levied for partial support of poor, \$5,000.00 for county farm. The county order book, kept by the clerk, registers a list of county claims classified under the heads for which levies were made. He makes a quarterly summary and an annual statement of expenditures for which levies were made by the county, so that one can readily learn to what purpose public funds are being put.

A poor person must be in the county a year, or, if he is in distress, the county to which he belongs is properly notified and Schuyler county is reimbursed.

All claims for pauper aid are sorted by town; the committee on county claims audits the poor claims and makes a list for presentation to the board. This report, which gives the names of the poor relieved, is published in the newspapers. The supervisors do not file any report with the county clerk; the only written record is the claims presented by the various merchants, doctors and other suppliers.

The county does not pension blind.

No county physician is employed. As there is no hospital in the county, the supervisors send sick poor to neighboring counties.

The expense given for town poor includes the relief to old soldiers and their families.

SCOTT COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Scott county expended \$1,627.06, a per capita of 16 cents, for the relief of all poor outside of institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

Scott county is under county organization. The commissioners order all relief and audit the bills presented by the various claimants. No ledger is kept. No account is kept of the expenditure of funds appropriated for specific purposes. Thus, though \$3,000.00 was appropriated in September, 1910, for charity, no statement is made which shows for what specific county purposes this appropriation was used. The county court record groups certain claims under the head charity, which includes relief in State institutions, county farm, care of paupers, soldiers and prisoners.

The county allows the Grand Army Post of Winchester to take charge of soldiers' relief for the county.

Rent is occasionally furnished by the county.

Transportation is advanced by the commissioners when necessary.

Old people are receiving most of the outside relief. Aged persons are allowed from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a week; when it begins to cost more than the county farm rate to keep a person outside, he is asked to go to the farm or denied assistance.

Three blind persons are pensioned.

A county physician attends the jail and county farm for \$84.00 a year.

SHELBY COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Shelby county expended \$12,661.38, or a per capita of about 36 cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, and soldiers, during the year ending January, 1911. No ledger is kept in the county balancing expenditures against the various funds for which sums are appropriated. No yearly statement of the total expense for various purposes is made.

The supervisors in all townships order relief and make a quarterly statement which shows the name of the person relieved, what was furnished, and the amounts. These reports are published in the newspapers.

A committee on poor claims audits all claims, which are then recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors. A committee on medical pauper practice claims audits all claims for medical attendance on the poor.

The supervisors order relief for indigent soldiers. For a soldier's burial \$35.00 is allowed, and for a pauper's burial \$25.00.

Some rent is allowed by the supervisors.

Blind are not pensioned in the county.

A physician receives \$174.00 for attendance upon the county farm and jail. He bids for the position.

It is not the practice in this county to send all worthy poor to the county farm even though it costs more to help them outside.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY—OUTDOOR RELIEF.

St. Clair county expended \$12,241.79, a per capita of 10 cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911.

St. Clair county has an auditor who keeps a carefully classified register of county orders. Expenditures are classified under thirty-eight different heads; each year a complete summary of receipts and disbursements is made. The auditor also keeps a detailed ledger.

The supervisors administer all poor relief outside of Belleville and East St. Louis. An overseer is appointed in Belleville at \$600.00 a year. The overseer in East St. Louis receives \$720.00 a year.

Each overseer and each supervisor acting as overseer of the poor must write all orders for relief. These orders must be filed with the claimants' bills in the office of the county clerk. The orders and claims are audited by a claims committee, reported to the board, and recorded in the record of supervisors' proceedings.

St. Clair county complies with the law requiring monthly reports by the overseers of the poor. Each overseer reports the names of the persons relieved in his town, birth, sex, age, cause of dependency, date, character and amount of aid given. These reports are filed monthly in the office of the county clerk and recorded in the proceedings of the board.

The board limits temporary relief to \$4.00 per month.

The names of poor relieved are not published.

Thirty-three blind are pensioned in the county.

Each year a county physician is appointed at a salary fixed annually by the board, to treat all paupers within a radius of four miles of Belleville, to visit the county farm and county hospital as often as requested, and to render all necessary medical and surgical aid to the inmates thereof, as also the inmates of the county jail. The county furnishes medicines, etc.

A county physician is also appointed for Sities township and one for East St. Louis; one for Centreville and one for Canteen township. No physicians' bills are allowed to any other physicians except in cases of accident or emergency, where medical attention is necessary before the patient can be brought under the care of the county physicians.

BELLEVILLE.

The overseer at Belleville keeps regular office hours at the court house. Rent is occasionally furnished to poor persons in Belleville.

People are allowed to get their supplies wherever they please on county orders.

During the past year the average monthly expenditure for outside poor relief in Belleville was \$126.07.

Sick poor are sent to the county hospital. Persons with contagious diseases are sent to the Contagion Hospital, which is maintained by the city.

PRIVATE RELIEF—BELLEVILLE.

HOSPITALS.

There are two Catholic hospitals in Belleville: St. Elizabeth's and St. Vincent's Cathedral. St. Elizabeth's is managed by nineteen hospital sisters of St. Francis; St. Vincent's Cathedral by fifteen sisters.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

The St. John's Orphanage is located about one and one-half miles from Belleville. The county pays \$50.00 for each child committed to the home. Twelve sisters conduct the orphanage.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps aids soldiers and soldiers' families. Additional work in relief of poor persons is done, in coöperation with the overseer of the poor.

Sick poor are sent to the county hospital.

The overseer receives yearly about \$100.00 from charitable persons in Belleville. He buys non-perishable goods and distributes them among the poor people.

Old people, deserted mothers and widows are the applicants for aid in Belleville.

PUBLIC RELIEF—EAST ST. LOUIS.

The overseer of East St. Louis keeps daily office hours in the city hall. Adjoining the office is a dispensary where the county physician consults with and administers medicines to applicants for medical assistance two hours each day.

The overseer keeps the names of those assisted on cards, which he files for ready reference. From these cards he makes his detailed monthly report to the county clerk. Out of the ninety-seven cards now filed, the cause of relief of families in eighteen cases is old age; in fifty-six cases, widowhood or desertion; in one case, husband in jail; in twenty-two cases, the husband is ill or disabled.

There are two hospitals in East St. Louis: the Henrietta Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital. The sick poor from East St. Louis are sent to the two hospitals alternate months. Either the overseer or the doctor must send the sick to these hospitals or the \$5.00 claim per week for a patient is not paid. Most of the sick poor are sent to the county hospital.

No rent is allowed by the county.

No soldiers apply for relief.

The undertakers bid yearly for the county burials. The undertaker who bid successfully this year buries each person paid for by the county for \$10.20. The cost to the county for ambulance and burials for the five months from May to September inclusive was \$123.29.

The overseer coöperates to some extent with the city relief organizations.

PRIVATE RELIEF—EAST ST. LOUIS.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society, organized in 1906, is made up of citizens of East St. Louis who contribute any amount they care to for the welfare of the organization. There are fifteen members of the board of directors, who meet monthly. The entire society meets annually, when the superintendent and secretary, Mr. E. A. Thomas, reports the work done during the year.

The report for 1910 shows:

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	31
Number of children involved.....	139
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	118
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	16
Number of children disposed of through court.....	14
Number of cases prosecuted.....	9
Number of families warned.....	5
Number of complaints	143
Number of families involved.....	52
Number of children adopted out.....	2
Number of children placed in permanent homes.....	7
Number of persons furnished work.....	34
Number of babies surrendered by unfortunate mothers.....	5
Number of false calls.....	33
Number of persons sent to hospitals.....	6
Number of applications for children for adoption.....	5
Number of persons sent to insane asylum.....	2
Number of wives secured alimony.....	2
Number of girl runaways restored to parents.....	2
Number of cases in court.....	3
Total number of persons involved.....	618

Animals.

Complaints of cruelty.....	51
Number of animals shot.....	15
Number of owners warned.....	8
Number of animals ordered out of harness.....	6
Number of cases successfully prosecuted.....	5
Number of cases unsuccessfully prosecuted.....	7
Number of chickens aided (about).....	60

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The Provident Association, recently reorganized, has in the main the same officers as those represented in the humane society. Mr. E. A. Thomas, who is secretary of the humane society is superintendent of the provident association.

The latter organization does the direct relief work, while the humane society does most of the work of prevention. The organization is non-sectarian. A careful record is kept of each case, showing the name, the address, the cause of distress, the number in family, the ages of the family members, occupations, help from other sources, and the inspector's report. Orders for relief must be issued by the superintendent or by Dr. Lillie, president of the association. Emergency cases are relieved without investigation, but investigation follows immediately.

Relief is given in such a way as to remove the cause of dependence. Sick are referred to the Ladies Auxiliaries of the two city hospitals. These auxiliaries have funds, raised through carnivals and other appeals to the public, which they spend for the treatment of the sick in the hospitals, when such treatment is recommended by the relief organizations or by reliable individuals.

Men out of work are assisted in finding work.

Chronic dependents are referred to the overseer of the poor. The chief work of the association is with people who can be tided over a period of distress or rendered self-supporting.

When transportation is given, unless the recommendations are considered indisputable, careful investigations are made by letter and message sent to the place of destination.

The average monthly expenditure of the association is \$100.00. This sum is spent mainly for groceries, coal, rent, and railroad fare.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS.

The Queen's Daughters, a society of which Mrs. F. J. Healy is president, is a Catholic organization. The society distributes clothing to the needy in the city. By a mutual understanding, the Provident Association buys groceries, coal, etc., while the Queen's Daughters take care of donated clothing and buy new clothing for cases referred to them by the Provident Association. The organizations communicate with one another whenever a strange applicant appeals for aid.

All the members of the Queen's Daughters are volunteer workers, ready to investigate and visit cases reported to any of the existing relief societies.

HOSPITALS.

St. Mary's Hospital is located in East St. Louis. It is managed by twelve Sisters, Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.

Henrietta Hospital, located in East St. Louis, is a voluntary institution.

 STARK COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Stark county relieves her paupers from a sum of money appropriated yearly by the board of supervisors. Last year \$1,500.00 was appropriated for relief of town-poor. The supervisors in the various towns authorize all relief. The bills are filed with the county clerk and audited by the county board.

Every supervisor reports the names and the amount of relief in his town; these reports are published in the newspapers.

The county order book, in the office of the county clerk, is carefully classified so that an accurate summary of the expenses of the county farm, town-poor, blind, etc., can be easily obtained.

As there is no hospital in the county, patients are sent to adjoining counties.

During the year ending June, 1911, \$3,253.00 was spent for outdoor relief. This sum relieved about seventy-one cases; each case would therefore receive a yearly average of \$45.81.

Outdoor relief for the year 1911 cost each inhabitant about thirty-two cents.

In cases of emergency, attempts are made to provide adequate relief, but most of the cases are relieved with small amounts.

Blind are pensioned in the county; there are two claimants at present.

A county physician is hired at \$75.00 this year to care for inmates at the county farm. Bids are made for this position. Various towns contract by bids for medical care of paupers; for example, Wyoming claims \$75.00 a year from the county, for medical aid.

A cottage of four rooms has been built at the county farm, to be used as a hospital. No regular attendant is provided.

PRIVATE RELIEF—TOULON.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps assists soldiers and their families.

 STEPHENSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Stephenson county expended \$5,472.62 in the year ending August, 1911, for the relief of transient poor. Each town in Stephenson county cares for the poor who have been residents for a year. Freeport expended about \$4,482.68 for poor relief during the year ending March 31, 1911. According

to the latest official census, the support of the poor residents of Freeport costs each citizen about twenty-five cents a year, while the support of transient poor costs him an additional fourteen and a half cents.

Mr. John Bauscher, supervisor in the town of Freeport, is paid \$547.50 per year, a sum not included in the expense account. He has entire charge of the public poor relief. No regular office hours are kept. He reports 104 persons on the books as receiving monthly aid of from three dollars to fifteen dollars per month. He paid four dollars rent for twenty-eight families. Four dollars a month is paid by each town for the support of one of its poor at the county farm.

County orders issued by the supervisors for poor relief are filed with the bills in the county clerk's office. These claims are audited every quarter and each order is registered in a classified order book at the county clerk's office.

Town orders are kept filed in the supervisor's office. The town board audits the books once a year. A report of receipts and expenditures is published yearly by the supervisor.

The supervisor records the name, address, amount of relief and kind of relief. He does not exchange names or in any way cooperate with the city organizations for relief.

Transportation is furnished to the next county as a matter of economy.

A tax levy of \$5,000.00 was made by Stephenson county in 1910 for partial support of paupers; \$10,000.00 for county farm; \$2,700.00 for blind and \$500.00 for insane.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the papers. The supervisor's yearly report is published.

Twenty-four blind are pensioned by Stephenson county.

A county physician has contracted for \$230.00 to attend the county farm, jail and transient poor for a year. Four physicians are paid \$100.00 each a year by the town of Freeport for care of the poor.

G. A. E.

F. C. Held has charge of the issuing of orders on the county fund, for soldiers residing in Freeport. He estimated about \$700.00 as last year's expense for soldiers and soldiers families in the town of Freeport.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES—FREEPORT.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society has for its officers Mr. B. F. Brubaker, who investigates cases of cruelty to animals and children. He works voluntarily and at a considerable personal expense. About \$220.00 was expended last year, a part of it for temporary relief.

AMITY SOCIETY.

The Amity Society has about thirty-five members. Mrs. E. R. Scott is president; Mrs. Robert White and Mrs. Wm. Tice are vice-presidents. Mrs. F. H. Gibler is the chairman of a poor committee, which investigates cases of poverty and reports to the chairman the name of each applicant for relief with all obtainable information which bears on the case. About \$400.00 was spent last year; about fifty persons were relieved.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOME—THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SETTLEMENT HOME.

The board of the Settlement Home is composed of twenty ladies representing various churches and organizations of Freeport. Miss Gertrude Converse is president. An advisory board consists of the ministers in the city and six laymen.

The King's Daughters started the Settlement Home and each of two circles now pay \$100.00 a year for its support. The Woman's club and the Amity society each give \$40.00 a year.

The Home is located in the business district. A free reading room, classes in manual training, sewing, domestic science, literature, physical culture, are some of the attractions. There are also social clubs for boys and girls. A Mothers' club is organized for working women. About thirty mothers come for the lectures on hygiene, the musical entertainments and sewing classes, which are a few of the attractions afforded.

Miss Margaret Niblo is visitor for the Home. She also has charge of the Intelligence Bureau, which found employment for seventy-nine persons last month.

A day nursery is offered at the Home, for children of working mothers.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's club of which Mrs. H. D. Bentley is president, was instrumental in securing a school matron for Freeport. Mrs. Edna Baker Oyler was employed to take the place of a truant officer. The work has been done with a consciousness that truancy is usually caused by poverty, lack of coöperation with school authorities and teachers, improper home discipline, or mental or physical defect. That Mrs. Oyler has had the causes of truancy constantly in mind and has worked to remove them is shown in her report for a complete year ending in 1910. In dealing with 251 cases, she provided clothing for thirty-five, prosecuted parents in seven; referred to the juvenile court, fifteen; referred to the Settlement Home, thirty; referred to the Amity society for relief, ten; found mentally defective and took measures to correct, thirteen; found violating the child labor law, twenty. Without going into further detail, it is evident that the only method of solving the problem of truancy has been begun in Freeport, where needs have been supplied rather than coercion applied.

The Woman's club has a juvenile court committee. Miss Bertha Bidwell is chairman. The work is done by volunteer probation officers who keep systematic records of all cases and get in touch with the organizations for relief when dependency is found to be the cause of delinquency.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps spent about \$40.00 last year in relieving families of soldiers.

CONFERENCE.

The Amity society, the King's Daughters and the Settlement Home have formed a conference, which is composed of seven representatives from their respective organizations. The conference meets every two weeks to discuss methods of relief. Many of the societies feel the need of an Associated Charities with a paid secretary who will keep a central bureau of registration. The various societies now work in harmony but there is no certain plan to prevent duplication. These private relief organizations and public relief agency of Freeport do not coöperate.

HOSPITALS.

St. Francis' Hospital is a Catholic Hospital, managed by twenty-five Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Dr. White has a sanitorium in Freeport.

The Globe Hospital was organized by the Knights of the Globe. Dr. Krape is business manager. All three hospitals receive charity patients. The county pays \$3.00 a week and the city \$4.00 a week for the care of sick poor whom the supervisor authorizes.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE.

The St. Vincent's Orphanage is managed by the Franciscan Sisters. There are at present seventy-five children of ages varying from a few weeks to seventeen years. A new \$100,000.00 home is to be built.

TAZEWELL COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Tazewell county is under township organization, and the poor cared for outside of institutions are relieved by the county funds. A levy of \$20,000.00 was made last year; this sum does not include expenses of county farm, etc.

In all townships outside of Pekin, the supervisors issue orders to relieve poverty and are paid for the time spent. In Pekin township, an overseer is paid \$720.00 a year. Mr. Herbert Mathews, the present overseer, was elected supervisor as an independent candidate; the people hope thus to keep relief work in Pekin free from politics.

Last year \$10,061.88 was expended; \$5,246.86 in Pekin township and \$4,815.02 outside of Pekin for relief of poor. The cost of poor relief, per capita, is thus about 29½ cents. In Pekin township 221 families were relieved.

The law for filing the name, birth-place, cause of dependency, etc., with the county clerk each year by the overseer, has not been complied with.

The present overseer is making a careful investigation of every applicant for relief. He fills out a diagnosis sheet which he files in his office.

The orders formerly issued for groceries did not designate what articles might be purchased. The orders now used limit the supplies to actual necessities. The overseer tells me that a number of people have refused the orders as they didn't want bread, flour or any of the articles designated. The order is so issued that the applicant can get it filled by any grocer he chooses.

A book has been started which will show the total amount spent and the numbers relieved for the month and for the year.

Tazewell county fixes no limit to the amount of relief which may be given but leaves it to the discretion of the supervisor.

It is not the policy of this county to publish the names of those relieved in the newspapers or elsewhere.

PRIVATE RELIEF—UNION MISSION.

There is no permanent relief organization in Pekin. The Union Mission Sunday School distributes old clothing throughout the year and assists poor families at Christmas time.

UNION COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Union county is under county organization; the commissioners having entire charge of the relief.

Commissioners write all orders for relief, stating definitely the time limit. These orders are renewed from time to time. The bills, examined by the board, are allowed or disallowed, and recorded in the county record, without classification. The county order book is unclassified.

An expert accountant reports yearly the receipts and disbursements but the report could not be found at the time of inspection. It was stated that the appropriation made for various county purposes was adhered to and that all orders were charged against their respective funds. During the past year the \$1,375.00 appropriated for relief of paupers outside of county farm was wholly used. This was a per capita of about 6 cents.

No old soldiers apply for relief.

No rent is allowed by the county.

Blind are not pensioned.

Names of the poor relieved are not published.

There is no county physician.

The commissioners give orders on any undertaker or grocer as they see fit. Physicians' bills are sometimes cut.

There are no orphans' homes in the county. During the past year \$125.00 was donated to the Orphans' Home at DuQuoin for orphans of Union county.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

A private sanitarium, The Hale's, located at Anna, is not used for county patients.

VERMILION COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Vermilion county expended \$31,615.91, or a per capita of 40½ cents, for the relief of town-poor and indigent soldiers, during the year ending August, 1910. The county allows all claims but the appropriation is made by townships and the county clerk keeps an account with each township so that the supervisor may be easily informed if he exceeds the appropriation allowed by the board for his township.

The township of Danville pays Mr. O. Phillips, who is appointed by the supervisors, \$900.00 a year for work as overseer of the poor. Mr. Phillips keeps regular office hours.

All bills for county relief are itemized by the claimants and the supervisors' orders must be attached. The committee on poor claims audits these bills and the lists made by the various supervisors from their order stubs and bills. The committee on poor claims lists the claims by townships, totals them, and recommends that the claims mentioned in the several supervisors' lists be returned and allowed and the clerk directed to issue orders on the county treasurer in favor of the claimants. The committee totals the claims for each session of the board. At the end of the fiscal year, a statement of receipts and disbursements is made the basis for the annual appropriation. The county clerk keeps a ledger which balances all claims against the various appropriation heads.

The names of the poor who are relieved are not published in the newspapers.

Blind are not pensioned.

One physician is hired at \$1,000.00 a year to attend the county farm, jail and Danville township. Some of the towns contract with physicians but in many townships the doctors make their claims, which are cut by the supervisors.

The county allows one dollar a day for the care of a patient at the hospitals. There are two hospitals in Danville, the Lake View Hospital, and St. Elizabeth's. There is a detention hospital near the county farm where smallpox patients are sent.

The supervisors now have charge of the relief for soldiers.

The overseer at Danville finds employment for persons able to work and if they do not work, he refuses aid. He also makes moral demands, denying assistance to drunkards, etc.

From one dollar to three a week is allowed a family. Most of the assistance is given to widows, deserted mothers and injured miners. The present overseer has made a reputation for care in investigating his cases.

PRIVATE RELIEF—DANVILLE.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

An Associated Charities Society was organized in February, 1911, with Mrs. Herman Hegeler as president. There is no paid worker and the organization is not yet active.

JEWISH LADIES' MITE SOCIETY.

The Jewish Ladies' Mite Society does regular relief work. Careful investigations are made and adequate relief is given to worthy families. Mrs. Julia Straus is president.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y. W. C. A. is doing splendid work in Danville. There are 1,200 girls members of the organization. Industrial and educational classes, gymnasium work, entertainment, excellent meals are offered the girls at very low rates. The rooms are very homelike and are a social center for many girls.

Employment is found for girls. Rooms are found in good families for any worthy applicants. Miss Mary Watson is secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

OFFICERS.

A probation officer and six volunteer assistants work under Judge Allan who takes a deep interest in the juvenile court work. Mrs. Clinton Abernathy, the truant officer, does relief work.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army provides clothes, etc., to many families. Christmas dinners, and some temporary material relief is given during the year.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America have recently located in Danville. They are giving a summer outing for children for which the funds are being constantly solicited.

VERMILION COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.*

The Vermilion County Children's Home, located at Danville, is primarily an institution for keeping children until homes can be found for them. The county allows \$2.00 a week for a child sent there by the county judge. Mrs. Shedd is president of the voluntary association which maintains the Home.

HOSPITALS.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital is a Catholic hospital, located at Danville. It is conducted by thirty-three Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart. There is an isolation ward at the hospital.

Lake View Hospital is a voluntary institution, located in Danville. No provision is made for care of contagious diseases, but all other classes of medical and surgical cases are received. W. A. Payton is president of the board.

MARY A. JUDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Mary A. Judy Industrial School, a home maintained by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, is located at Potomac. Mrs. Ida C. Wilson is principal.

The Middlesworth Cottage of the Judy School is occupied by a superintendent and an assistant and ten homeless girls who are too old to go into homes as daughters and too young to go out as wage earners. The girls receive vocational training.

WABASH COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Wabash county expended \$4,060.92, a per capita of twenty-seven cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

The county is under county organization. Eight overseers are appointed by the county board to act as poor masters for the eight precincts in the county. The salaries per year are: \$140.00; \$20.00; \$20.00; \$20.00; \$20.00; \$10.00; \$10.00; \$5.00.

The overseers must write all orders for relief, specifying the assistance to be given; these orders are attached to the claimants' bills or the claims are not allowed. The whole county board audits claims and orders, allowing or disallowing bills presented. Claims are recorded in the proceedings, without classification. No classified register of county orders, ledger, or summarized statement is made.

In September, 1910, the board appropriated \$4,000.00 for paupers; \$7,000.00 was appropriated for the new buildings at the county farm.

The names of poor relieved are not published in the proceedings of the supervisors.

Blind are not pensioned. One blind man is allowed \$100.00 a year by the board.

There is no county physician for jail and almshouse, as the doctors refuse to bid. A county physician, who attends three precincts, gets \$100.00 a year. There is no hospital in the county; sick poor are not sent to hospitals in adjoining counties.

Soldiers are not cared for by the county. The post in Mt. Carmel assists and buries indigent soldiers.

Most of the assistance given in the county is to persons living on the river at Mt. Carmel. The living conditions are most insanitary and considerable medical assistance is necessary. These people live during the summer months by fishing and casual work at the factories. During the winter considerable help must be given. They can be helped more cheaply outside than at the county farm where \$1.75 per week is allowed for each person.

PRIVATE RELIEF—MT. CARMEL.

MOTHER'S CLUB.

The Mother's Club is an organization of thirty women of Mt. Carmel, whose purpose is to relieve the needy. Little relief work is necessary save during the winter months, when a regular committee investigates cases. The club coöperates with the overseer and attempts to directly relieve all cases of want. Clothes are distributed and special gifts are made at Christmas time. Mrs. Anna Lafferty is president of the Mother's Club.

MT. CARMEL WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Mt. Carmel Woman's Club, of which Mrs. H. T. Goddard is president, has become affiliated with the State Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

WARREN COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Warren county relieves her town poor by making an annual levy on the county. In September, 1910, \$3,000.00 was levied for town poor, and \$2,000.00 for a charity fund, which includes pensions for blind.

From December, 1909, to December, 1910, \$2,711.36 was expended by the towns for relief outside of institutions. Thus a per capita of about eleven cents was spent in Warren county. Of the total sum, \$2,399.17 went to the relief of poor in Monmouth township.

The supervisors of the various towns order all relief. In Monmouth, the supervisor, W. W. Brent, acts in person as overseer. He does not get a regular salary but claims pay for the actual time given to the work; the salary amounts to about \$200.00 a year. The Monmouth supervisor keeps a record of every applicant for aid. With the help of Mrs. Brent, he investigates thoroughly and if he finds that the assistance needed is a job, he gets work for the person.

In some cases, rent is paid, but it will not be given continuously.

When a person applies for transportation, he is denied unless he is in actual need or sick; then the policy of Mr. Brent is to send him as far as possible in the direction of friends.

Soldiers are assisted from the general pauper fund. Fifty dollars is allowed for a soldier burial and fifteen dollars for a pauper.

Mr. and Mrs. Brent coöperate with the other organizations for relief in Monmouth. When an applicant for relief is affiliated with any church, the overseer refers the case to that church. The overseer also coöperates with the Salvation Army.

Last year there was an active Associated Charities organization in Monmouth. The secretary was appointed overseer of the poor. The present overseer is admirably applying the principles of the Associated Charities to his relief work.

Every supervisor in Warren county makes a quarterly report of the poor assisted in his district and the amount spent in every case, which is published and filed in the county clerk's office. This report must correspond to the bills sent in by the business men who furnished the supplies, and the audit, by the claims' committee, consists in examination of the bills and reports. The supervisor's orders are not attached to the bills. Bills which a merchant neglects to send in for a given quarter are not reported. The county clerk keeps a classified list of county orders; he also keeps a ledger in which he enters every claim against the fund levied for the purpose.

Three blind persons are pensioned in Warren county.

One county doctor contracted for the care of the almshouse for \$300.00 last year. Another physician is paid \$400.00 a year by the county for caring for the poor in Monmouth.

Monmouth Hospital received \$800.00 last year for the care of charity patients. There have been misunderstandings between the county board and the doctor hired for Monmouth as to whether it is the physician's duty to attend all the poor in the hospital; the matter is still under dispute.

PRIVATE RELIEF—MONMOUTH.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is the chief voluntary relief agency of Monmouth. During the past year the Army Ensign was also truant officer and he often relieved cases of need, finding that destitution was the cause of truancy. The ensign coöperates closely with the public overseer of the poor. The overseer gives relief recommended by the ensign who investigates his cases carefully.

MONMOUTH HOSPITAL.

The Monmouth Hospital, located in Monmouth, is a voluntary hospital controlled by the Monmouth Hospital Association. The association is composed of all who pay \$10.00 into the hospital fund; from the association members, thirty are selected as the hospital board. John S. Brown is president; Miss Elizabeth Proctor is superintendent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Washington county expended \$2,061.55, a per capita of about ten and one-half cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending September 1, 1911.

Supervisors order all relief. These orders are occasionally filed with claimants' bills. These bills are sometimes, but not always, presented on regular claim forms. The local supervisors sign the bills, which are then audited by a claims committee. This committee presents the list and recommends payment at the regular board meetings. The list is not recorded in the proceedings of the supervisors, but it is recorded, in classified form, in the book used for registering county orders. An annual financial statement is made of the expenditures for the several purposes for which appropriation is made. In September, 1910, \$3,000.00 was appropriated for paupers, that is, for poor in and out of the county farm. The treasurer pays all moneys from a general fund. The names of all poor who are relieved are published in the newspapers. The claimants' bills must show the names of the poor to whom assistance is given.

Most of the supervisors report quarterly the names of the poor relieved in their townships, stating cause, age, amount, and names of parties furnishing goods.

Blind are not pensioned in the county.

The poor are allowed to select their own physicians. Doctors may charge one dollar for a visit and medicine and fifty cents for office prescriptions and medicine; one visit per day for the same patient is allowed. A physician may make one visit and when his services are further required, the supervisor must be notified and give his consent. Doctors' bills are rarely cut.

The county allows \$50.00 for burial of a soldier. There is no need for relief of soldiers in the county.

Rent is occasionally paid for poor in the county.

PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES.

HUDELSON HOME—IRVINGTON.*

The Hudelson Home, for children and their parents, is located at Irvington in Washington county. Rev. Alfred C. Kelly is superintendent of the home.

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.*

The Evangelical Orphanage, located at Hoyleton, was founded in 1895 by the Evangelical Orphan Association in the South Illinois District of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The object of the organization is "charity bestowed upon poor orphans and homeless children." Children are admitted from the age of one to ten years.

At present sixty-two children of the home are attending school; nine, kindergarten; five, in baby room; eight, employed in the home; seven, employed in families. Thus a total of ninety-one children are under supervision of the home. The managers are: Rev. H. Niedernhoefer, of Nashville, president; J. H. Koenig, of Hoyleton, superintendent.

BRIDGET HUGHES' HOSPITAL.

The Bridget Hughes' Hospital, a voluntary hospital located in Nashville, occasionally receives poor patients upon orders of the supervisors. Regular rates are charged for county patients. Dr. J. J. Troutt is president of the managing board.

WAYNE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Wayne county expended \$1,507.27, a per capita of about 6 cents, for the relief of poor outside of institutions, during the year ending June, 1911. The supervisors order all relief, but as the orders are usually verbal, they

are seldom filed in the office of the county clerk. The claimants' bills, usually but not always attached to a regular claim form, are audited by a claims' committee after they are signed by the local supervisors. The claims are then acted upon by the board and recorded, by the county clerk, in classified groups. The clerk classifies all claims in the county order book, under the heads for which the county board makes appropriations; each quarter the expenditures for various purposes are totaled. The clerk and treasurer make a yearly statement of the expenses incurred for all county purposes. The treasurer pays all moneys from the several funds appropriated.

The board appropriated \$3,200.00 for county charges on September, 1910; this fund is used for poor in State institutions, at the county farm and outside of institutions.

The names of the poor relieved are published save when a claimant fails to report the names of persons assisted. Thus, a merchant in Wayne City has been allowed claims for several quarters which do not show the names of parties who received assistance.

Blind are not pensioned in accordance with the State law. One blind man receives a regular allowance of \$6.00 per month.

A county physician receives \$180.00 a year for attendance on the county farm and jail. A physician in Fairfield waits on the poor of that township for a yearly salary of \$120.00.

There are no hospitals in the county; sick poor are occasionally sent to hospitals in adjoining counties.

Physicians who are ordered to attend sick are allowed 75 cents for the first mile and prescription, 30 cents for each additional mile's travel and 50 cents for a prescription only for all public charges.

The rule is that \$2.00 per foot be the limit allowed for coffin and 50 cents per foot for box and not to exceed \$3.00 for burial robes of paupers.

All permanent paupers shall be taken to the county farm.

Supervisors shall refuse aid to all poor persons who keep or harbor a dog. The above quotations are the only printed rules with reference to relief of poor.

Rent is occasionally allowed by the county.

Soldiers to be buried by the county must have the recommendation of the post and of a man appointed by the board for that purpose.

Most of the poor who are relieved live in Fairfield, in Golden Gate and Wayne City. The two last named are river towns where families who do casual work, hunt and fish, and live under very insanitary conditions. Considerable medical assistance is necessary.

WHITE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

White county expended \$6,628.95 for the relief of poor outside of institutions, and old soldiers, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1911. This is a per capita of 28 cents. The amount shown on the record of board proceedings for pauper expenditures is \$6,378.95; \$249.00 is the amount estimated by the county treasurer as the sum expended for burial of soldiers, which is paid from a special fund.

The claims for pauper relief are acted upon by the entire board; they are recorded in the proceedings by townships and kept separate from other claims. The register of county orders is unclassified. No yearly statement of expenditures is made. Orders of the supervisors for relief are sometimes filed. Many indefinite orders are given—that is, relief is to be given until the supervisor gives notice to the contrary. Persons are sent to the county farm when it costs more to keep them outside, if they are likely to be permanent charges. During the winter many men who cannot get work at that time are assisted.

Six blind were pensioned during the past year.

Names of the poor relieved are generally published in the newspapers. Occasionally the record shows only the amount of relief for "paupers," without giving the names.

There is no county physician. The supervisor sends any doctor whom he wishes. A county hospital is being equipped at the new county farm for the treatment of sick poor.

PRIVATE RELIEF—CARMÍ.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY.

The Helping Hand Society, of Carmí, is an organization for the purpose of relieving distress. A standing committee of the society works throughout the year, finding cases of sickness, etc. Most of the assistance is given during the winter months. The society works with the supervisor at Carmí in aiding widows, men unable to work, men out of work and aged persons. Much of the help is needed for persons living on the river who can make their own way during the summer. The society spends annually about \$100.00.

WHITESIDE COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Whiteside county expended \$5,534.90 for town poor, \$2,581.36 for medical aid, and about \$3,500.00 for assistance to soldiers and soldiers' families, a total of \$11,616.26, or a per capita cost of 33 cents, for outdoor relief during the year ending March, 1911.

The supervisors are overseers of the poor in all towns of Whiteside county. Often only verbal orders are given for relief; then only the bills of claimants are received at the office of the county clerk, and audited by the committee on poor claims. This committee then recommends at each session of the board that certain claims be allowed. The proceedings of the supervisors are published, but the names of poor relieved do not appear.

During the last year, \$5,000.00 was levied for outside relief; \$3,000.00 additional was levied for medical aid.

A county physician contracted last year to attend the county farm and jail for \$250.00.

For burial of a pauper \$18.00 is allowed; \$50.00 for an old soldier.

The policy of Whiteside county is to send a person to the place where he may have friends, and not to an adjoining county.

The county pensions blind. Last year nineteen blind were pensioned.

PRIVATE RELIEF—STERLING.

HOSPITAL.

There is a voluntary hospital at Sterling which is managed by a board of physicians. The county pays for poor patients sent to the hospital by order of the supervisors.

WILL COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Will county is under township organization. The county spends very little money for relief, the major part of the expense being charged to the townships. During the year ending September, 1911, the county expended \$4,903.25 for the relief of paupers. The sum includes money spent for burial of indigent soldiers. The commanders of the various posts sign orders for soldier burials and the board allows all such bills. As there is no agent for county relief, any assistance given is reported to the county board and the board acts at its discretion.

The sum also includes pensions to blind persons. At the present time, twenty-four persons are receiving each \$150.00 per year.

A county physician received \$400.00 last year for attendance upon the county farm and jail.

The supervisors of the various townships do not report the poor relief to the county clerk. The county clerk keeps a classified register of county orders from which he makes an annual statement of moneys spent for all

purposes. The record of proceedings does not have the pauper claims in classified form, as some pauper claims are referred to a miscellaneous and some to the county farm committee.

JOLIET PUBLIC RELIEF.

Mr. William C. Strohm is supervisor in Joliet township. He receives \$1,500.00 per year for his work as overseer of the poor. He is in his office daily, save when he is investigating cases. At present about 120 families in Joliet are receiving regular relief; from four to five hundred families are said to apply yearly for temporary assistance. Last year \$20,451.97, a per capita of 59 cents, was expended for the relief of poor. The name, address, number in family, age of children and nationality are recorded. A yearly report of receipts and disbursements is made to the town board.

Employment is found for applicants for relief, when possible. About \$5.00 a month is the average allowance to a family. Rent is allowed to many families.

The town doctor receives \$1,000.00 a year for attendance upon the poor. Sick poor are sometimes sent to the two hospitals in Joliet.

VOLUNTARY RELIEF—JOLIET.

SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

The Settlement House in Joliet is managed by a board of trustees of the Joliet Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. J. J. Gaskill is president. There are about 240 persons enrolled for classes at the settlement. In the mornings, kindergarten classes are held; in the afternoon, classes in basketry, dancing and sewing are given; in the evening, manual training and domestic science classes are held for boys and girls respectively.

There is one paid worker at the settlement, Miss Lillie Hay. It is hoped that an assembly hall may be built, where social clubs and entertainments can be given.

LADIES' VISITATION AND AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Visitation and Aid Society is an organization composed of about 155 Catholic ladies. Committees are appointed for various districts in Joliet to investigate and relieve all worthy cases. About \$755.00 was expended last year for relief work. Considerable clothing is distributed. The society helps all worthy cases, regardless of church affiliation. Cases are reported to the overseer, who is usually communicated with whenever a person's worthiness is doubted.

THE HOLLY CLUB.

The Holly Club has about twenty-six active members. The society contributes to the Salvation Army, the hospitals and orphanages of Joliet. The club also gives free daily lunches at Lincoln School, which are attended by many children who are insufficiently nourished. About \$500.00 was expended last year for relief work.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Whatsoever Circle of the King's Daughters maintains a free bed at Silver Cross Hospital, contributes \$5.00 yearly to the Settlement House and does whatever direct relief it finds to do.

DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Dorcas Society maintains a room in the Silver Cross Hospital, contributes \$10.00 yearly to the Settlement House and does some direct relief work.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army does a great deal of relief for families in need. Clothing, groceries, etc., are distributed to many families in very poor districts.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America visit and relieve poor families of Joliet.

GUARDIAN ANGEL'S HOME.*

The Guardian Angel's Home is a Catholic home for children, managed by the Order of St. Francis. Usually \$6.00 is paid for a child. At present there are about 100 children. Kindergarten classes are held for the small children; older ones attend the public schools.

SWEDISH ORPHANS' HOME.

The Swedish Orphans' Home is a home managed by the Board of Charities of the Swedish Lutheran church. Children between the ages of two and ten are received. At present there are 100 children in the home. Mr. E. A. Johnson is superintendent; Mrs. E. A. Johnson is matron.

SALEM HOME FOR THE AGED.

The Salem Home for the Aged is a home for Swedish men and women of sixty years or more. Five hundred dollars is charged of persons who have that amount, although destitute persons are often admitted. The township of Joliet occasionally pays \$1.50 a week—the county farm rate—for an aged person in the home. The home is managed by the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod. Mrs. Alma Enberg is matron.

HOSPITALS.

There are two hospitals in Joliet. The Silver Cross is a non-sectarian, voluntary hospital. The St. Joseph's Hospital is a Catholic hospital, managed by the Franciscan sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Both hospitals receive poor patients sent by the supervisors.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Williamson county expended \$2,171.59, a per capita of about 4½ cents, during the past year for the relief of poor outside of institutions.

Orders for relief are usually written by the supervisors, and when written they are filed with claimants' bills. The names of the poor relieved appear on the claims unless the supervisors' orders are attached. A pauper committee audits claims, which are reported to the board and recorded, in classified form, in the proceedings. A classified register of orders is kept by the county clerk. The clerk also makes a quarterly and a yearly statement of expenditures for the various county purposes.

The appropriation of \$5,500.00 made in 1910 for paupers was for poor in and out of institutions.

Many persons are regularly helped by the county.

Blind are not pensioned.

Names of poor persons assisted are published in the papers.

No assistance is given to soldiers. Soldier burials are paid from the pauper fund.

The DuQuoin Children's Home was given \$100.00 last year.

A doctor is appointed by the supervisors to attend the county farm, jail, and poor of East and West Marion. He has no fixed salary, but files claims for service.

Sick poor are occasionally sent to Dr. Hartwell's private hospital, in Marion, but they are usually sent to the county farm.

HOSPITAL.

Dr. Hartwell's Hospital is a private hospital, located in Marion.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Winnebago county makes a yearly levy for the support of poor outside of institutions. In September, 1910, \$6,000.00 was levied for town poor; \$900.00 for salary of poormaster; \$2,500.00 for blind; \$1,000.00 for soldiers, and \$600.00 for the almshouse.

During the year April 1, 1910-1911, \$8,374.97 was expended by the county in relieving the town poor. Thus, a per capita of about 13 cents is paid by the people of Winnebago county for the relief of poor outside of institutions; exclusive of aid to soldiers.

Mr. Thomas Gillmore is appointed by the supervisors as overseer for Rockford at \$900.00 a year.

He keeps a record of every applicant for aid which shows the name, nationality, date of birth, place of birth, residence, names of all members of the family, condition and occupation and cause of dependency.

He also keeps an account with every business man with whom he deals. His books are audited every three months by a committee of the supervisors. During the last three months, \$7.85 was spent for transporting applicants to other counties.

No rent is allowed.

For a pauper burial \$8.00 is allowed.

During the past year 135 Rockford families were relieved by the county. In many cases aid was given at the hospital. Any hospital in the city cares for county patients for \$1.00 a day.

The supervisor and quartermaster issue orders for relief of soldiers' families.

At each session of the board of supervisors, every overseer of the poor and the supervisors in the towns where there are no special overseers, report the names of the poor relieved and the amounts. These reports are published in pamphlet form and in all the papers.

Seventeen blind are pensioned in Winnebago county.

One county physician contracted to care for the county farm, jail and the poor of Rockford town for a year. In other towns, bills for medical aid are allowed, at the discretion of the supervisors, to town physicians.

ROCKFORD PRIVATE RELIEF.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Winnebago County Humane Society has for its purpose the alleviation of the conditions of birds, beasts and children. Mr. Fay Lewis is superintendent of the society. The society pays an agent for cases investigated. A great deal of preventive work is done by this society. Relief is given and employment found in many cases.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society is an organization of all citizens in Rockford who wish to contribute 50 cents a year. Funds for relief are collected from business people in the city. Mrs. A. C. Brearley is president.

Twenty members of the organization do the relief work in wards to which they are assigned. Last year about \$1,200.00 was expended for charitable work. The society keeps in touch with the overseer and with the various organizations for relief throughout the city. Help is given to many dependent cases reported by Dr. Day, the medical inspector of schools, and the three school nurses employed by the city of Rockford.

The society is considering the placing of a visiting nurse in Rockford.

A paid worker keeps regular office hours, from 9:00 to 12:00 daily. She distributes clothing and keeps a central system of records which shows the names, ages and cause of need, for all families relieved.

Rent is paid for many families. Shoes and clothing are bought to enable children to go to school.

OFFICERS.

There are two probation officers in Winnebago: Mrs. Sarah T. Joslin and Mr. F. M. Duckles, who receive \$25.00 a month each.

Mrs. Joslin calls upon dentists and specialists throughout the city, who give their services in cases where she finds it necessary.

Mrs. Joslin is at present collecting part of their wages from several men whom the court has compelled to support their children under the contributory delinquency law.

Mrs. Sarah Joslin is police matron for the city.

TRUANT OFFICER.

Mr. Henry Howe, the truant officer, does not threaten children, but determines the cause of truancy and attempts to correct the evil. His report for 1911 shows a total of 199 truants dealt with; of 411 cases investigated, ninety-one were on account of illness, twenty-six were kept at home to work, seventy-one had not proper clothing, eight were kept at home to care for other children, 131 were neglected by parents. Mr. Howe reported eighty cases to humane workers, thirty to State factory inspectors, fifty-one to Ladies' Union Aid Society, secured compliance with the law of forty-six parents and assisted forty-two children. Mr. Howe reports that he has never had to use compulsion in any case. He coöperates with the relief organizations throughout the city.

CHILDREN'S HOME OF ROCKFORD.*

The Children's Home was organized in 1906. Mrs. Sarah T. Joslin is president of the organization, which is composed of all citizens who contribute \$1.00 a year. This year the city gave \$500.00 to the home.

The county allows \$2.00 a week for every child declared dependent by the court.

The organization partially owns a large house and two cottages. Children are kept there, at 10 cents a day, for mothers who are at work.

An investigating committee conducts a physical and mental examination of all children admitted to the home, and whatever treatment is found necessary is provided. The committee also investigates homes where children are placed.

WINNEBAGO FARM SCHOOL.*

The Farm School for Boys, located seventeen miles from Rockford, is a home for dependent and delinquent boys. The county pays \$10.00 a month for each boy sent here. The home is kept up by contributions. The boys are given excellent school advantages; provision is made for work and play. Mrs. Murray Perry is president, Charles Tritle vice president, Herbert Hicks secretary and Miss Mary Beattie treasurer of the association which maintains the school.

ROCKFORD HOSPITAL.

The Rockford Hospital is not a city hospital; it is governed by a board of fifteen trustees. Edward P. Lathrop is president. I am told that last year half of the work was care for patients unable to pay. This year, the city contributed \$500.00. The county pays only for cases authorized by the supervisors.

ST. ANTONIUS' HOSPITAL.

St. Antonius' Hospital is maintained by Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis.

WINNEBAGO HOME FOR THE AGED.

The Winnebago Home for the Aged is undenominational. The association is made up of citizens who pay \$3.00 a year. Only aged people of good character are admitted. They must be sixty years of age or over, residents of the county, for at least two years. The admission fee is \$300.00. Each resident at the home has \$1.00 a month for spending money.

There are at present thirteen residents who are very comfortably housed. Mrs. L. A. Weybrun is president; Mrs. B. R. Waldo, vice president, of the association.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 1.

The Woman's Relief Corps has a membership of 270. The corps takes entire care of the soldiers and soldiers' families. The overseer of the poor is asked to refer all soldiers to the relief corps. About \$600.00 was expended this year in relief work. Mrs. Lizzie Worster is president of the corps.

SWEDISH LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

The Swedish Ladies' Union Aid Society cares for any needy cases called to its attention. An investigating committee reports the conditions of every case relieved. About \$469.00 was expended last year for relief work. Mrs. W. C. Engstrom is president.

BOYS' CLUB.

Miss Jessie Spafford is president and Mr. Fred Duckles, secretary of the Boys' Club organization, which is partially maintained by the boys who pay dues for club privileges. A clubhouse is centrally located.

JENNY SNOW HOME.

The Jenny Snow Home is an endowed home for aged ladies. A beautiful large house is at present occupied by eight women. The admission fee is \$200.00. Applicants fifty years of age or over are admitted, who are residents of either Winnebago or Ogle county.

(An Associated Charities is being agitated for Rockford. Many social workers feel the need of a central bureau which will prevent duplication.)

 WOODFORD COUNTY OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Woodford county expended \$4,681.25, or a per capita of twenty-two cents, for the year ending July, 1911, in assisting poor outside of institutions, and soldiers.

The local supervisors order all relief; they sign the claimants' bills, which are then listed, by townships, by a pauper claims' committee. The names of the poor relieved are listed and published in the newspapers.

The county order book groups the claims audited by the various committees, but the claims are not totalled. In 1910, \$10,000.00 was appropriated for pauper relief, while \$3,443.10 was expended during the year.

G. A. R. claims are paid from the miscellaneous funds for which \$10,000.00 was appropriated last year. Relief to old soldiers is given directly through orders signed by the commander, and quartermaster and relief committee of the post.

Five blind persons are pensioned at \$150.00 each a year.

A county physician is paid \$200.00 a year for attending the county farm. This is a fixed salary, as it has been found that allowing bids for this service tends to secure very poor attendance.

In towns not having a county physician \$1.00 is allowed for the first mile and forty cents for each mile thereafter, said physician to furnish all medicines required and to have mileage but one way.

This board shall pay no more than \$10.00 for any post-mortem examination or autopsy * * *. This board shall pay no more than \$25.00 for the entire burial expenses of any pauper.

Rent is furnished to some families in Woodford county.

Supervisors pay transportation and claim money expended with pauper claims.

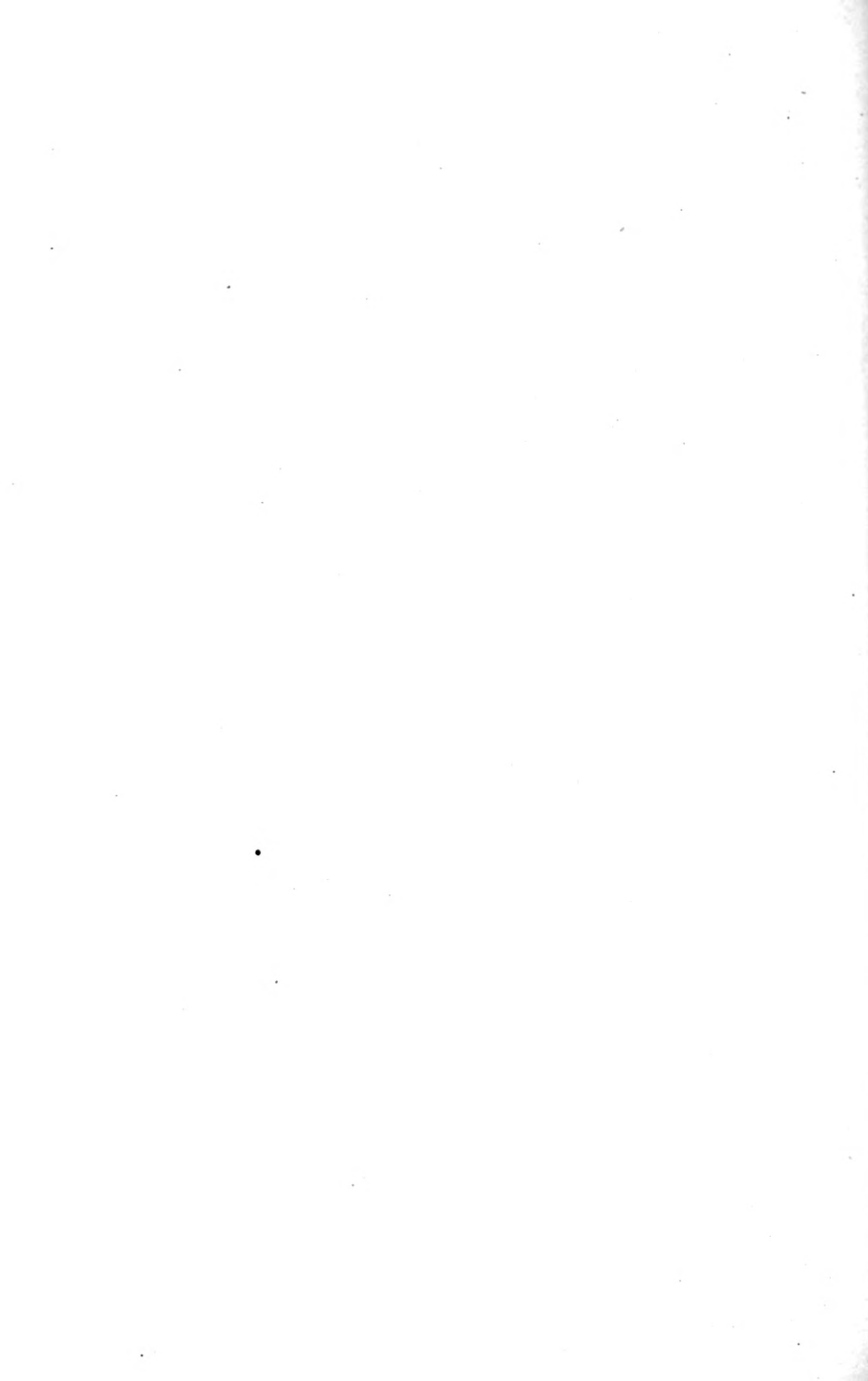
PRIVATE RELIEF—METAMORA.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

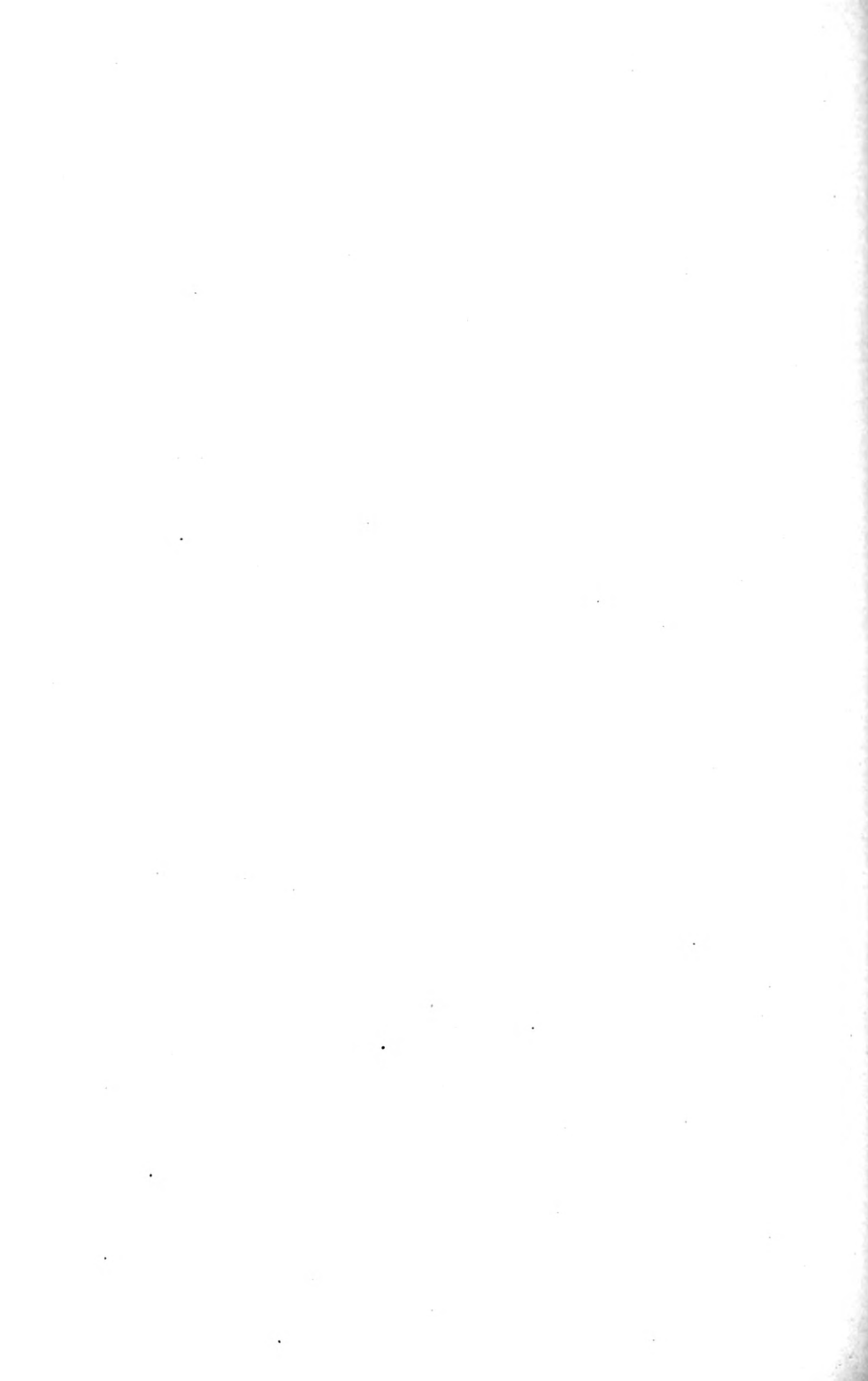
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, a Catholic institution, is located at Metamora. It is conducted by six Sisters of St. Francis.

RELIEF OFFICER—EUREKA.

Mrs. Francis Fredricks, the probation officer of Woodford county does relief work when a case requires it.



Statistics on Outdoor Relief in Illinois,
Gathered During 1911.



BLIND PENSIONS.

(See Chapter 23, Sec. 246 of Revised Statutes.)

PENSION BLIND.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Bureau.....	21	Mason.....	4
Carroll.....	7	Piatt.....	6
Christian.....	20	Pike.....	25
DeKalb.....	8	Putnam.....	3
Douglas.....	7	Scott.....	3
Ford.....	6	St. Clair.....	33
Gallatin.....	6	Stark.....	2
Grundy.....	9	Stephenson.....	24
Hancock.....	3	Warren.....	3
Henry.....	25	White.....	6
Iroquois.....	23	Whiteside.....	13
Jo Daviess.....	15	Will.....	24
Kane.....	48	Winnebago.....	17
Lee.....	12	Woodford.....	5
Logan.....	12		
McHenry.....	11	Total counties—31.	
Madison.....	25	Total pensioners.....	429

DO NOT PENSION BLIND.

County.	Estimate of number ap- plicants.	County.	Estimate of number ap- plicants.
Adams.....	2	*Livingston.....	14
Alexander.....	2	McDonough.....	2
*Bond.....	6	McLean.....	8
Boone.....	†6	Macon.....	15
Brown.....		Macoupin.....	6
Cass.....		*Marion.....	4
Champaign.....	12	Marshall.....	2
Clark.....	8	*Massac.....	10
Clay.....	3	Menard.....	
Clinton.....	2	Mercer.....	
Coles.....	10	*Monroe.....	3
*Crawford.....	1	Montgomery.....	
*Cumberland.....	4	Morgan.....	6
DeWitt.....	2	Moultrie.....	20
DuPage.....	4	Ogle.....	2
*Edgar.....	8	*Peoria.....	6
Edwards.....	3	Perry.....	
Efingham.....	1	Pope.....	1
*Fayette.....	1	Pulaski.....	4
*Franklin.....	16	*Randolph.....	1
Fulton.....	6	Richland.....	1
Greene.....	4	Rock Island.....	
Hamilton.....	1	Saline.....	2
Hardin.....		Sangamon.....	3
Henderson.....		Schuyler.....	1
Jackson.....	2	Shelby.....	25
Jasper.....	1	Tazewell.....	2
Jefferson.....	12	Union.....	
Jersey.....	3	Vermilion.....	20
Johnson.....	2	*Wabash.....	1
Kankakee.....	2	Washington.....	2
Kendall.....		*Wayne.....	1
Knox.....	4	Williamson.....	3
Lake.....	10		
*LaSalle.....	40	Total estimate applicants.....	345
Lawrence.....	2	Total counties—69.	

* Counties which allow certain sums regularly to some blind pensioners.

† Discontinued.

PUBLIC RELIEF RECORDS IN OFFICES OF COUNTY CLERKS.

POOR RELIEF—LEDGER KEPT.

Carroll.....	Rock Island.....
Johnson.....	St. Clair.....
Knox.....	Vermillion.....
Pope.....	Warren.....

CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Adams.....	Perry.....
Cass.....	Piatt.....
Clinton.....	Pike.....
Edwards.....	Sangamon.....
Franklin.....	Schuyler.....
Gallatin.....	St. Clair.....
Hamilton.....	Stark.....
Henderson.....	Stephenson.....
Iroquois.....	Vermillion.....
Jackson.....	Warren.....
Jo Daviess.....	Washington.....
LaSalle.....	Wayne.....
Massac.....	Will.....
Morgan.....	Williamson.....
Moultrie.....	Woodford.....

PAUPER ACCOUNT CLASSIFIED IN RECORD OF BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Adams.....	McLean.....
Alexander.....	Macon.....
Brown.....	Madison.....
Bureau.....	Marshall.....
Carroll.....	Mason.....
Champaign.....	Massac.....
Christian.....	Mercer.....
Clark.....	Montgomery.....
Clinton.....	Morgan.....
Coles.....	Moultrie.....
De Kalb.....	Ogle.....
Edgar.....	Peoria.....
Edwards.....	Piatt.....
Fayette.....	Pike.....
Ford.....	Pope.....
Fulton.....	Rock Island.....
Greene.....	Schuyler.....
Grundy.....	Shelby.....
Hancock.....	St. Clair.....
Henry.....	Stark.....
Iroquois.....	Stephenson.....
Jackson.....	Tazewell.....
Kane.....	Vermillion.....
Knox.....	Warren.....
Lake.....	Wayne.....
LaSalle.....	White.....
Lee.....	Whiteside.....
Livingston.....	Williamson.....
Logan.....	Winnebago.....
McDonough.....	Woodford.....
McHenry.....	

PAUPER CLAIMS UNCLASSIFIED.

Bond.....	Kendall.....
Boone.....	Lawrence.....
Clay.....	Macoupin.....
Crawford.....	Marion.....
Cumberland.....	Menard.....
DeWitt.....	Monroe.....
Douglas.....	Pulaski.....
DuPage.....	Putnam.....
Effingham.....	Randolph.....
Hardin.....	Richland.....
Jasper.....	Saline.....
Jefferson.....	Scott.....
Jersey.....	Union.....
Kankakee.....	Wabash.....

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF PAUPER EXPENDITURE.

Adams.....	Mercer.....
Bureau.....	Montgomery.....
Carroll.....	Peoria.....
Champaign.....	Piatt.....
Fulton.....	Rock Island.....
Gallatin.....	Sangamon.....
Henry.....	Schuyler.....
Iroquois.....	St. Clair.....
Johnson.....	Stark.....
Kane.....	Stephenson.....
Knox.....	Vermilion.....
Lake.....	Warren.....
LaSalle.....	Wayne.....
Livingston.....	Williamson.....
Macon.....	Winnebago.....
Madison.....	

YEARLY STATEMENT OF PAUPER EXPENDITURE.

Carroll.....	Montgomery.....
Champaign.....	Moultrie.....
Christian.....	Peoria.....
Clinton.....	Perry.....
Edwards.....	Piatt.....
Fayette.....	Pike.....
Greene.....	Randolph.....
Grundy.....	Rock Island.....
Hamilton.....	Sangamon.....
Hancock.....	Schuyler.....
Henderson.....	St. Clair.....
Iroquois.....	Stark.....
Jackson.....	Stephenson.....
Jefferson.....	Tazewell.....
Jersey.....	Vermilion.....
Johnson.....	Washington.....
Kane.....	Wayne.....
Madison.....	Will.....
Mason.....	Williamson.....
Monroe.....	

Seventy-two counties keep classified pauper accounts in ledger, register of county orders or record of board proceedings.

Twenty-eight counties keep no classified list of pauper claims.

Fifty-two counties make either a quarterly or yearly statement of expenditures for poor relief.

Forty-eight counties make no report of expenditures.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

COUNTIES THAT ALLOW BIDS FOR PHYSICIANS.

Alexander.....	Lee.....
Bond.....	Logan.....
Brown.....	McDonough.....
Bureau.....	Macoupin.....
Carroll.....	Madison.....
Cass.....	Marion.....
Champaign.....	Mason.....
Christian.....	Massac.....
Clinton.....	Menard.....
Crawford.....	Mercer.....
Cumberland.....	Moultrie.....
Douglas.....	Ogle.....
DuPage.....	Platt.....
Effingham.....	Pike.....
Franklin.....	Pulaski.....
Gallatin.....	Putnam.....
Greene.....	Richland.....
Hamilton.....	Rock Island.....
Hancock.....	Saline.....
Hardin.....	Scott.....
Henry.....	Shelby.....
Iroquois.....	Stark.....
Jefferson.....	Stephenson.....
Jersey.....	Wabash.....
Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....
Kankakee.....	Wayne.....
Lake.....	Whiteside.....
Lawrence.....	Winnebago.....

COUNTIES THAT PAY FIXED SALARY TO PHYSICIANS.

Adams.....	Monroe.....
Coles.....	Montgomery.....
DeKalb.....	Morgan.....
Edgar.....	Peoria.....
Fayette.....	Perry.....
Ford.....	Randolph.....
Fulton.....	Sangamon.....
Knox.....	St. Clair.....
LaSalle.....	Vermilion.....
*McHenry.....	Will.....
McLean.....	*Williamson.....
Macon.....	Woodford.....

* Physicians paid fixed rate by trip.

COUNTIES WITH COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

Adams.....	Greene.....
Alexander.....	Hamilton.....
Bond.....	Hancock.....
Brown.....	Hardin.....
Bureau.....	Henry.....
Carroll.....	Iroquois.....
Cass.....	Jackson.....
Champaign.....	Jefferson.....
Christian.....	Jersey.....
Clinton.....	Jo Daviess.....
Coles.....	Kankakee.....
Crawford.....	Knox.....
Cumberland.....	Lake.....
DeKalb.....	LaSalle.....
Douglas.....	Lawrence.....
DuPage.....	Lee.....
Edgar.....	Logan.....
Effingham.....	McDonough.....
Fayette.....	McHenry.....
Ford.....	McLean.....
Franklin.....	Macon.....
Fulton.....	Macoupin.....
Gallatin.....	Madison.....

Counties with County Physicians—Concluded.

Marion.....	Rock Island.....
Mason.....	Saline.....
Massac.....	Sangamon.....
Menard.....	Scott.....
Mercer.....	Shelby.....
Monroe.....	St. Clair.....
Montgomery.....	Stark.....
Morgan.....	Stephenson.....
Moultrie.....	Tazewell.....
Ogle.....	Vermilion.....
Peoria.....	Wabash.....
Perry.....	Warren.....
Piatt.....	Wayne.....
Pike.....	Whiteside.....
Pulaski.....	Will.....
Putnam.....	Williamson.....
Randolph.....	Winneshago.....
Richland.....	Woodford.....

COUNTIES WITH NO PHYSICIANS.

Boone.....	Kane.....
Clark.....	Kendall.....
Clay.....	Livingston.....
DeWitt.....	Marshall.....
Edwards.....	Pope.....
Grundy.....	Schnyder.....
Henderson.....	Union.....
Jasper.....	Washington.....
Johnson.....	White.....

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

County.	Location.	Name of superintendent.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	Miss Irene Griswold.....
*Champaign.....	Champaign.....	
*Knox.....	Galesburg.....	
*LaSalle.....	LaSalle.....	
*Lee.....	Dixon.....	
Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	Miss Mary Dowrie.....
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	Mrs. Nannie Dunkin.....
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	Miss Emma Weller.....
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Perry N. Hiser.....
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Miss Dina Ramser.....
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	Mrs. H. A. McKeene.....

* Inactive at time of inspection.

NAMES OF POOR IN NEWSPAPERS.

NAMES OF POOR PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPERS.

Brown.....	Madison.....
Cass.....	Marshall.....
Clark.....	Mason.....
Cumberland.....	Mercer.....
Edgar.....	Monroe.....
Edwards.....	Moultrie.....
Edingham.....	Piatt.....
Ford.....	Pike.....
Gallatin.....	Putnam.....
Grundy.....	Richland.....
Hardin.....	Sangamon.....
Henderson.....	Schuyler.....
Iroquois.....	Shelby.....
Jasper.....	Stark.....
Jefferson.....	Warren.....
Jersey.....	Washington.....
Jo Daviess.....	Wayne.....
Knox.....	White.....
LaSalle.....	Williamson.....
Logan.....	Winnebago.....
McDonough.....	Woodford.....
Macoupin.....	

NAMES OF POOR NOT PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPERS.

Adams.....	Lawrence.....
Alexander.....	Lee.....
Bond.....	Livingston.....
Boone.....	McHenry.....
Bureau.....	McLean.....
Carroll.....	Macon.....
Champaign.....	Marion.....
Christian.....	Massac.....
Clay.....	Menard.....
Clinton.....	Montgomery.....
Coles.....	Morgan.....
Crawford.....	Ogle.....
DeKalb.....	Peoria.....
DeWitt.....	Perry.....
Douglas.....	Pope.....
DuPage.....	Pulaski.....
Fayette.....	Randolph.....
Franklin.....	Rock Island.....
*Fulton.....	Saline.....
Greene.....	Scott.....
Hamilton.....	St. Clair.....
Hancock.....	Stephenson.....
Henry.....	Tazewell.....
Jackson.....	Union.....
Johnson.....	Vermilion.....
Kane.....	Wabash.....
Kankakee.....	Whiteside.....
Kendall.....	Will.....
Lake.....	

* Published in proceedings of board, not in papers.

OVERSEERS APPOINTED.

SUPERVISORS HAVE CHARGE.

Bond.....	Kendall.....
Boone.....	Lake.....
Brown.....	Lawrence.....
Bureau.....	Lee.....
Carroll.....	Livingston.....
Champaign.....	Logan.....
Christian.....	McDonough.....
Clark.....	McHenry.....
Clay.....	Macoupin.....
Clinton.....	Madison.....
Coles.....	Marion.....
Crawford.....	Marshall.....
Cumberland.....	Mason.....
DeKalb.....	Mercer.....
DeWitt.....	Moultrie.....
Douglas.....	Ogle.....
DuPage.....	Platt.....
Edgar.....	Pike.....
Ellingham.....	Putnam.....
Fayette.....	Richland.....
Ford.....	Saline.....
Franklin.....	Schuyler.....
Fulton.....	Shelby.....
Gallatin.....	Stark.....
Greene.....	Stephenson.....
Hamilton.....	Tazewell.....
Hancock.....	Warren.....
Henderson.....	Washington.....
Iroquois.....	Wayne.....
Jackson.....	White.....
Jasper.....	Whiteside.....
Jefferson.....	Will.....
Jersey.....	Williamson.....
Jo Daviess.....	Woodford.....
Kane.....	

APPOINTED OVERSEERS.

Adams—Mabel Featheringill, Quincy.....	*Morgan—Sixteen overseers.....
*Edwards—(Overseer for each of 8 precincts).....	Peoria—Robert M. Orr, supervisor, appoints Mrs.
Grundy—(Overseer appointed for county, Anton Veronda).....	Mabel Wright, Peoria.....
Henry—B. H. Davis, Kewanee.....	*Perry—Seven overseers.....
Kankakee—Miss Martha Hutton, assistant, Kankakee.....	Rock Island—J. Henry Lidders, Rock Island;
Knox—William Twohig, Galesburg.....	William A. Golden, Moline.....
LaSalle—Mr. Edward Benny, Streator.....	Sangamon—Mrs. Mary Daughton, Springfield...
McLean—C. W. Perkins, Bloomington.....	St. Clair—Louis S. Ross, East St. Louis; John
Macon—O. B. Cross, Decatur.....	Weber, Belleville.....
*Menard—Six overseers appointed.....	Vermilion—O. Phillips, Danville.....
Montgomery—S. R. Perkins, Litchfield.....	*Wabash—Eight overseers.....
	Winnebago—Thomas Gilmore, Rockford.....

* County organization.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE CHARGE.

*Alexander.....	*Pope.....
*Cass.....	*Pulaski.....
*Hardin.....	*Randolph.....
*Johnson.....	*Scott.....
*Massac.....	*Union.....
*Monroe.....	

* County organization.

In eighty counties, supervisors or commissioners have direct charge.
In twenty counties overseers are appointed.

REPORTS OF OVERSEERS.

COUNTIES IN WHICH OVERSEERS REPORT AT SESSIONS.

Coles.....	*Perry.....
*Edgar.....	Pike.....
*Greene.....	Sangamon.....
Grundy (semi-annually).....	*Shelby.....
*Knox.....	Stark.....
LaSalle.....	Warren.....
McDonough.....	Washington.....
*Mercer.....	Williamson.....
Morgan.....	Winnebago.....

* Incomplete

COUNTIES IN WHICH OVERSEERS REPORT MONTHLY.

St. Clair.....

COUNTIES IN WHICH OVERSEERS REPORT YEARLY.

*Clinton.....	*Madison.....
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* Incomplete.

COUNTIES IN WHICH OVERSEERS DO NOT REPORT.

Adams.....	Lake.....
Alexander.....	Lawrence.....
Bond.....	Lee.....
Boone—(Overseer in Belvidere reports).....	Livingston.....
Brown.....	Logan.....
Bureau.....	Melleny.....
Carroll.....	McLean.....
Cass.....	Macon—(Overseer in Decatur reports).....
Champaign—(Overseer in Champaign reports).....	Macoupin.....
Christian.....	Marion.....
Clark.....	Marshall.....
Clay.....	Mason.....
Crawford.....	Massac.....
Cumberland.....	Menard—(Overseer in Petersburg reports).....
DeKalb.....	Monroe.....
DeWitt.....	Montgomery.....
Douglas.....	Moultrie.....
DuPage.....	Ogle.....
Edwards.....	Peoria.....
Effingham.....	Piatt.....
Fayette.....	Pope.....
Ford.....	Pulaski.....
Franklin.....	Putnam.....
Fulton.....	Randolph.....
Gallatin.....	Richland.....
Hamilton.....	Rock Island.....
Hancock.....	Saline.....
Hardin.....	Schuyler.....
Henderson.....	Scott.....
Henry.....	Stephenson.....
Iroquois.....	Tazewell—(Overseer in Pekin reports).....
Jackson.....	Union.....
Jasper.....	Vermilion.....
Jefferson.....	Wabash.....
Jersey.....	Wayne.....
Jo Daviess.....	White.....
Johnson.....	Whiteside.....
Kane.....	Will.....
Kankakee.....	Woodford.....
Kendall.....	

In twenty-one counties overseers report.

In seventy-nine counties overseers make no reports.

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR COUNTY FARM AND OUTDOOR FAMILY RELIEF.

Per capita expenditure for public outdoor relief. ⁴	County.	Appropriations for public outdoor relief— 1910. ²	Expenditures, outdoor relief— 1910-1911.	Appropriation county farm—1910.	County farm expenditure. ³ 1910-1911.
\$0 16	Adams	\$15,000 00	\$10,910 65	\$10,000 00	\$12,244 55
191	Alexander*	7,000 00	4,382 13		1,559 47
11	Bond*	4,000 00	1,900 00		653 29
271	Boone*	11,300 00	4,309 09		1,150 00
13	Brown*	2,000 00	1,419 70		1,228 11
56	Bureau*	33,500 00	24,573 81		
08	Carroll	2,500 00	1,424 76	3,200 00	2,867 36
39	Cass		6,824 39		1,704 56
231	Champaign	16,000 00	12,394 70	17,500 00	7,185 00
641	Christian	18,500 00	22,318 80	3,500 00	2,136 88
26	Clark*	10,500 00	6,192 51		1,035 97
161	Clay*	5,000 00	3,150 56		750 08
131	Clinton	4,500 00	3,168 05	4,000 00	879 45
30	Coles	11,700 00	10,640 70	2,000 00	3,744 78
12	Crawford	2,500 00	3,172 08	100 00	1,506 80
38	Cumberland	3,500 00	5,456 21	1,500 00	784 75
241	DeKalb	15,000 00	8,351 68	2,500 00	3,976 64
27	DeWitt	6,500 00	5,200 00	3,000 00	4,160 00
57	Douglas*	20,500 00	11,127 84		664 01
011	DuPage1	5,000 00	587 75	4,000 00	14,781 38
29	Edgar*	12,000 00	7,972 72		2,188 14
12	Edwards*	2,500 00	1,254 62		515 62
11	Efingham*	4,000 00	2,300 00		1,200 00
091	Fayette		2,748 46	*1,500 00	2,535 25
16	Ford	3,400 00	2,791 47	3,500 00	1,181 21
151	Franklin	7,000 00	4,006 38	2,040 00	2,021 50
421	Fulton	25,000 00	21,192 35	5,000 00	4,955 34
02	Gallatin1*	2,450 00	363 10		519 00
15	Greene*	12,000 00	3,439 75		3,113 44
26	Grundy	6,400 00	6,347 28	2,000 00	2,190 90
091	Hamilton*	3,000 00	1,731 54		229 42
191	Hancock	7,000 00	6,073 00	5,000 00	606 55
011	Hardin*	925 00	125 23		520 61
33	Henderson	4,000 00	3,253 77	3,000 00	4,023 58
19	Henry	10,000 00	7,940 64	8,000 00	4,846 27
20	Iroquois	7,000 00	7,166 70	3,000 00	3,890 69
00	Jackson1*	800 00			1,947 74
15	Jasper*	5,000 00	2,758 36		2,047 37
12	Jefferson*	8,000 00	3,543 68		1,200 00
13	Jersey	3,000 00	1,867 95	2,000 00	895 12
14	JoDavies*	7,000 00	3,269 63		2,931 64
04	Johnson*	1,200 00	617 62		194 06
471	Kane	45,200 00	43,728 76	29,500 00	26,798 35
00	Kankakee1*	8,000 00			4,720 76
081	Kendall1*	2,100 00	932 50	(None)	(None)
08	Knox1	4,500 00	3,734 60	\$33,325 00	28,907 04
271	Lake*	41,500 00	15,229 95		10,211 80
351	LaSalle	39,760 00	32,124 99	22,360 00	19,041 64
37	Lawrence	6,000 00	8,400 52	3,000 00	2,203 19
42	Lee	11,000 00	11,700 93	8,000 00	8,395 72
30	Livingston	21,000 00	12,214 82	3,000 00	7,369 02
33	Logan	15,000 00	10,099 85	6,000 00	5,512 15
381	McDonough	14,400 00	10,406 17	2,500 00	2,500 62
24	McHenry*	10,000 00	8,000 00		14,241 61
35	McLean	16,500 00	24,304 37	12,000 00	11,959 50
20	Macon	18,700 00	11,072 69	14,500 00	18,423 89
36	Macoupin*	21,000 00	18,271 80		6,383 77
26	Madison	25,500 00	23,474 83	15,000 00	11,563 79
241	Marion	10,000 00	8,638 39	3,700 00	4,056 08
36	Marshall	3,750 00	5,678 10	2,800 00	1,246 39
28	Mason	7,500 00	4,904 79	8,500 00	1,917 51
16	Massac	1,000 00	2,274 39	800 00	1,476 21
371	Menard*	8,000 00	4,076 44		1,300 00
35	Mercer	6,000 00	6,930 60	4,000 00	3,231 57
04	Monroe	560 00		No appropri'n	4,619 56
28	Montgomery	\$ 9,000 00	10,120 85	\$2,500 00	1,365 01
24	Morgan	10,000 00	8,411 91	9,000 00	4,861 84
20	Moultrie	5,500 00	2,959 09	3,000 00	3,979 83
061	Ogle1	Towns levy	1,827 16	Towns levy	6,682 85

Table of Appropriations and Expenditures—Concluded.

Per capita expenditure for public outdoor relief.*	County.*	Appropriations for public outdoor relief—1910.†	Expenditures, outdoor relief—1910-1911.	Appropriation county—1910.	County farm expenditure,‡ 1910-1911.
19.....	Peoria.....	\$21,500 00	\$19,494 53	\$17,000 00	\$21,990 06
15.....	Perry.....	2,000 00	3,462 58	2,000 00	1,663 71
41.....	Piatt.....	6,000 00	6,849 72	2,220 00	9,755 14
20.....	Pike.....	7,000 00	5,736 24	7,000 00	8,016 39
02.....	Pope*.....	1,000 00	214 20	.....	320 00
14.....	Pulaski*.....	3,500 00	2,232 99	.....	813 17
.....	Putnam.....	42,650 00	3,280 74	1,500 00	.....
07.....	Randolph.....	2,500 00	2,281 70	1,000 00	1,508 56
26.....	Richland.....	4,200 00	4,200 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
11.....	Rock Island.....	17,100 00	7,867 50	18,000 00	14,476 67
.....	Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.....	Sanzamon.....	38,000 00	46,085 41	25,000 00	18,239 38
24.....	Schuyler.....	3,000 00	3,415 16	5,000 00	1,690 57
16.....	Scott*.....	3,000 00	1,627 06	.....	909 98
36.....	Shelby.....	11,000 00	12,661 38	3,500 00	3,669 45
10.....	St. Clair.....	12,000 00	12,241 79	25,000 00	22,573 09
32.....	Stark.....	1,500 00	3,253 00	2,500 00	3,497 62
14.....	Stephenson†.....	7,700 00	5,472 62	10,000 00	18,230 79
24.....	Tazewell.....	20,000 00	10,061 88	8,800 00	2,527 24
06.....	Union.....	1,375 00	1,375 00	1,400 00	1,400 00
40.....	Vermillion.....	23,900 00	31,615 00	10,000 00	6,848 55
27.....	Wabash*.....	11,000 00	4,060 92	.....	15,397 78
11.....	Warren.....	3,500 00	2,711 36	8,500 00	8,334 07
10.....	Washington*.....	3,000 00	2,061 55	.....	1,255 76
08.....	Wayne*.....	3,200 00	1,507 27	.....	1,581 39
28.....	White.....	6,400 00	6,628 95	34,600 00	24,116 94
33.....	Whiteside.....	15,100 00	11,616 26	5,100 00	6,757 52
05.....	Will†.....	6,000 00	4,903 25	1,500 00	8,730 44
04.....	Williamson*.....	5,500 00	2,171 59	.....	1,147 59
13.....	Winnebago.....	10,400 00	8,374 97	6,000 00	7,951 03
22.....	Woodford*.....	10,000 00	4,681 25	.....	9,338 83
89 25 Average.	Total.....	\$450,110 00	\$798,294 84	\$457,445 00	\$543,977 95

* No separate appropriation for county farm and outdoor relief is made.

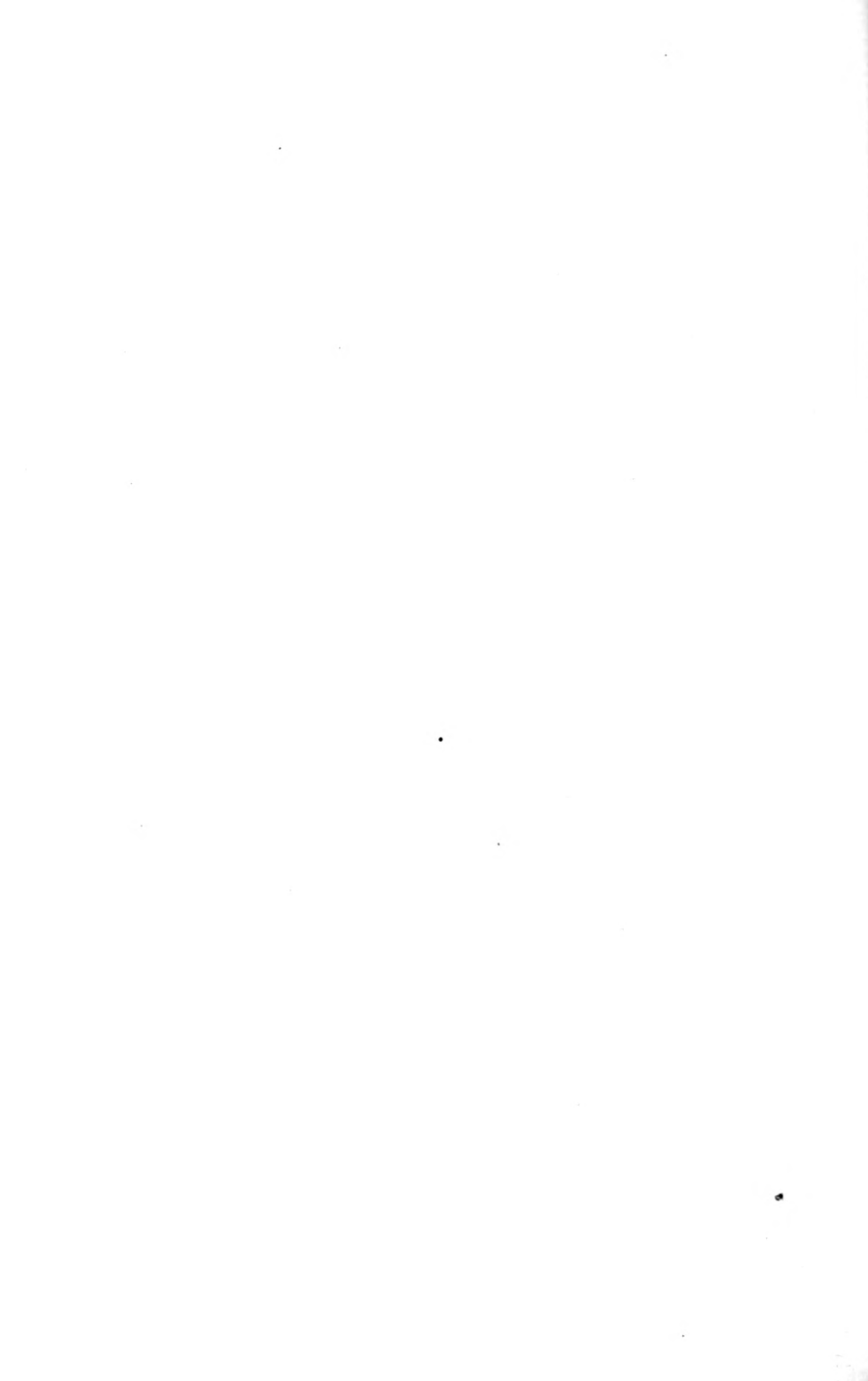
† Towns' aid; only relief to transients is shown.

‡ Appropriation for public outdoor relief, includes fund for old soldiers and blind.

§ County farm expenditure represents actual monetary expenditure of the county.

¶ Per capita expenditure for public outdoor relief is obtained by dividing yearly expenditure by population of county in 1910.

Reports of Inspections of the County Infirmaries
of Illinois in 1911.



ADAMS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 26, 1910.

JOHN SWANK, *Superintendent*, Paloma.

The Adams county almshouse is well managed. The buildings are old and run down, but the rooms are kept very clean. The walls and floors are of unpainted wood. White window curtains, white sheets on the beds, rockers, strips of rag carpet, and flowers, natural and artificial, relieve the bareness of the rooms. Many of the inmates work about the place, doing what they can happily and contentedly. They are treated with sympathy and even those who are sick seem to be less unhappy than is usual in almshouses.

The dining room is on the first floor and is light. No table cloths are used and the large tin cups look rather unattractive, but the food seems sufficient.

The men live on the second, and the women, on the third, floor. The hall doors are always locked so that they cannot communicate. The stairs are very steep.

There are some bed bugs and they are only kept from invading the whole house by a constant use of disinfectant, which leaves a very bad odor in the rooms.

Each room is provided with a toilet and is ventilated by means of an opening, in the wall, which extends to the roof.

There are five people with venereal diseases, who cannot be separated from the other inmates, but they are not allowed to use the same towels or bath tubs, and their clothes are washed in separate tubs.

There are no window screens, the flies are bad.

There are water faucets in the hall. Each person has a wash basin and towel in his own room.

The superintendent and matron are conscientious people, who do their work in a creditable manner. The supervisors should be more willing to make conditions better so that management would be less difficult.

ALEXANDER COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

WM. J. CHILDERS, *Superintendent*, Beech Ridge.

The Alexander county farm is located about two miles from Beech Ridge. The farm contains about five hundred and eighty acres, but only one hundred and eighty acres are profitable for farming. Enough vegetables are usually produced to supply the inmates, but there is no fruit on the place, save apples.

The residence building is a one and half story frame structure, without a basement. The inmates' building is a two story frame building, without a basement. The length, of this latter and larger building, extends east and west so that each room has either a northern or southern window. The rooms on the north are very gloomy and very cold in the winter as there is no stove in the building except in the kitchen and the sitting room, which are at the extreme east and west ends of the house.

The rough, old floors, with large cracks between the boards, and the loose plastering, render the house extremely uncomfortable. At the time

of inspection, the windows were very dirty and the walls were grimy. The floors were fairly clean but a part of the mattresses and some of the bedding were very dirty.

As there are but nine inmates at present the second floor is not being used. Three of the inmates are colored and five, white. Only two inmates are able to do anything about the farm; both of them have very weak eyes.

Men and women eat in the same dining room. There is but one crippled woman at present; she may lock her door whenever she wishes to. Insane, crippled, feeble-minded and aged, inmates share the same conditions. There is no bath tub which can be used. They have no light at night and their clothing is very ragged and patched.

There are no rocking chairs in the place. The men sit in their stiff, old, broken chairs all day long, with nothing to do. None of them are able to read.

BOND COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 22, 1911.

R. C. ALLEN, *Superintendent*, Greenville.

The Bond county almshouse is an old, two story brick building, located at the edge of Greenville. The seventeen and one-half acres of land are so well improved that the almshouse is self-supporting.

At the time of inspection, there were two male and two female inmates. The bed rooms are so large that several cots are kept in them, ready for additional inmates.

The almshouse is an old building, which is very damp; the walls are badly cracked; the floors are old and warped. There are no modern conveniences. The bath tub, which has been installed, is not used as it is impossible for the keeper to lift the old people out and in.

Although the building is barely furnished and cheerless, it is kept scrupulously clean. Colored sheets and blankets are used; they are clean and free from vermin.

The keeper gets \$365.00 a year. He and his wife do all the work. Great credit should be given them for their thrift in making the farm self-sustaining, and for the care, which they give the inmates.

Bond county could easily afford to install modern conveniences at the farm and to repair the interior. It is very difficult to keep vermin out of cracked walls and floors; a less energetic keeper would find it impossible. Help should be provided for the care of the sick.

BOONE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—JULY 26, 1911.

F. M. LEACH, *Contractor*, Belvidere.

Boone county has no farm. Mr. F. M. Leach contracts to care for the totally destitute of the county at \$1,000.00 a year. An additional allowance is made for very helpless cases or for an over supply of inmates. Last year, the keeper received \$1,150.00. A committee on the poor reports the names, age and condition of each person cared for by Mr. Leach once a year.

Two small, one room frame buildings are used to house men sent to Mr. Leach. Both are heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps or candles. The houses are both old and they are barely furnished, but they are kept clean and free from vermin. There are eight men boarded at present; four of them are crippled, two are feeble minded, and one is so old as to be helpless. One woman of seventy-four is entirely helpless. With the assistance of three inmates, who can do a little work, Mr. and Mrs. Leach have the entire care of the people sent to their farm.

The men told me that they had plenty to eat. They are given magazines and a weekly paper to read. Tobacco is furnished them. Water is heated for them to use for bathing in a wash tub, once a week.

Boone county has been unwilling to go to the expense of providing a poor farm while it could get the services of Mr. Leach to care for the poor at so little cost. It is hoped by many of Boone county's citizens that a farm will be purchased in the near future, and a modern building equipped for the care of unfortunates.

BROWN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 28, 1910.

J. S. BOND, *Superintendent*, Timewell.

The Brown county almshouse is a one story frame building, which is very old and badly run down. The floors are rough, the walls and ceilings are full of holes, the walks are dangerous as most of the boards are loose. The jail, used for punishment, is not even plastered. The old boards have been whitewashed and, there is no furniture.

The bed rooms are very bare and gloomy. There are no spreads for the beds and in the men's rooms there is no furniture, save the beds. In the women's rooms, there are occasional chairs and small tables with dirty covers, full of holes. There are rockers placed in the hall, six feet wide and without windows, where the women sit.

There is no toilet or bath in the house. One woman's room is washed out every morning as she cannot get up to wait on herself during the night and there is no attendant.

The bed-bugs are very thick and the odor of disinfectant is stifling. Some of the old windows will not go up.

One old crippled woman sits in a small common rocker. She cannot get out doors because there is no wheel-chair. She sleeps with a feeble minded woman who cares for her, although she has a venereal disease. They use the same towels.

Stoves are used in the halls to heat the rooms and they are very cold in the winter. Coal oil lamps in the hall furnish all the light.

The men wash out of doors, the women in the hall. All water must be carried.

There are five children in the almshouse, with their mother; two of them are feeble minded and three of them, normal. None of the children have ever been in school and are not in school at present.

The sexes are not separated; as the buildings are absolutely unprotected from fire, locks are not provided. The women's hall locks on the inside but they can open it whenever they wish.

There are twenty-one inmates of the Brown county almshouse; one superintendent, who receives \$600.00 per year, with a daughter of eighteen years, do all the managing of the 160-acre farm and take care of the inmates. As the county will pay for no hired help these two are expected to wait on people who are crippled, epileptic, deaf and dumb, etc., beside cooking meals for them and running the farm.

BUREAU COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—JULY 28, 1911.

F. A. STEADRY, *Superintendent*, Princeton.

The Bureau county home is located on a beautiful elevation about four and one-half miles from Princeton. A fountain, numerous flower beds, concrete walks, a well-kept grass plot, and five shade trees form an attractive setting for the buildings, which are placed upon the excellent farm owned by Bureau county.

The superintendent of the home occupies an attractive two-story brick house. A group of three, two-story brick buildings, joined by covered porches, faces the south. The central building has several large rooms, on the second floor, fitted up for chapel exercises, which are held every Sunday. It is planned to furnish the large rooms on the north side of this floor for the sick.

The first floor has the dining rooms, for men and women, the kitchen, store rooms, a scullery, etc. The floors in this part of the building are of cement. The walls throughout the central building are white and clean.

The building, at the east end of the group, is occupied by women. The bed rooms are arranged on either side of a wide hall extending north and south. They are ventilated by means of open windows, transoms, and small ventilators in the walls. Mattresses are used on the beds, which are clean and free from vermin. There are some pictures, flowers and carpets in the rooms, but many of them are furnished with only beds and chairs. The floors on both the first and second floor need oiling; the walls should be freshly painted and repaired in some places. This work will be done, I am told, as soon as threshing is over.

The building at the west end is the home for men. The rooms, like those for women, are clean and well-ventilated. No one is allowed to hang clothes in his room, but he is given ready access to a locker, where his laundried clothes are placed. The windows in this section are covered with mosquito netting. The basement is used for a smoking room. It is dark, ill-ventilated, has a dirt floor, and is altogether an undesirable lounging room.

The laundry room is in a detached building, which contains the heating plant. The laundry room is light and is fitted with all modern conveniences.

A two-story, frame building, formerly for insane, is not used at present. The plan is to fit it for cases of contagious disease.

There is a thermometer in every hall way and the temperature is kept at seventy degrees, when the buildings are heated.

The buildings are protected from fire by fire extinguishers, hydrants and hose. A gasoline engine is used for pumping water.

Good toilet and lavatory facilities are provided. The matron accepted the suggestion of the inspector to give every resident a separate towel.

Clothes are washed weekly and ironed. Each person has a Sunday suit of clothes.

One attendant is provided for the women; a baker, two hired girls and two farm hands are hired to assist the superintendent and matron. An attendant for the men will be secured in the near future; at present, the matron is caring for the sick men in a most creditable manner, but as there are thirty-two men, twenty-two of whom are helpless, it is evident that the matron can not be expected to give them adequate care in addition to her other duties.

With the fitting up of a pest house and a hospital, the addition of an attendant, the refreshing of walls and floors, Bureau county will have a model home, one of which every citizen may be justly proud.

CARROLL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—JULY 15, 1911.

THEODORE T. BUNDY, *Superintendent*, Mt. Carroll.

The Carroll county infirmary is located about two miles from Mt. Carroll. It consists of an attractive, two-story brick building, occupied by keeper and inmates. The building extends north and south, facing the west. There is a short wing, which extends east and west, with the bed rooms on the north and south.

The woman's sitting room is on the first floor; it has east and south windows, is light, cheery and cozily furnished. There are rockers, flowers, pictures in the room, the walls are freshly whitewashed—as are the walls throughout the building—and the floor is carpeted.

The woman's bed rooms, on the second floor, are clean and cozy. There are tables in the room, where Christmas and birthday remembrances, regularly given by the keeper, are kept. There is one insane cell kept for females.

Men have the first and second floors of the long wing. There are no spreads on the men's beds, as there are on the women's, but the rooms are clean and bright. The beds are free from vermin.

In addition to good, natural ventilation, each room has a ventilator at the top and bottom; the air circulates through a large outside opening in the attic.

Coal oil lamps are used; they are burned in the hallways all night. Plenty of hose, provided with adequate water pressure, is provided to insure safety from fire.

A few insane cells are at present used to lock men in who might wander and hurt themselves at night.

The county board takes a semi-weekly paper for the inmates.

A good, cemented basement is used for ironing, washing and for storage purposes. The water tanks and the boiler are in the basement.

The inmates are well fed; a great deal of fruit is provided.

The Carroll infirmary is a well-kept home.

CASS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—AUGUST 10, 1911.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Superintendent*, Bluff Springs.

The Cass county almshouse is located in Bluff Springs, about eight miles from the county seat. The superintendent and inmates reside in the same building, a two-story, white frame structure, extending north and south.

The bed rooms for inmates are arranged on the east and west side of the hallway. Ventilators are placed in the walls of all rooms, which open into the hallway, affording a draft, as the hall windows are kept open.

Men occupy the second floor. The bed room walls are painted and washed often. The double beds are often occupied by two men. The men's sitting room is bare, as are the bed rooms, but clean.

Women occupy the first floor. Their sitting room is carpeted and furnished in a more homelike manner than that of the men. Both men and women wash in the sitting rooms. It is necessary to have beds in the women's sitting room.

There are carpets on some of the women's bed room floors and several have a few pieces of furniture, which render them less bare than the men's rooms.

A pest house is provided for one person, with an adjoining attendant's room. No nurse is at the farm regularly, but one is hired for special cases.

The inspector happened in when a very inviting supper was being served.

Since no adequate provision is made for the separation of men and women, the superintendent says he would lock a young, irresponsible woman in her room at night. All the female inmates at present are old ladies. About ten of the nineteen inmates are able to help a little. A hired girl and a hired man assist in caring for the sick and helpless.

The entire building is unprotected from fire; an escape could be constructed, at little cost, at the end of the hall.

A bath tub has been placed in the building, but it is not supplied with water. A modern bath room is badly needed; the outside closets are very insanitary.

More room is needed, as it is very undesirable for two people to be compelled to occupy the same bed.

The keeper seems interested in the inmates and is desirous of improving the place. He furnishes good, clean clothes, keeps the hall lamps burning at night, allows the residents to go to church and keeps their rooms and bedding clean. He is planning to repaint the walls this fall.

The cell, which is provided with bars, is used only temporarily for inmates who are unclean.

The entire cost of the county farm for the last year was only \$1,704.56, including salaries.

Considering the value of produce of the county farm, the county could easily afford to make the almshouse modern and to add more room, which is badly needed.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

HARRY WHITE, *Superintendent*, Urbana.

The Champaign county almshouse is old and is being replaced by a new, modern building. It consists now of several old buildings, which are kept in fair condition. The dining rooms are dark and gloomy, but the bed rooms are made quite cheerful by being well cleaned and supplied with strips of rag carpet, white spreads, and white cheesecloth window curtains.

The men's closet is very near the house, rendering the rooms nearby very disagreeable. I do not think the inmates are treated with sufficient kindness. They seem unusually fearful and distrustful.

Men and women can be together during the day, as the houses and dining rooms are near together and the superintendent and his wife cannot watch them all the time. They are locked in their rooms at night, which, considering the fact that there is no fire protection, is a rather dangerous preventive.

Bed bugs are kept down, but the odor of disinfectant is oppressively strong. Most of the inmates wash outside.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 4, 1910.

J. M. HOLDERLY, *Superintendent*, Owaneco.

The Christian county almshouse is made up of several buildings. The main building, which houses the superintendent's family and the female inmates, is a two-story frame structure. The floors are old, rough and unpainted; the plastering is badly cracked, and the ceiling looks wretched, as the roof leaks every time it rains.

Many of the women's rooms are provided with faded carpets, and, although they are very bare—having only little tables and iron beds for furniture—they are clean and fairly well aired.

The dirt floors in the basement keep the place damp and musty in spite of the care which the present keeper takes of the rooms.

One of the men's buildings is a one-story brick building which is not even heated by a stove in the winter. There is a hot-air furnace in the building, which has been useless for several years. The condition of roof, floors and walls is as bad as in the main building.

The second men's building has two stories and is of brick. Their sitting room, a bare room, with straight-back chairs and a rusty stove, is in this building.

Two sick men occupy a small, three-room building which is supplied with a stove and a bath tub. Water has to be carried to this tub so inmates are not regularly required to bathe.

The sexes are well separated, as the women are locked in their separate rooms at night. But the danger from fire is thus rendered greater, as there is no protection whatever.

Washing is done out of doors.

This almshouse is kept in a clean condition and is practically free from vermin, but the bad roofs, cellars, lack of toilet and bath facilities, the forced use of rusty old stoves, make the struggle of caring for sick inmates a hard one. Adequate help is not provided.

CLARK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 15, 1910.

J. E. COLE, *Superintendent*, Marshall.

The Clark county Almshouse is pleasantly located, but the two-story, white frame building looks very shabby.

The superintendent's family lives in the front of the house and the inmates live in the back part, which has only one story. The dining room is dark and unfurnished, save for a long table covered with oil cloth and old chairs. Men and women eat in the same dining room.

The women live in rooms directly back of the residence and the men have rooms west of the women. Both sections are provided with dark halls, about seven feet wide, which are used as sitting rooms.

The floors are rough, bare and uncarpeted. No furniture is used in the bed rooms, save the beds which have no spreads. Some rooms are necessarily crowded with three beds, as there are only eight bed rooms. There is one bath tub, but as water must be heated and carried to it, inmates cannot be required to bathe regularly.

The plastering is full of holes; the holes are full of bed bugs.

There are two inside toilets but as they are flushed by water pumped by the windmill, they are a greater nuisance than benefit, for the windmill pumps water only a part of the time.

The only furniture consists of a few broken chairs and some hard benches.

Two insane women walk about the house throughout the day, incessantly babbling and destroying everything they can get their hands on.

One idiot man tears his clothes all the time; when I was there he had scarcely anything on.

The whole tone of the place shows the evil of the contract system. The superintendent's wife is exceedingly kind to the inmates but she can't spend money for fine bedding, the best of clothes, and new furniture when the contract is only for a year; furthermore, the superintendent is supposed to furnish everything for \$1.75 per week. No help is provided. Mrs. Cole is a splendid worker and does all that one human being could do who had to cook, sew, and clean for a number of inmates, besides attending to the duties of a farmer's wife.

CLAY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

HIRAM HAYES, *Superintendent*, Louisville.

The Clay county almshouse is a two-story frame building, situated one and one-half miles from Louisville. The present keeper receives \$1.50 a week for each inmate, and the rent of the farm. He furnishes board, medical aid, clothing and care of sick.

At the time of inspection, there were eight inmates, one feeble-minded woman, three blind men, a feeble-minded man, a normal girl of twelve, a deaf and dumb boy, and a consumptive boy. All were comfortably clad.

The house is substantially built and in a fair condition of repair. There is no plumbing, no fire protection, no bath tub. The house is heated by stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps. The county furnishes the house; more rockers and a few tables would render the place more homelike. Paint and paper are badly smoked from the stoves.

The rooms are kept thoroughly clean and free from vermin. The inmates say that they have plenty to eat and are well treated by the keeper and his wife, who apparently consider the welfare of all their charges.

COLES COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 5, 1910.

MARTIN CARNES, *Superintendent*, Ashmore.

The Coles county almshouse is unfit to decently house animals. The superintendent's residence is an old two-story frame building, unpainted, with broken plastering and rough floors. The inmates' house is a dingy, red brick of two stories. The floors are rough and loose, the plastering is falling off and many boards in the roof are broken. A hall extends north and south, through the center of the building. The men and women live, without any attempt at classification, in rooms east and west of this hall. Most of the rooms are about ten feet wide and twelve feet long and are bare save for old trunks, shoes, and clothes which are scattered about.

There are no spreads on the beds, which are provided with clean sheets, pillow cases and plenty of covering. It is impossible to keep bed bugs out of the cracked walls. Rats and mice overrun the place.

The men's dining room is provided with a dirty dark oil cloth and is constantly set with heavy plates, tin cups and whatever food may be left over from a meal. Flies swarm in this food making it rather unpalatable for the succeeding meal.

The women's dining room is in the kitchen and is made even more disagreeable than that of the men, on account of the old bare table, which is covered with crumbs, as the meals are prepared upon it. The stove is rusty.

There are no bath tubs; when inmates first come they are taken to a woodshed, which is most untidy, and forced to bathe there. Afterwards, they may take buckets and bathe in their rooms, if they wish.

The boiler in the basement has been condemned, but it will probably be used if possible this winter. As the floors, ceiling, and wainscoting of the entire building are all of wood and there is no fire protection, the danger of fire is obvious.

There are no toilets in the house and the closets outside are in filthy condition.

One of the men's rooms is constantly filled with smoke from the kitchen range, as the chimney goes through his room and the opening is uncovered.

At the time of inspection, an incurable, insane woman and a "fussy" old man began to quarrel. The woman is a good worker and wants to stay at the farm but she is undoubtedly misused by many of the men; they beat her and she is in terror of them. The quarreling and fighting—for canes are used and one man was badly hurt recently—makes the place unbearable. Sane, insane, idiotic, epileptic, all left to themselves with little outside care, tend to make the place a difficult one for the crippled old men and women with naturally cheerful dispositions.

CRAWFORD COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 17, 1910.

C. L. BROWN, *Superintendent*, Trimble.

The Crawford county farm has two main buildings, one of two stories for the superintendent's family, and a one-story frame building for the inmates. Men live in the north part and women in the south part of the building. The door between them is locked.

An eighteen foot hall is used as sitting room. There are a few rockers, in the woman's sitting room, and a stove. No carpets are used on the floor, which is rough and unpainted. The walls are of wood and are painted. The bed room walls are plastered and are in fair condition; light paint would improve their appearance. The bed room furniture consists of a bed without a spread and a covered box used for the tin wash basin. There is usually a chair in each bed room.

The floors are clean, the beds are free from vermin, and the odor of disinfectant is not stifling. Mrs. Brown believes in hot water and air. But despite her excellent supervision, the buildings are dark, gloomy, and bare.

The dining room is in the residence and is lighter than any of the rooms in the inmates building. A feeble-minded woman does all of the cooking, washing and a great deal of the cleaning for the inmates. But Mrs. Brown carefully supervises everything, although she is not an appointed or salaried matron.

An old helpless man is cared for by the superintendent and the inmates; from all appearances, he is more carefully attended than are many of the helpless in our almshouses.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 14, 1910.

GEORGE HURST, *Superintendent, Toledo.*

The Cumberland county almshouse is composed of a residence building and a two-story frame structure for inmates. Both buildings have delapidated walls and ceilings. A new brick building is being built.

The rooms are very dirty, the bed bugs are very thick. Everything looked thoroughly neglected as there is no use in spending anything on the old buildings. One old woman and one old man have syphilis. They cannot get around and no one waits on them. Their rooms are filthy. One feeble-minded boy could care for his room but he does not. At the time of inspection, the superintendent was not home; the wife could not wait on all these people and cook for a great number of hired hands when they had them for the harvesting season. The contract system shows evils here. The superintendent must make something for himself off the farm produce and as no one is especially hired to look after the sick, they must be neglected during busy seasons. Their bedding was dirty and filled with bugs. The superintendent's wife is an active woman and cares for the people, even though she gets no pay for it as matron, when she is not forced to be cooking for extra men.

The building is very uncomfortable in cold weather; it cannot be adequately heated.

There is no bath tub.

The superintendent contracts to furnish food, clothing, etc., for these inmates at \$2.00 per week. As most of them are unable to do anything and many of them need waiting on, it is evident that without extra help, it is impossible to attend the sick and crippled.

DE KALB COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 14, 1910.

FRANK BASTIAN, *Superintendent, De Kalb.*

The De Kalb county farm is half way between Sycamore and De Kalb. One large two-story brick building, with a cemented basement, houses the inmates and the keeper.

There is inadequate separation of sexes, as they eat in the same dining room and the doors are not locked, even at night. Four feeble-minded persons are locked in their rooms at night.

There are nineteen rooms for men and ten for women. The beds are clean and supplied with sheets and spreads, but there are no springs. Straw mattresses, on slats, form the beds.

The rooms are clean and I saw no bed bugs. But there are many feeble-minded and old people here who should have more attractive surroundings. The rooms are bare and comfortless.

There is one feeble-minded girl of eight and an idiotic boy of sixteen.

Several of the four insane inmates have been adjudged insane because they were feeble-minded and the authorities thought they should be confined somewhere; there was no place to send them, as feeble-minded, where they would be confined.

Paint is badly needed on the building—inside and out.

DE WITT COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

JOHN W. FOSTER, *Superintendent*, Hallville.

The De Witt county almshouse is situated about eight miles from the county seat. In addition to an attractive building for the keeper's family, there are four buildings, occupied by inmates which are in wretched shape.

A two-story frame building is used for inmates' kitchen, dining room, and bed rooms. Although the rooms are clean and well-ventilated, the general lack of paint, the worn floors and broken plastering render the building most unattractive.

A two-story frame building is used for inmates' kitchen, dining room, house, formerly used as a pest house, complete the list of buildings for inmates. All the houses are very shabby.

There is no plumbing, no fire protection; coal oil is used for lighting, stoves for heating. Of the fourteen inmates, four were crippled, eight, very old, and two were blind.

The inspector learned with pleasure that the officials are planning two rear buildings where helpless, worthy citizens can be cared for.

The present keeper is to be commended for the clean condition in which all the rooms were found.

DOUGLAS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 7, 1910.

J. S. CAMBRIDGE, *Superintendent*, Tuscola.

The Douglas county almshouse consists of three main buildings, located in a beautifully shaded yard. The residence building is a two-story frame structure. The woman's house is located several yards from the residence and is a two-story frame building without a basement. The kitchen and dining room are combined here; the floors are bare, rough and unpainted; the paper on the walls is dirty and torn. The paint is worn off the doors. The woman's sitting room is furnished with a few old chairs and some rockers; there are screens, but the dirt and crumbs draw the flies so that they swarm incessantly about the helpless old people. The bed rooms contain old trunks, an occasional chair, and beds covered with dirty sheets and some comforts.

The men's house is a few yards from that of the women and is a one-story frame building. The men wash in the sitting room, which is furnished with a few rockers. Bare, dark walls and the broken window panes make the place very cheerless.

One woman, who has insane spells, does the cooking for the men and women inmates. Some of the time the food is burned, sometimes it is cooked scarcely at all. The men eat in the woman's house.

As there is no matron appointed and the superintendent must keep very busy about the farm, the inmates take almost entire care of themselves. The superintendent's wife has been "throwing in" her services and waiting upon the sick people, but she has recently been ill herself, and as there is no allowance made by the county to pay an attendant, there has been none for some time. The inmates may keep their houses as dirty as they will and cook the food as badly as they may—there is no matron constantly in attendance to keep things running smoothly.

Men and women are not separated. Sick, crippled, feeble-minded and old share alike these wretched conditions.

EDGAR COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 6, 1910.

J. M. SIMMS, *Superintendent*, Paris.

The Edgar county almshouse is beautifully located and the front entrance to the main building—a two-story brick—is attractive. But the rear part of this building, which houses most of the female inmates and a large number of the men, is in the worst possible shape.

The women occupy a large ward in the basement; the broken boards, which form the floor, are laid directly on the ground, making the room musty and damp. The dining room, in the basement, has been made as attractive as possible by fresh paint and linoleum on the floor. The range in the kitchen is rusty and cracked.

The beds in the women's wards, which are covered with dark comforts, and a few broken, old chairs, complete the furniture for the women's bed rooms. The plastering is cracked, the roof leaks, and the walls are badly smoked by the coal-oil lamps.

A two-story brick building, formerly used for insane, is now occupied by a syphilitic patient, an insane epileptic, and an unclassified pauper. The cellar has a dirt floor and the rooms smell very musty.

A separate one-story building houses a large number of the men. The beds in the ward are filled with bed bugs; the windows and floors are dirty. A colored man, a cripple, an epileptic and a blind man all occupy this ward day after day; they have no occupation.

The remainder of the men live on the second floor of the main building. Their rooms are equally disagreeable.

There are two children in the almshouse at present; one of two months and one of three years. The child of three years is the daughter of a woman who has given birth to a large number of feeble-minded children.

Men and women are fairly well separated, but no further classification of inmates is made.

The superintendent does as well as he can with the miserable conditions he has; there is no bath tub for inmates, no inside closet, no running water.

EDWARDS COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 26, 1910.

R. H. DONAHUE, *Superintendent*, Albion.

The Edwards county farm covers 100 acres. The land is very poor but the buildings are attractive and located on an elevated site which commands a beautiful view of surrounding hills and valleys.

The residence is a two-story frame building, painted white. The inmates' building is also a two-story structure with a new front porch. At the time of inspection, there was but one old lady inmate. She occupied a clean, well-heated front room, furnished with a covered table, a clean bed with a good cotton and feather mattress. All the rooms, though unused, were thoroughly clean and there were no bed bugs. The walls need replastering and painting in many places but the windows and floors are in fair shape so that the rooms which are not heated would not be uncomfortable if used for sleeping rooms. Mrs. Donahue cooks for the one inmate; the food is good and wholesome.

Mr. Donahue has kept the farm sixteen years. He now gets \$425.00 a year for tending the farm and caring for all the inmates.

There are no bath tubs, but inmates are required to bathe in wash tubs.

Enough has been made from the sale of small farm products for the last two years to feed and clothe all inmates.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 12, 1910.

G. W. McCABE, *Superintendent*, Effingham.

The Effingham county farm is provided with an old, unattractive two-story building for the superintendent's family, and another for inmates.

The dining room, on the first floor, has rough floors, dirty walls and ceiling and smells musty. The table is covered with a dark oil-cloth, dirty dishes and crumbs.

The men's sitting room is on the east side of the house; it is dark and dirty. The furniture consists of two wooden benches and a rusty old stove.

A bed room, in which several old women have their cots, is also the bath room. Water must be heated and carried to it. The dust, which covered the bath tub, suggested that it is not often used.

The beds consist of thin straw ticks on iron frame cots which have no kind of springs. The blankets and comforts were dirty, the sheets fairly clean. There are few bed bugs in some of the rooms; others are thickly populated. Disinfectant is used copiously. All the rooms upstairs are decorated with wasps' nests.

There is no classification of inmates; men and women are not separated. One insane woman has twenty morphine tablets administered daily to keep her quiet. She has been in an asylum. A feeble-minded old lady of ninety-one, who is in bed most of the time, shares a room with a hopeless idiot who sits on a hard chair throughout the day. Her chamber is not tended to often and, as the windows are kept down, the odor is stifling.

The contract system prevails in this almshouse. The superintendent makes what little he gets by boarding the inmates at \$1.85 per week; he rents the farm at \$2.00 per acre.

FAYETTE COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 10, 1910.

J. L. ALEXANDER, *Superintendent*, Vandalia.

The Fayette county farm is provided with a neat-looking, two-story frame building, which houses the superintendent's family and the inmates. The superintendent's residence-section is the center of the building; the women occupy the west wing and the men the east.

The rooms are large and very bare but are cleanly kept. Many of the bed rooms are on the north side, as the building extends east and west; one consumptive, many cripples and several people afflicted with bronchial trouble are compelled to live in rooms where the sun never shines.

The dining room is a large room; the clean linoleum on the floor and the freshly painted walls make it very attractive. The large kitchen is very uncomfortable in winter, as there is only a small range provided for heating it.

The woman's sitting room is bare, but clean and pleasant. The walls and floors are freshly painted; there are no rocking chairs and the sofa is a disgrace.

The superintendent, who has charge at present, had just moved in about a week before my inspection. He had killed off many of the bed bugs. The use of old bureaus and other old-fashioned furniture in some of the rooms complicates the problem of exterminating bed bugs.

The plastering is falling off in many places, the blankets and many of the rooms were still very dirty, at the time of inspection. But the superintendent is looking for help and will, I believe, put things in the best possible order.

FORD COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

- M. McRILL, *Superintendent*, Paxton.

The Ford county almshouse is delightful. The superintendent and his wife are remarkably able people. Mrs. McRill is a trained nurse and every member of the house shows it. The poor old people are clean and cheerful looking and there is not a bed sore on a single patient. None suffer from continuous bed bug biting and their rooms are kept bright and well-aired. The floors are white, the beds are fresh and clean. The most helpless cripples do not seem unhappy; they are so well cared for that they are apparently enjoying themselves despite their afflictions.

But Superintendent McRill and his wife are leaving the farm, for Mrs. McRill has had to do all the work of caring for the house and cooking. She has done the work of several women and it is the greatest of misfortunes that her services as nurse could not be retained and some competent house-keeper hired to relieve her.

There is a sick ward, which is entirely sanitary, at the farm.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the management of the farm is the fact that although it was cool when I inspected, every room had at least one window open. The inmates at the institution were just as old as those of any other poor farm, but they liked air.

Every dining room table had a clean tablecloth—a pleasant relief after the greasy looking oil cloths which are often “good enough for paupers.”

The house is not built in the best manner for old people and for the care of them. Mrs. McRill must run up three flights of stairs dozens of times during the day to care for her patients, to clean, etc.

The patients must climb these steep stairs when they are at all able to be about.

The almshouse is light, excellently ventilated and sanitary in every respect.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 22, 1910.

J. B. HUTCHINS, *Superintendent*, Benton.

The Franklin county farm is a very poor farm of twenty acres. The superintendent gets the use of the farm and boards the inmates at \$3.00 a week. He must also furnish fuel, bedding and light for that sum. As three of the inmates are entirely helpless, he must also wait upon them regularly.

The inmates occupy two buildings; one is a two-story frame building, with four rooms. One of these rooms has three beds and a cot. A little girl of twelve, an epileptic, a cripple, two feeble-minded women, occupy this room. The plastering is in bad shape; the bedding is very old and dirty; rags are stuffed in for window panes. The other room, on the first floor, is used as a dining room. There is no stove in the room.

On the second floor a blind woman of thirty-seven has a single room. She was at school in Jacksonville eight years ago, so she is able to care for herself and to do about all the housework in the building for the other inmates.

The other room, on the second floor, is occupied by two feeble-minded women. One of them has had six illegitimate children. She has a sick baby with her now, which is rapidly losing its eyesight.

The lock-up and work room adjoin this building.

There is a one-story frame building with two rooms used for inmates. A blind man occupies one dirty, comfortless room. Two little boys, one five and one eight years of age, share the room with him.

The other room is used by a young mother of nineteen with a two weeks' old baby, an illegitimate child. A mother with two girls, one of them nine and the other one year of age, live in the same room.

The clothing at the time of inspection was ragged and dirty.

Three of the seven children on the farm are brothers and sisters; their mother is dead and their father has deserted them. They are fine, bright children.

FULTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 27, 1910.

J. M. ASHLEY, *Superintendent*, Canton.

The Fulton county almshouse is a two-story brick building, with a deep basement, which has a good concrete floor. The inmates occupy the north part of the building, the keeper the south part. Women live on the second, and men, on the first floor. The women's sitting room is a pleasant, carpeted room; there is but one window for light and air. There are rocking chairs, fresh wall paper, and tables in the sitting room. The woman's dining room, also on the second floor, is provided with linoleum and is fairly light. Oil cloth is used on the table.

Most of the women's rooms have strips of carpet; there are clean spreads, on the beds, and several rockers in the various bed-rooms.

The hall floors are of soft wood; they are rough and unattractive. Most of the room floors are oiled.

The outside doors are locked at night so that the men on the first floor cannot communicate with the women. The men's rooms are less attractive. The sitting room is bare; benches are the only furniture.

The rooms, for men and women, are provided with openings above the door, but as there is no fresh air in the hall, the best ventilation is not insured.

The sanitary condition of the almshouse is good. The present keepers have a clean looking building.

The county does not care for the sick. A wing, formerly used for insane, houses at present a consumptive, an insane man, and several dirty men. Their only care consists of that furnished by the inmates. As others lived in the wing, the consumptive could not have the windows up and *there was no fresh air* in the cell.

A boy of ten years, with a mother in the insane asylum and a father in the penitentiary, lives in the men's wing.

GALLATIN COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 2, 1910.

W. R. MORRIS, *Superintendent*, Omaha.

The Gallatin county farm is a poor one of about eighty acres, located eighteen miles from the county seat.

The present keeper gets \$2.40 a week for furnishing food, fuel, light and bedding, clothing, funeral expenses, and care of the inmates.

He gets the use of the farm, by paying \$3.00 a month, for pasture land and two-fifths of the hay crop, one-third of the oat crop and one-third of the corn crop.

The farm buildings are in good repair and the building, a one-story frame house, which is used for inmates and for the keeper's residence, is also in good shape. The rooms are kept clean; the building is sanitary, as there is good tile drainage. Some of the rooms have insufficient ventilation. The beds are clean. Plenty of clean straw ticks and home made quilts are provided. The quilts are washed often and are clean.

The food is plentiful and well cooked.

The most conspicuous evils at this farm are the lack of sufficient heat and lack of provisions for classifying inmates. As the keeper must furnish fuel, it is scarcely to be expected that he will purchase stoves for all the rooms at the price he is paid.

Feeble-minded, crippled, and idiotic mix indiscriminately. One kindly old woman sits, day after day, with two feeble-minded women, both of whom are unmarried and mothers.

One crippled man, who was well-raised and well-to-do, lost all his relatives in an accident and now lies in bed, in an unbeated room, with feeble-minded men.

A child of six months is at the farm with its mother. She is anxious to be rid of it so that she may go to work again. Already she has brought three children into the world, although she is unmarried. She is feeble-minded.

GREENE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 4, 1910.

L. S. SHORT, *Superintendent*, Carrollton.

The Greene county farm is very poor land. The main building is a two-story brick, with a basement and a three-story wing, for inmates, the basement of which is used as their dining room.

It is a dark, gloomy room, damp in the summer and cold in the winter, as there is only one small opening for hot air radiation in the large room. Each floor of this wing has one room, occupied by several women. It is pitiful to see the old and crippled women climb down four flights of steep stairs, if they wish to get out of doors. The rooms are uncarpeted and unfurnished, save for a few straight-backed, old chairs and an occasional box or trunk.

The men occupy a one-story frame building, which has five rooms. The sitting room is in the center of the building and has no windows. It is a bare, gloomy room with dirty, cracked plastering and dusty, soft wood floors. Men sit on benches.

Their bed rooms are dirty and filled with bugs, but the sheets are kept fairly clean. Their clothing is ragged and filthy. They do not bathe often, some of them, not at all. One invalid, with locomotor ataxia, lives in this building so that the men can wait upon him, but he is so cranky that they will do nothing for him. They keep his bed-room door shut a good part of the time, so that his room, which is heated by the sitting room stove, as are all the rooms in this building, gets very cold.

The remainder of the men occupy a room, in the main building, above the dining room. There are six beds in the room and they sleep two in a bed. Two feeble-minded boys occupy this room; they torment the old men mercilessly.

The remaining women live in a one-story, frame building, which they keep clean. One blind old woman looks clean and cheerful. A sick woman in this building is cared for by her brother, who sleeps in the room and waits upon her.

The inmates do not use separate towels. Those in the men's rooms were filthy.

GRUNDY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

JAMES DERANZY, *Superintendent*, Morris.

The Grundy county almshouse is located five miles south of Morris.

The county furnishes the building, clothing, medical attention, and pays the superintendent \$2.25 per week for boarding and caring for each inmate. The superintendent pays the county \$4.00 an acre for the use of the eighty acres upon which the almshouse is located.

Women occupy the north wing of the building. The beds are dressed in white, have clean blankets, and good clean mattresses. Men occupy the south section, which is the old part of the building. Most of the bed rooms have small home made stands, and a few of the ladies' rooms have rockers.

The dining rooms, one for men, and one for women, are large, light and well-ventilated.

The basement is well stocked with vegetables and fruit.

Although a few of the rooms are bare, the extreme cleanliness which prevails throughout the building makes the entire house appear homelike.

The plumbing is in good condition.

The old part of the building needs some remodeling. The absence of fire protection is an especial danger, as coal oil is used for lighting. Inmates have to retire very early, as there are not enough lamps for night use.

The building is light, sanitary, and well tended. The expenditure of a small sum of money for artificial lighting, fire protection and painting of the older sections, would make the Grundy county almshouse a first class home.

HAMILTON COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 3, 1910.

CALEB GERSBACHER, *Superintendent*, McLeansboro.

The Hamilton county farm covers one hundred and sixty acres of poor land. The present keeper has been at the farm only one day. He has contracted to keep the inmates at \$65.00 a piece per year. He must furnish food, light, and care of the inmates. He gets the use of the farm.

New beds, mattresses, and comforts have just been furnished, and a fine large porch has been added to the inmates' building, but all the houses need repairing.

The inmates occupy a two-story frame building. The inside walls are black with dirt and smoke. There are large cracks under the doors and between the boards. The rooms were very dirty, at the time of inspection. Corn and pumpkins occupied respectively one of the residence rooms and the hallway. None of the bedrooms are heated. They are very bare.

Men and women were sitting in the dining room, which is provided with a stove.

There were four inmates at the time of inspection—one feeble-minded man, one crippled man, and two feeble-minded women.

A woman had just left who had been living at the farm with her husband. They had had two children.

The inmates had insufficient clothing but some has just been purchased for them. All now have a change of clothes a piece.

HANCOCK COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 27, 1910.

S. D. WISER, *Superintendent*, Carthage.

The Hancock county farm is pleasantly located. The main building is a three-story brick; the residence, which is of wood, is detached from the house for the inmates. The woman's living room is a dark, cheerless room; tin cups are used on the oil cloth covered tables.

Many of the women's sitting rooms are pleasant; those who have furniture are allowed to use it so that many of the rooms look very old-fashioned and home-like. The women are provided with white sheets and pillow cases, the men's sheets and pillow cases are dark; the rooms are bare. There should be a special attendant for those who cannot wait upon themselves, for there are many of them on this farm, and everyone who is able to work already has all he can do.

The boiler is in the basement and the acetylene tanks are also in the main building.

The men occupy the second, and the women, the first floor. During the day, they can communicate as there is no special attendant in the main building. The inmates, who are able, care for their own rooms and the rooms of others less able. The paint is worn so that the floors do not look well, although they were thoroughly clean at the time of inspection.

The third floor, which was built for the insane, is used for tramps, as the supervisors have ordered the superintendent to feed all men who apply for food and lodging at night.

The almshouse is kept in sanitary condition.

HENDERSON COUNTY JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE—AUGUST 5, 1911.

G. M. BROWN, *Superintendent*, Oquawka.

Henderson county owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, about one and one-half miles from Oquawka, upon which it has built a combined home for the county poor, and a jail.

The main building is a two-story, brick structure with a basement of stone, which is used as the jail. On the second floor is a room fitted up with iron bars for female prisoners or insane women who are detained at the county farm. On the same floor are two rooms for insane male patients.

The basement jail extends about five feet below ground level. There are four stone cells, arranged two in a row, facing opposite directions. The only ventilation for the cells consists in the air admitted from small windows, covered with closely perforated iron plates, and through lattice doors about two feet wide. The floor, for the corridor surrounding the cage, and for the cells is of wood. The only means of access to the jail is one flight of wooden stairs from the keeper's residence. As coal oil lights are used throughout the building and stoves furnish all the heat, the danger from fire is very great, whether prisoners be held in the basement or on the second floor. There is no fire protection.

There is no inside toilet. The only lavatory facilities are a wash pan and a wash tub.

The present jail should be condemned as an insanitary place of confinement, a fire trap, and for not complying with the law which requires a separate place of detention for minors.

ALMSHOUSE.

Pauper residents occupy two, small, one-story brick buildings. Both buildings are old, and are inconveniently arranged for the care of the helpless persons who are sent to the farm. The rooms have been papered and furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, to make them homelike, but the bed rooms are small and in the building occupied by men, must be used for sitting and smoking rooms. At the time of inspection, three men were the only residents. They were occupying, as a sitting room, a room which was being used as a bed room for a typhoid patient.

There is no place for the segregation of a person with infectious disease. The rooms were clean, the straw ticks freshly filled, the bedding clean, and well aired.

The keeper of the almshouse is also turnkey for the jail. He gets no per diem for feeding prisoners as the county farm produce is used. Whole-some meals are served to prisoners and poor inmates.

Henderson county needs a modern almshouse and jail.

HENRY COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 31, 1910.

W. L. WILKINSON, *Superintendent*, Geneseo.

The Henry county almshouse is an old building. Men occupy the north side, on both first and second floors, and women the south side on the two floors. The superintendent resides in the central portion of the same building.

Although the building is old, the woodwork worn and the floors in bad shape, the rooms are clean, well-ventilated and sanitary.

The building is protected from fire by hose on each floor.

White sheets are used and plenty of clean clothing is provided.

There are thirty-six male and twenty-seven female inmates. Seven children live at the almshouse. Five of these children are under eight years of age. There is one insane inmate.

Men and women are kept separate. As there are many persons helpless because of insanity, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, lameness, old age, an attendant should be provided to assist in caring for the sixty-three inmates.

IROQUOIS COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 13, 1910.

JOHN WILLS, *Superintendent*, Watseka.

The Iroquois county almshouse is in good condition. The rooms in the newer building are light and cheerful; there are curtains, screens and shades on the windows; the hardwood floors are beautifully white; a piece of rag carpet in every room adds to the cheeriness. White, iron cots and clean, white spreads are supplied for the women.

In the older building, the floors are old, only shades and screens are used at the windows. The men idiots and feeble-minded women are kept in this building, which is far less pleasant than the main building.

The dining rooms—separate ones are used for men and women—are in the basement of the main building; they are dark and rather cheerless.

The superintendent and his wife are good managers and they are kind to the inmates. They keep them busy at sewing, light gardening, cooking, etc., if they can work at all; they have even supplied one old man with the materials necessary for making brooms, paying him for every fourth broom he makes and using the rest in the house.

The superintendent was sorry to lose his last seven insane men, who were splendid workers and begged to stay. He has two feeble-minded women who are hard to care for. They are kept in waists with sleeves which tie over their hands, as they pull off their clothes and grow very wild if allowed their freedom. He believes they should have special care and that they are unwholesome influences for the rest of the inmates. He would have them adjudged insane and removed did not their folks object to having them taken away so that they could not visit them occasionally.

There is one orphan boy of fifteen who has no one to look after him but the superintendent. He was placed in a home last year, but overworked and not allowed to attend school regularly. The superintendent has placed him again and has agreed to have the county furnish clothes and books while the boy may attend school regularly and do chores out of school hours. He intends to keep a close supervision over the lad and see that he gets regular schooling.

JACKSON COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

WILLIAM MADDOCK, *Superintendent*, Carbondale.

The Jackson county farm has three buildings, all of them two-story frame structures. One of them is occupied by the superintendent's family, one by the farm hand and the third by the inmates. The last named building is very old and tumble-down. The doors and windows are so loose that the building is very cold; there are no stoves in the bed rooms.

The floors are rough, the plaster is crumbling, the chairs are old and broken. The walls were whitewashed a few weeks ago by a contractor who made them look unattractive.

Men and women occupy the same building, eat in the same dining room, and do not lock their doors. One woman who was brought to the county farm at the age of ten years is now over sixty and lives with the feeble-minded inmates. Negroes and whites live together.

The comforts are dirty, as they are never cleaned. The walls are filled with bed bugs.

The sheets are fairly clean, as the inmates wash them regularly about once a week. The inmates also do their own cooking.

The floors were fairly clean, but there were cobwebs on the walls. As the inmates do all their own work, with the supervision of the superintendent, it is not to be wondered at that two cripples, one epileptic, two feeble-minded, two blind and two feeble inmates should not be able to keep a delapidated building in immaculate condition.

There is no bath tub and the inmates do not bathe in the winter time.

There are no fruit trees on the farm, but the inmates are fed plenty of vegetables and salted pork. The inmates do their own cooking.

JASPER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—OCTOBER 13, 1910.

T. J. EARNEST, *Superintendent*, Newton.

The Jasper county almshouse is still run on the contract basis. The inmates live in a tumble-down, two-story frame building, which is connected with the superintendent's residence. The floors are warped and uneven; the plaster is so badly broken off that there are places where one can see through the wall.

The men eat in the kitchen, where the flies are thickest, and the women eat in a room, which is also used for a bedroom. The bed rooms are all provided with more than one bed. The children sleep three in a bed. No furniture is used save rickety old chairs, trunks, boxes, and an occasional old bureau which some one had when she came.

The bed bugs are very thick, the straw ticks are many of them very dirty.

The women live on the east, and the men, on the west side of the building; the women's side is locked at night and during the day, they are watched.

There is another building, of one story, which is used for a milk house and also includes a bed room for two feeble-minded married people; the man is forty-two and the woman, 54.

Plenty of food is furnished, but it is not the most wholesome. Salted pork is bought by the barrel and the salt soaked out; no beef is used. Coffee is served twice a day.

The worst evil is the presence of fourteen children. The superintendent and his wife are kind to them but make no effort to have them placed elsewhere. One boy of twelve has no father and his mother is in an asylum; he is an exceptionally bright lad and should be elsewhere.

A feeble-minded girl of nine years has been going to the district school and reading in the first reader for several years.

Two boys of twelve and fourteen have not been in school yet this fall, as their help is needed on the farm.

There is a feeble-minded man at the farm, who hates children and is vicious with them; the superintendent tells me that he cut a great gash in the head of one of the boys not long ago.

There should be a regular salary paid at this farm; many of the greatest evils are traceable to a contract out of which the superintendent can scarcely make ends meet. He must furnish everything at \$1.50 per week for the inmates.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 23, 1910.

W. A. SMITH, *Superintendent*, Mt. Vernon.

The Jefferson county farm covers one hundred and fifty acres of good land. The buildings are in good repair and present an attractive exterior. The residence is a one-story frame building. The inmates have their dining room in the back of this building. It is kept clean and a red cover is used on the table.

The inmates' main building is a two-story brick, without basement. There are twelve rooms and all but two of them are provided with stoves.

Some of the walls are freshly whitewashed and some have been papered unsuccessfully, as the paper refuses to stay on the walls. The mattresses are all new, the beds are all clean, and the covering is sufficient. Inmates are well fed, the rooms are kept clean. Curtains, carpets on the floor, and additional furniture would make the house more cheerful. Men and women occupy opposite sides of the house. Most of the rooms have two beds in them.

There is a pest house, which is at present unused.

There are no bath-tubs, but inmates are required to bathe occasionally and to change their underclothing once a week. The superintendent gets the farm for nothing and feeds and clothes each inmate for ninety cents a week.

He is a man who will not underfeed. Both he and his wife are conscientious about caring for the feeble-minded and the helpless, so they are about to give up the work as they cannot do it profitably in accordance with the existing contract.

JERSEY COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 4, 1910.

J. R. MORNING, *Superintendent*, Jerseyville.

The Jersey county farm is located eight miles from Jerseyville and a great part of the farm is very poor land. The buildings are old, but they are kept in good repair.

The present superintendent has served for twelve years and is an excellent man for the work. His discipline is very good; he gets the inmates to work and they do their part satisfactorily. There are three buildings used for inmates, and everyone of them is perfectly clean.

Five women live in a two-story frame house; the building is cold in the winter, as it is heated entirely by a stove in the sitting room and a large range in the kitchen. All the inmates eat in the dining room in this building. The inmates do the cooking but it is supervised so that the food is fairly well cooked. All the rooms are clean but bare. One insane woman quarrels a great deal with the other women, but each is made to do his part of the work.

The inmates also do their own washing in an out-house with no conveniences. The machine which they use is old and broken.

Part of the men live in a two-story brick house which is warmer than that occupied by the women. The building has wooden bars, formerly used to confine insane; the men room in these cells. They are very clean but very bare and gloomy. One insane man raves most of the night and keeps a great many of the men awake. Another insane man stays in bed constantly and is waited on by the men.

The remaining male inmates live in a two-story frame building. Their sitting room is on the first floor and the second floor is a ward with five beds.

Every Sunday all the beds are covered with white sheets.

The plastering is bad in some places, but the paint is fresh throughout the buildings. Very few rockers are provided, and no extra furniture, to relieve the barrenness.

The inmates are all treated kindly and are as well cared for as facilities afforded will permit. No luxuries are provided but they are kept comfortable.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 15, 1910.

WILLIAM EHRLER, *Superintendent*, Galena.

The Jo Daviess county farm consists of forty acres of hilly land. The main building is occupied by the superintendent, women and a few male inmates. The wood floor of the basement affords protection to rats and makes it impossible to keep them out of the building. The women occupy rooms on the first and second floors, which are well heated and very comfortable. Strips of rag carpet and flowers make their rooms look very homelike. There is a sitting room on the second floor for women. Their dining room adjoins the kitchen where the inmates do the cooking, with the careful supervision of Mrs. Ehrler.

The men occupy a two-story brick building which was formerly used for insane. The bars have been removed throwing each of the two floors into two wards. Window panes and glass transoms replace the old bars. Each morning the windows are raised, for several hours, while the inmates occupy

the sitting room or go out doors and help with the farming. The present superintendent is to be congratulated for discovering that by feeding the inmates well and allowing them to do a little work, he is making them as happy as it is in his power to do.

There is a sanitary bath and lavatory for men, but the women are using a closet which is connected with the house by a closed bridge. The contract has been let, however, and a bath room and lavatory will be installed for women in a few weeks.

There are thirty-two inmates at the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrler have taken excellent care of the inmates. Their rooms and clothing are clean and as they help raise the farm products the superintendent thinks they should get all of what they raise to eat that they want.

Nine hundred dollars is paid to the superintendent for a yearly salary. Mrs. Ehrler gets nothing and nothing is allowed for a hired girl.

The repairs made under Mr. Ehrler's management in the way of painting and general remodeling have made the Jo Daviess farm a credit to the county. There is room for further improvement which Mr. Ehrler hopes to make.

JOHNSON COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 12, 1911

C. J. RIGGS, *Superintendent, Vienna*

The Johnson county farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of fair farm land. The superintendent aids for the farm. The present keeper pays \$100.00 a year for farm rent and receives \$1.50 per week for feeding, clothing and caring for each inmate.

The buildings are in very bad condition. The superintendent lives in an old one-story frame building without basement. The inmates live in a one-story house, which looks like a wood shed. There is also a house which was used for insane, and is now used for extra men or sick people. Both buildings are very old, the doors and windows are loose. There is but one inmate, a feeble-minded woman of twenty-three. She is not allowed a light much of the time at night as she is not able to take care of it. The woman has a son eight months old, whose father is a tramp who spent a few months at the farm. The child showed syphilitic symptoms at birth.

Now that winter is coming on there will be other tramps. There are no locks for the doors and no way of separating inmates. The woman should be sent to the Lincoln colony and the child should be placed in a home.

KANKAKEE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 11, 1911

J. P. RUSSELL, *Superintendent, Kankakee*

The Kankakee county almshouse is located within the city limits of Kankakee. There are two houses, joined by a closed passageway. One of the houses is an old, two-story frame building, which is badly run down. The stone house, of two stories and a basement, was built for insane, but is now used for inmates.

All inmates come to the main dining room, which is on the first floor of the old building. The room is clean, cheerful. A hospital room has been fitted up in this building for chronic patients.

Most of the inmates reside in the stone building. The first floor is used for men, the second for women. The rooms are small and iron bars still remain on the windows. The cleanliness which prevails throughout the building, does much toward making the rooms comfortable. Rockers are provided for all women and all sick patients.

The basement is used for laundry, store rooms, and fruit, of which there is a large quantity.

At the time of inspection, there were thirty-one inmates. As many of them are helpless, the two hired girls are insufficient to enable the keeper to adequately attend them.

The supervisors are talking of remodeling the stone building and destroying the old one. It is hoped this will be done soon, as it is impossible to make the place entirely sanitary, with the present equipment.

The system of lighting is at present very poor; there are few lights in the halls and they are very dim.

Plenty of wholesome food is furnished the inmates.

KNOX COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 2, 1911.

JOHN COOKE, *Superintendent*, Knoxville.

The Knox county farm is located about one mile north of Knoxville. The home is an attractive two-story, brick building, facing on the south a beautifully kept lawn adorned with flowers and shrubbery.

The keeper occupies the center of the building. Female residents live east and male residents west of the superintendent and his family.

Immediately west of the center of the building are several rooms for men. The bed rooms have windows on the west. A long and wide hall, on the east, is carpeted and furnished as a sitting room; it is used for chapel exercises on Sunday.

At the extreme western end of the building is an annex which was built in 1891. The halls on the first and second floor, extending north and south, are well lighted and ventilated. There are bed rooms both east and west of the hall, which are ventilated by transoms over the doors, openings in the doors, outside windows, and openings in the wall which extend to the roof. The floors, throughout the annex, are freshly oiled, the painted walls are frequently washed. The sitting rooms are attractively furnished with rockers, flowers, pictures; each bed room has a table, a table cover, a chair and an iron bed, dressed in white.

In the eastern part of the central section, women are placed. Wooden beds are used for women. The rooms are exactly like those provided for men, but the eastern annex which was built in 1900 is little used in the summer.

The basement has a wooden floor; it is ventilated by an air space about one foot wide. Idiots and demented inmates are placed in the basement. Rubber blankets are used and hired attendants wait upon the helpless so constantly that there is no disagreeable odor in any of the rooms.

The kitchen is in the basement; food is distributed by means of a dumb waiter to the two dining rooms for women, and the two, for men. An attendant carries all meals to helpless patients. Milk, meat, and butter are kept in a refrigerator which is convenient to the kitchen.

About 6,000 quarts of fruit are canned each year and stored in the basement; during the winter, fruit is served daily for supper.

The eastern end of the basement is furnished as an isolation hospital; an outside door is provided, so that all cases of contagious disease can be completely segregated.

The laundry equipment is in a detached building. The mangles and washers are run by machinery. The ironing room is sunny and conveniently furnished.

The building is protected from fire by hose, five hydrants. Water tanks, filled with water by an engine, are located in several sections of the attic.

There are seventy-six inmates. In addition to a superintendent and matron, ten girls and seven men are hired. It is the sole duty of three attendants to care personally for the inmates.

A hospital room is furnished for women and one for men,

The plumbing in some of the toilet rooms needs remodeling; a few of the wash bowls and bath tubs are in attractive.

Improvement in the toilet and lavatory facilities, and the providing of screens for the windows are the only recommendations which the inspector could offer.

Knox county has a home, which stands in the first class for its equipment and especially for the care given its inmates.

LAKE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

C. A. APLEY, *Superintendent*, Libertyville.

The Lake county almshouse is located at Libertyville. The building is an old, two-story brick structure, which has been added to at various times as more room has been required.

The main building, about fifty years old, has two floors and a basement. The basement floor has a dining room for men, one for women, a kitchen, laundry and store rooms. Many of these rooms are very dark.

The first floor is used for women. The bed rooms are small and some of them are dark; there is no ventilation, except in rooms where the windows are raised. Bureaus, stands, carpets, rockers and cots, dressed in white, make the women's bed rooms home like.

Men sleep on the second floor, in rooms like those for women save that they are more bare.

A newer building is used for insane patients. Men occupy the first and women the second floor. The rooms have iron doors and iron bars over the windows. Several patients are locked in their rooms day and night. An enclosed porch is provided for the use of insane inmates.

Many of the insane are chronic patients. A male inmate tends the insane men; a hired girl tends the women during the day and female inmates sleep on the ward with insane women at night.

There are fifty-two inmates, twelve of whom are insane; eight, crippled; seventeen, very old; one, epileptic; seven, feeble-minded; and one blind. The county hires three girls and one man to do the cooking, tend the farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and care for the inmates.

The superintendent is an efficient keeper. The rooms are clean and well kept.

The insane should be immediately removed, as many of the filthy patients cannot be properly cared for.

The roof needs repairing, as it leaks in several places; the floors and walls will be repainted in a short time.

A well cooked dinner was being served, at the time of inspection. The table looked attractive, the food, plentiful.

LA SALLE COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 16, 1911.

L. MORRISSEY, *Superintendent*, Ottawa.

The LaSalle county house is located about three miles from Ottawa, on a most attractive shaded campus along the Illinois river.

The keeper resides in a detached cottage. Men occupy a large, two-story brick, with a basement floor of stone; women occupy a smaller building of like construction. A small brick building is used for infirm men.

The women's building has three floors, entirely above the ground. An east and west wing are connected by a short central section, which is used for attendants' rooms and dining rooms. The residents of each ward have their own dining hall to which the food is sent from the main building in covered utensils and to the various wards on dumb waiters.

A description of the ward in the east wing on the first floor may be applied to the wards for women throughout the building. A wide central corridor extending north and south is used for a sitting room. The floors are unpainted. The bed rooms are furnished in some cases with carpets, chairs, tables. All the beds have springs and a few of them have mattresses, but in most cases straw ticks are used. The beds are dressed in white, are clean and free from vermin. Sanitary toilet and lavatory facilities are placed in the ward. Each room has an artificial ventilator in the wall, an outside window, and an open transom over the door. In the hallway are large openings connected with cold air shafts. The walls and woodwork need paint very badly; the work of repainting the interior is already begun.

One room in the east wing is furnished with an outside door, sanitary toilet, etc., as a sick ward.

The third floor is used for insane. Ten insane women are locked in the east wing day and night; they are taken out for exercise twice a week by an attendant. At the time of inspection, no restraint was used, although the attendant informed me that it was often necessary to use straps. Rubber and denim sheets are used on the beds for insane; the beds have no springs. The west wing on the third floor was formerly used for violent insane, but is now occupied.

The men's building is older than the women's. No artificial ventilation is provided, the walls and floors are in need of repair and the closets are not modern.

The basement floor of this building extends a few feet below the ground level. It is used for cooking, men's dining halls, baking, storing, etc.

The two additional floors of this building are used for men. As the assistant superintendent, who oversees this building, attends the farm, it is necessary for him to appoint inmates as ward bosses. Many of the rooms are untidy, as lazy and incapable men are relied upon to care for them. There are no springs for the men's beds, denim sheets are used. The two wards set apart for the sick are clean and well cared for; insufficient provision for ventilation is made for the number of men who must be placed in these wards.

Laundry work is done by machinery in a modern, detached building.

The buildings are lighted by gas made from gasoline, which is kept in the yard, covered by a small brick enclosure. The lighting plant does not give satisfaction, as the walls are badly smoked on account of it.

A small two-story brick is used for infirm men. An inmate is paid \$10.00 a month for the care of these helpless patients. On the second floor, an insane man was locked in his room as he had become unmanageable. The air in this building was very bad. The attendant stays at the house day and night.

The buildings are well protected from fire.

One hundred thirty men and forty women reside at the county house; thirty-two of this number are considered insane. In addition to the superintendent, matron, assistant superintendent and his wife, there are but ten employés at the farm. The three attendants in the women's building are able to keep the rooms in excellent sanitary condition, but there is not an employé for the entire number of one hundred and thirty men whose sole duty it is to attend the inmates' needs.

The home is most attractive, repairs are being made constantly, so that the La Salle county farm is one of the best equipped in the State.

The inspector would recommend special attendants for the men's ward's that all the rooms might measure up to the standard set in the women's wards.

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 18, 1910.

Mrs. C. H. Price, *Superintendent*, Lawrenceville.

The Lawrence county farm is provided with a two-story brick building. The superintendent's family lives in the western section of the building and

the inmates occupy the eastern section. The men have a large pleasant sitting room extending the entire width of the building on the north, and the women have one of equal size at the south end of the building. The floors are oiled and the walls are painted with light colors. The rooms are all pleasantly furnished; no carpets are used; the beds have no spreads.

The superintendent died last spring and his wife is succeeding him, until their contract expires. As the county provides no help, many of the sick are none too well cared for as the keeper's family must attend to the farm work.

The building is clean; the bedding is clean; ventilation is excellent and the sanitary condition is good, save that at the time of inspection the plumbing was out of order, putting the toilets, etc., in bad shape. There is a cemented basement under the entire building so that there is no dampness in the rooms.

The farm is very poor, no vegetables or fruit are raised for the inmates and they are not provided with milk very often as there is but one cow on the place.

Mrs. Price is very kind to the inmates; she keeps a hired girl to do the kitchen work. They do their own washing and most of their cleaning but she does all the cooking with the hired girl's help. All of the eight inmates are sick, so that one woman who attends to all the farm work cannot give them adequate care but Mrs. Price does all that could be expected. The inmates feel that she is very kind to them.

LEE COUNTY FARM—JULY 20, 1911.

CLYDE L. WICKER, *Superintendent*, Dixon.

The Lee county almshouse is located about six miles from Dixon, on a poor farm of about ninety-seven and one-half acres. It is a two-story frame building, occupied by the keeper and the inmates. A short wing, extending east and west, has insane cells, with north and south windows. Eight women six of them insane, occupy these cells; only one of the women is ever restrained, and she is locked in her cell when she becomes unmanageable.

The cells are clean, the beds free from vermin; the clothing of the insane is clean and untorn.

The main wing of the building has a dark central corridor running north and south, with the rooms arranged on the east and west sides. These rooms are ventilated by outside windows, open transoms over the doors, and openings at the bottom of the walls.

The walls throughout the building are freshly painted; they are washed frequently. This ward is occupied by men and one elderly woman. The insane men are at the northern end of the ward; they are locked in their cells at night, as are the insane women. A man, who is tubercular, a patient, who is entirely helpless, are tended by the keeper; as they are at the extreme end of the building, their wants could not be heard during the day. At night, a watchman makes regular rounds. As in all almshouses, some one is needed whose only duty is to look after the helpless. That there are enough inmates here to justify the employment of an attendant is shown by the fact that out of thirty-four inmates, only sixteen are able to do any work. Fifteen are very old or crippled, twelve are insane, one is a helpless consumptive, two are feeble-minded and require considerable care, two are blind.

Curtains, screens and shades are used throughout the building. In the dining room, table cloths are used; in the kitchen, the range is fitted with a hood.

The basement is cemented throughout and aired by many open windows.

The inmates say that they get plenty to eat; fresh meat and fish are provided, salt meat, but once a week.

Separate wash pans and towels are provided for all inmates.

The building is protected from fire by chemical extinguishers, three hydrants, four rubber hose; there is adequate water pressure.

Although the almshouse is very old and poorly constructed, it has been so improved that the inmates find it a comfortable home. The keeper and his wife are constantly making improvements.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 31, 1911.

CLAY D. PARKER, *Superintendent*, Pontiac.

The Livingston county almshouse is an attractive, three-story brick building with an east front, north, south and west wings.

The first floor, which is on ground level, is cemented. The milk room, the laundry—which has every modern convenience—kitchen, store rooms, and dining rooms are on the first floor. These rooms are all ventilated by an excellent system. Heated air is forced, by means of a large fan, about ten feet in diameter, through tunnels to all parts of the building. The fresh air enters, through openings near the ceilings; the foul air escapes, through openings near the floor, to shafts which extend several feet above the roof.

On the second floor, the west ward is occupied by women, most of whom are insane; they are not locked in the ward, as an attendant has her room in the ward; the insane are cared for day and night, but no curative treatment can be given. There is a large outside porch at the west end. Insane women and crippled women dine in this ward. Modern lavatory and toilet facilities are supplied for this, as for all wards, in the building.

Women occupy the north wing on the second floor. Their bed rooms are large, cozily furnished, and scrupulously clean. The beds are dressed in white; stands, rockers and carpets furnish the rooms.

Men have rooms, like those occupied by women, in the south wing of the second floor.

The third floor, west wing, is a hospital ward. The floors are varnished and spotless, the rooms light and pleasant.

Employees occupy the north wing on the third floor and male residents the south wing.

Fire is provided against by iron doors between the wards, exits at either end of the wards, rubber hose, two stand pipes, and excellent water pressure.

There are forty-three inmates; two farm hands, an engineer, two hired girls, one nurse, and a cook are able, under the careful direction of a competent superintendent and matron, to give the best of care to the helpless residents.

An electric elevator alleviates the disadvantage of having three stories to the building.

Livingston county has a model county farm. Not only are the buildings modern in every particular, but competent personal service is afforded the inmates.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 29, 1910.

S. B. HOWARD, *Superintendent*, Macomb.

The McDonough county farm is provided with a two-story brick building, the center of which is used for the superintendent's residence. The men's wing extends east and west, the women's wing extends north and south.

There is a good, deep basement with concrete floor; but it is used for the dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and some inmates have their rooms in this part. The basement makes a cheerless living place.

The floors throughout the house are rough, soft wood and are unpainted and uncarpeted. The plaster is falling off the walls and ceilings all about the place. These things make the house look dismal, despite the excellent management. The superintendent and his wife have good control of the inmates; each has his task and goes ahead without quarreling or grumbling with the work which he knows is his.

The county does not supply any help. The superintendent pays a cook for the inmates. He and his wife oversee all the farm work and care for the inmates. While I was there, Mrs. Howard was tending to a woman with a sprained foot and overseeing the care of a great number of paralyzed and helpless inmates.

One girl of thirteen is living at the almshouse now because there is no one else to care for her poor, paralyzed mother. She is out of school and very hard to watch, as she insistently steals into the men's department at every opportunity.

McHENRY COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

G. K. MILLS, *Superintendent*, Hartland.

The McHenry county almshouse is located about six miles from Woodstock. The building is an attractive brick structure, with a basement floor, and two floors above the ground.

The basement floor is used for dining room, store rooms, laundry, etc.

The first floor is used for men. The rooms are small, but clean and attractive. A new section, built for insane, is used for inmates; each bed room in this ward has a toilet, which is at present not sanitary, as there is no water supply.

Women room on the second floor. The insane department, on the second floor, is not used, except for one woman who must be locked in at night; an inmate sleeps in the ward with her. The bed rooms for women are clean and cozy. Wash stands, rockers, and bureaus are provided for all women.

The inspector visited the almshouse at noon and found a wholesome dinner being served. Despite the fact that all water was being carried, the house was clean throughout. The matter of supplying water for the tank should be attended to immediately, as there are too many toilets to be able to keep them in sanitary condition by flushing with water carried to the house.

Coal oil lamps are used throughout the house. This is an especial disadvantage, as much of the inner construction is of wood.

At the time of inspection, there were forty-four inmates; one was a consumptive. Provision is not made for the segregation and care of a communicable disease.

McHenry county has a good, well-tended almshouse. The superintendent is interested in making such improvements as the installation of electric light and stand pipe.

The county should support him in his efforts to make the almshouse a first-class home.

MCLEAN COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

P. A. CARR, *Superintendent*, Bloomington.

The McLean county farm is located about four miles from Bloomington. The main building consists of two parts, an east and a west wing, which are connected by a section used as kitchen, store room, etc.

The section on the east side is a two-story brick, with a basement floor, which extends only a few feet below ground level, and an attic.

A sitting room for men, one for women, a dining room for men and one for women are placed on the basement floor. These rooms are bare and cheerless.

Women's bed rooms and dormitories are on the first floor. There are no screens on the bed room windows, no spreads on the beds, and little furniture in the rooms. Good ventilation is secured by open transoms, windows and openings connected to the roof.

Men sleep on the second floor, which is reached by means of ill-lighted, steep stairs.

The third floor is the attic floor and is used as a dormitory. There are few windows, so that the air in this ward is very bad. A number of crippled men sleep here.

The west wing, built in 1878, is arranged like the section described. The halls, extending north and south, are used for lounging rooms.

Arrangements are being made to furnish a hospital ward on the floor above the basement floor.

New bath rooms, renewed plumbing, painting, plastering, etc., are badly needed.

The cottage, occupied wholly by men, is in better condition than the main building. It is well ventilated and was clean at the time of inspection.

Fire protection is adequate.

An excellent electric plant has been installed. There are lights in all rooms.

There are eighty-six inmates, twenty-eight of whom are crippled, and thirty-nine of whom are very old; yet but one man and his wife, in addition to the superintendent and matron, cook for and attend the inmates.

On certain wards where a fairly reliable inmate was placed in charge, rooms were clean and free from vermin, but other rooms were neglected. More care should be provided for chronic patients.

There are three children at the farm, one a child of two years, one a normal boy of thirteen, and one a feeble-minded girl fourteen years of age.

MACOUPIN COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 9, 1910.

J. O'NEIL, *Superintendent*, Carlinville.

The Macoupin county farm is provided with a large, attractive, two-story brick building, situated on an elevation which affords excellent drainage.

There is a good basement, which is used for wash room, kitchen and dining rooms. Dark oil cloth is used on the tables; the eating rooms are gloomy.

The building extends north and south. The bed rooms are clean, but bare. Several beds are placed in most of the rooms, which are heated by steam.

There are several iron cells, originally for insane, at the northern end of the building. Most of the cells are being torn down and converted into rooms. A few cells will be left. Four insane at present in the county farm are locked in these cells at night. One idiot, who would run away, is locked in one of the iron cages.

There are almost no rockers at the farm. The men's sitting room is furnished with old benches and nothing more.

A little repairing would make this house very habitable. The ventilation is excellent; windows are opened during the day and inmates are not allowed in their rooms. At about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, the heat is turned on. Paint is badly needed; the old dark paint on the walls and the worn paint on the floors make the rooms gloomy.

There is a two-story frame building, very old and tumbledown, which is now used for men until more room is made in the main building. The rooms are heated by stoves. They are bare and delapidated.

There were thirty-two inmates at the time of inspection. Five of them were insane, two feeble-minded, four crippled, and sixteen old.

The inmates receive only two meals a day. They do their own cooking.

Both the superintendent and his wife are good managers; their discipline is excellent. It is by rule of the county board that they feed but two meals a day.

MADISON COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 7, 1910.

CHARLES E. TRABUE, *Superintendent*, Edwardsville.

The Madison county farm is within a few blocks of the court house at Edwardsville. There are but seventeen acres of land which are used entirely for gardening and pasturing.

The main building is a two-story brick structure, with a basement. The floors in this building are of cement and the stairs are of iron. There are bath rooms, toilets, wash bowls, with running water, in each ward of this building, and steam heat radiators. The dining rooms are on the first floor; men and women eat separately. On the second floor, there is a men's ward which is provided with thirty-eight beds in winter. There are several rooms, in this building, having from two to four beds. All the beds are covered with white sheets and no one must lie down during the day unless he is sick. Everything looked very clean in this building.

The superintendent's residence is a two-story brick; on the second floor, there are several rooms for men which are heated by stoves.

There is a one-story building of brick which was formerly used for insane. Most of the cells have been removed, making it into two wards for men.

There are about ten beds to a ward and men who must be locked up at night are locked in the cells which have been left. One man was being locked in nights, at the time of inspection. He was considered insane but had not been adjudged. The so-called "filthy" men were placed in this building. Some of their beds were very dirty and the atmosphere was foul. They ate in a hallway, which was unheated, and ill-lighted, from a bare, rough table. These were the foolish men, the idiotic, and the very feeble-minded. They were made to bathe once a week but they required considerable attention for they were physically very dirty.

There is a one-story hospital building, of brick, with wards for men and women. There were no women in the woman's ward but there were seven men in the ward for males. One inmate, a cripple, is paid for nursing these people.

The floors in this building are of wood and are painted. The walls are white and clean. There is a well-furnished operating room in the hospital.

A pest house of two rooms completes the number of buildings for inmates. It is occupied by men, one with catarrh and one, a cripple.

The superintendent is paid \$75.00 and the matron \$25.00 a month. They are allowed \$400.00 a year for help, so baker, cook, nurse and bed-man are all hired from among the inmates as the sum would not hold out for more expensive help. The baker makes good bread.

As there are 104 inmates now and often 150 during the winter, the keeper and his wife are to be commended on their management. Considering the help afforded, everything is kept as clean as possible.

There were six children at the time of inspection, but measures to have them removed were being completed.

The cooking is all done, in the superintendent's residence, by inmates who are compensated.

MARION COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

R. H. PIGG, *Superintendent*, Salem.

The Marion county almshouse is a one-story, frame building, situated about five miles from Salem.

The almshouse, very old and dilapidated, is divided into two sections—one, for men, and one, for women. Owing to the fact that there are more women than were planned for, men and women occupy one section.

The walls are finished with boards; the vermin which breed in the cracks are not entirely kept out of the beds. Many of the mattresses are old and badly soiled.

The rooms are heated by stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps. There is no plumbing. No place is provided for contagious disease.

The superintendent is paid \$500.00 a year. Two girls are hired. As there are eight cripples, six aged, two insane, five feeble-minded, and seven blind—a total of twenty-eight inmates—two girls are unable to clean, cook, and attend properly to their wants.

The inmates say they get plenty to eat. They looked clean and well clothed.

Many of the rooms are poorly ventilated, and very barely furnished. They are fairly well kept, considering the poor equipment provided by the county.

MARSHALL COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 14, 1911.

C. SUFF, *Superintendent*, Sparland.

The Marshall county almshouse is located two and one-half miles from Sparland, upon twenty acres of poor farm land. A white painted two-story frame building is occupied by female inmates and the keeper's family. A two-story brick, formerly used for insane, and a two-story frame building fitted with iron bars for the same purpose are occupied by men.

The first floor of the main building is used for dining room and kitchen. Male and female inmates use the same dining room. Their food is cooked, with the help of two hired girls, in the keeper's kitchen.

The women's bed rooms, on the second floor, are small, barely furnished rooms. The bed frames are of wood; the frames, as well as the floors, offer many cracks for the bed bugs, which are numerous in the old building.

The small brick building, now occupied by men, is a most undesirable living place. Stationary closets, flushed from the outside, are placed in all the rooms, which are small insane cells. One insane woman, eighty years old, who is so ill-tempered that the women are afraid of her, occupies this building. She is locked in one of the cells at night, where she disturbs the sick men who sleep in the same building.

The small, frame building occupied by men is equally unattractive, as the bed rooms are all old, insane cells. Good bedding is used for all the beds, but as the inmates hang their clothes in the rooms and lie down during the day with their work clothes on, there are some vermin in the beds.

There is no pest house or hospital ward. The sick and helpless inmates are cared for by the inmates who are able to work. A regular attendant for the epileptic and chronically sick patients is needed.

Marshall county has an undesirable county home. The buildings have no modern improvements. The closets are insanitary, the lavatory facilities are poor. The use of stoves and oil lamps is a great danger as the stairs are miserable steep wooden ones and would afford no protection in case of fire.

MASON COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

SAM ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent*, Teheren.

The Mason county almshouse is in a most delapidated condition. The floors and walls are rotten. In places, boards have been nailed across the ceiling to hold it up. The stairs are warped and are so narrow that it is dangerous for old people to climb them. The walks outside are in such shape that if one steps on an edge, he gets hit in the face.

There are no bath tubs and many old people have never taken baths here. The superintendent's wife says she cannot require it as they must heat water in the kitchen and carry it in buckets to their rooms, which are cold in winter.

The men wash out of doors. The women have wash bowls in their sitting rooms. The closets outside are in miserable shape.

The old walls are full of bed bugs and it requires a constant fight to keep them out of the beds.

The sick people get very little attention, for all the inmates who can work are busy cooking, farming, and keeping things clean.

The superintendent says that the winters are terrible, as there is no plumbing, no sewerage, no heat, in most of the rooms.

MASSAC COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 17, 1910.

I. H. RAINBOLT, *Superintendent*, Metropolis.

The Massac county farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of good farm land which has run down, however, for lack of fertilization.

The buildings are very old and dilapidated. The residence house is a frame building of two stories; the inmates' building has but one floor and no basement. It is a barn-like building with loose boards and cracks which let in plenty of air; as there is no furnace and but one stove in the building, the air is not warmed in the winter. Several sick people were in bed, at the time of inspection, without sufficient covering. The bedding was dirty and filled with bed bugs. Rats and mice abound. Cob-webs, dust and dirt of all kinds is in evidence in the rooms.

All inmates eat together in an unheated dining room. At the time of inspection, there were six inmates—four men and two children. When women are present, they are not separated from the men.

The children are five and two years of age respectively; both are born of the union of a feeble-minded man and an insane woman.

One inmate is syphilitic, one has a bad case of asthma, one is very feeble-minded, and the other one is crippled.

There is a tin bath tub in a dirty, cold room, which is never used as water must be heated and carried and there is no stove in the room. Inmates wash wherever they can find a place for the wash pan. They have not enough clothing to keep warm, and no change. The superintendent gets twelve and one-half cents a meal and the use of the farm, for feeding the inmates. As he has no help provided for, he can give the inmates very little care. The plainest food is given them, although they probably get plenty.

MENARD COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

J. CLARK, *Superintendent*, Petersburg.

The county farm at Petersburg is unspeakably bad. The buildings are very old; the floors are rotten. The rooms are small and dark. There is no bath, no toilet in the house. In the winter, the inmates suffer with the cold, as there are no fires in the rooms.

As there are no women able to work among the inmates, the rooms look dirty, for the superintendent's wife cannot keep so many rooms clean and superintend all the other work about the house. She is kind to the inmates, as is her husband. They are treated as members of the family—those who are brightest sit at the table with the family. They have placed the few children who came to them in good homes and have themselves taken charge of an illegitimate child; they send her to school and treat her in a kindly manner.

Many of the inmates never bathe, as under the present conditions it would be almost impossible for them to do so. The sick should be specially attended.

MERCER COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 31, 1910.

W. P. ZENTMERE, *Superintendent*, Aledo.

The Mercer county farm is a good farm and the house is an attractive two-story brick building, with a well cemented basement. The dimensions are about the same as those of the Warren county building, which was built later.

The building fronts the south, extending east and west; the men's wing—on the west side of the building—extends north and south; the woman's wing, on the east side, extends also north and south. Every room has an outside window. The openings in each room, which extend to the roof, and which should be the best means of ventilation, as it is impossible to make the old people keep their window up—are all stopped up with rags, papers, etc.

The floors are all oiled, but many of them badly need re-oiling. Strips of rag carpet are used in the halls and sitting rooms, which are extensions of the halls and are light, pleasant rooms, rendered cheerful by potted flowers. There is sufficient heat for the building.

As the inmates do their own cooking and washing, care for their rooms and for one another, the house does not look very clean. There are papers covered with crumbs in the men's dining room, beds unmade, and dirty floors, throughout the building, as no adequate help is provided.

Some of the bed rooms are very attractive with their white spreads and clean strips of rag carpet. There are no bed bugs.

Ten children live in the basement. One boy of seven has a tubercular hip and he lies in bed all the time—with no amusement. He has been there a year and at last attempts are being made to get a brace for the child to replace the weight which has compelled him to stay in bed constantly. It is believed that he can exercise, if he gets a brace, and so get better.

One of the children is feeble-minded, but is in the country school. Seven boys live in one room in the basement, occupying three beds; the room is very dark and unattractive.

Two insane women live at the almshouse; both seem to be curable patients.

The superintendent is making no effort to remove the children; he believes it is a good place for them. He is a very kind man; he keeps things as well as any one could for his patients, considering the amount of help he has, he is loved by the children.

MONROE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—NOVEMBER 7, 1910.

PHILLIP BURKHARDT, *Superintendent*, Waterloo.

The Monroe county almshouse is situated in the town of Waterloo; there is no county farm. The almshouse is a two-story brick building with a brick-floor basement. The keeper's family occupies the second floor of the east part of the building. The inmates occupy both floors of the west section; the rooms are on the north and south sides. Many of the rooms have several beds and there are wards with as many as ten beds. A few of the inmates' old trunks and some old chairs furnish the rooms. The women have no sitting room.

Men and women are not separated. They occupy adjoining rooms. The women may lock their rooms if they wish. All eat in the same dining room, which is furnished with tables and benches. The kitchen is dark and not clean.

The plastering is bad, the paint is old and dirty, the woodwork is worn and badly marked. Many window panes are broken out.

Some old men live in the attic, which is reached by climbing very steep stairs.

There is no classification of inmates. Two insane cells are placed in rooms where the poor live, and as insane are never taken to the jail, they are placed in the rooms here.

There are no shades or curtains for the windows. The whole house is comfortless, and as the contract system prevails, the man who will take the paupers for practically nothing, gets the job. It is very hard to induce any one to live here, as the county gives but \$10.00 per month for salary and 35 cents a day for boarding each inmate.

The present keeper has most of the house clean, the bedding and the inmates' clothes are clean; but there are bed bugs and cobwebs in the room, and the ventilation is bad.

There is a bath tub for the inmates but they are not compelled to bathe, although they must change their clothing once a week.

Practically all the inmates of the almshouse are of German birth.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 8, 1910.

E. O. BROOKMAN, *Superintendent*, Hillsboro.

The Montgomery county farm is about three miles from Hillsboro. The inmates' residence is a two-story frame building, which needs paint badly. Inside, the walls need plastering and papering.

The west end of the building is used for men; the east end for women. The men's sitting room is furnished with old benches and a few chairs. The hallway, extending north and south, has no windows; it is dark and dismal, with no adornment save the steep, narrow stairs leading to the second floor.

The bedrooms are unheated save for radiators in the hall. At the time of inspection, there was no heat in the radiators on the second floor. It was not a cold day but the rooms were uncomfortable for old people.

The inmates do their own cooking. The women cook and serve the men on tables provided with dark oil cloth.

The men take care of their own rooms and some of them are very dirty. Sheets are used on all beds; most of them are colored.

Many windows are so loose that rags were stuffed in the cracks. The floors are very rough.

A one-story brick building, formerly used for insane, is now occupied by three old men. Their rooms are heated by a stove in the sitting room.

There were twenty-four inmates, at the time of inspection—fifteen men and one woman.

The superintendent and his wife were not at home; the hired girl was in charge.

Considerable repairing needs to be done to make the house a comfortable one for old and helpless people. Eight of the twenty-four inmates are able to work a little; the remainder are complete or partial invalids.

MORGAN COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 29, 1910.

GEORGE S. LEWIS, *Superintendent*, Jacksonville.

The Morgan county almshouse is a two-story brick building, pleasantly located, with beautiful gardens and shade trees.

The men occupy the first and second floors of the north wing; as the hall is very wide and the doors are always closed, the rooms get only light and air from the east and west windows, which renders them dark as well as poorly ventilated. The floors are old, warped, unpainted; the walls and ceilings are full of holes, cracked, unpainted and very dirty. The only furniture in the men's part is the old beds. Many of the walls are completely covered with spots, where the present superintendent has put soap to kill the bed bugs. He and his wife are to be commended for having almost entirely taken

the bed bugs out of the beds, but the walls should be attended to. There are no window screens and some of the poor old men, who must lie in bed all day, are tortured by the flies.

The women are in the west wing; their rooms are light, as they have the north and south windows. Their sitting room is on the first floor and is supplied with rocking chairs. The room is bare and uncarpeted; the only decoration is a number of magazine pictures which cover up a part of the holes in the walls.

There is but one bath tub for men; there are four men afflicted with syphilis.

Here, as in so many almshouses, there is an old man, with no control of himself, who lies in bed throughout the day in a filthy condition.

There is no water piped into the building and no closets inside. The outside closets are in the worst possible condition.

In a word, although the superintendent and his wife seem to be competent and are doing remarkably well in the face of so many inconveniences, the buildings need repairs very badly. The inmates should have more care. They are old and helpless in the main, and at the time of inspection, they were unattended as the son, the men's attendant, was needed on the farm, and the daughter, the women's attendant, was required elsewhere.

MOULTRIE COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

W. J. WARREN, *Superintendent*, Sullivan.

The Moultrie county farm is located about two miles from Sullivan.

Men and women, who make their home at the farm, reside in a two-story brick building, adjoining a frame structure in which the keeper's family resides.

The rooms are barely furnished, the walls are cracked, the roof leaks in places, but in spite of these deficiencies, the place is kept so scrupulously clean as to be home like and fairly cheerful.

The doors are locked between men and women. Old people who have furniture are allowed to keep it in their rooms.

Good, wholesome meals are served and plenty of reading matter is provided.

A one-story brick with four rooms, built for a pest house, is used for patients who cannot care for themselves. The walls are of concrete, an inside toilet room is provided. The beds are cots, with straw ticks, which are washed and refilled daily. The air was pure in this building, where helpless inmates are better cared for than in the average almshouse in Illinois.

Electric light, adequate fire protection, inside toilet facilities in the main building, and replastering would greatly improve the Moultrie county almshouse.

The farm itself is in excellent condition, due to the efforts of W. J. Warren, recently deceased, who served the county, as superintendent of the farm for fifteen years.

OGLE COUNTY FARM—JULY 21, 1911.

CHAS. H. BETSBENNER, *Superintendent*, Oregon.

The Ogle county almshouse is a white frame building, with two stories and a basement floor, which is only a few feet below ground level. It is located on a beautiful elevation overlooking Rock river.

The main wing extends north and south, the bed rooms being arranged on the east and west sides of a large hall, which is carpeted and furnished as a sitting room.

The bed rooms are cozily furnished. Flowers, pictures, bureaus, tables, and rockers furnish the bed rooms. Every woman has her own wash pan and towel in her room. The floors are carpeted, the walls are freshly white-washed, the windows are shaded and curtained.

Women occupy the rooms on the first floor and a wing of the second floor. The men on the second floor have rooms in the north and south wing. Many of the floors in their rooms are rough, but they are clean, and in some cases, carpeted.

The basement contains the laundry, the kitchen, and the dining rooms.

A two-story brick building is used for men. It is the old insane hospital, and each cell still has a toilet which is flushed only by water carried in buckets. These toilets are very insanitary and I am told that they will be removed.

The buildings are protected from fire by elevated tanks and hose.

The buildings are made admirably home like.

PEORIA COUNTY FARM—JUNE 13, 1911.

D. J. DAVIS, *Superintendent*, Hanna City.

The Peoria county farm is located at Maxwell station, which is reached from Peoria via the Iowa Central railroad.

The mens' building is a large two-story brick, which extends east and west. The superintendent lives near the western end of the building. Immediately east of the keeper's quarters, the women live. Their sitting room is barely furnished, but is light and well ventilated. Their rooms are located on either side of a hall, which extends east and west. The north rooms are dark. Many of the women are provided with rockers. The wood work is badly in need of paint.

Each floor is provided with hose.

There is a bath room on every floor, and a common wash room.

The women's quarters are clean, the beds are dressed in white and are free from vermin.

Doors lead from the women's quarters to a wing used for men; they are always locked. The men's rooms are arranged on the east and west sides of a dark hall. Some of the rooms are large enough for four beds. Colored spreads are used for men. There are no bugs on the beds, although there are many walls which are constantly treated for vermin in this wing.

No light is furnished for the rooms. Coal oil lamps are used in the halls.

In the basement, of the eastern wing, many men have rooms. A sitting room is placed in the basement, where men spend much of their time in smoking.

The dining rooms, kitchen, store rooms, and bakery are in the basement. The floors are of cement and are in need of repair. Many walls need repainting.

Meats, lard, milk are kept in the basement.

West of the superintendent's rooms are rooms for men. The clothes' room, barber shop, shoe shop are placed here.

The laundry is in a detached building; all the machinery is run by steam.

The heating plant is in a separate building. The water tanks are in the attic.

The hospital is a two-story brick, east of the main building. Miss Carrie Stephenson, a trained nurse, is matron. Three practical nurses assist her. The plastering is broken off in many places; some of the floors are rough.

There are no single rooms; this is not only undesirable from the standpoint of patients, who have noisy room-mates, but in case of contagious disease, there is no adequate place for segregation.

Men occupy the first floor and the basement. Chronic cases are confined in the basement. The dining room and kitchen are in the basement.

On the second floor, are a maternity room, several bed rooms, and wards for women. One boy of three and one-half years occupied a room with many sick women.

There is an operating room which is rarely used.

Tubercular patients are confined in a frame covered tent.

There are thirty-nine patients in the hospital, which is usually crowded.

A diet of eggs, milk, etc., is furnished for the sick. A doctor or his assistant visits the hospital twice a week and oftener, if called.

Services are held each Sunday in a chapel, located on the farm.

The farm is well managed and the house well ordered. If more room were provided, electric light installed, and the interior wood work, floors and walls repaired, the Peoria farm would be in very good condition.

PERRY COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

GEO. W. KIEHMA, *Superintendent*, Pinckneyville.

The Perry county almshouse is a two-story, gray brick building, situated far from the road. There is no basement and in the summer the house "sweats" so badly—the superintendent's wife tells me—that water can be wiped from the walls.

The building is old and many of the doors and windows have become so loose that the house is unbearably cold in winter. As there are stoves in but three rooms and about twenty-five inmates usually room there during the winter, there are not enough heated rooms. One room, heated by a stove and occupied by two women, was in dangerous shape at the time of inspection. The pipe had come out of its place and was allowing the gas to escape into the room.

The bed rooms are bare and unfurnished, save for the inmates old trunks, a few old tables, and some straight backed chairs.

The blankets are washed twice a year.

The plaster and paper are in bad shape and make it almost impossible to fight the rats and bed bugs successfully.

Men and women live in adjoining rooms on the first and second floors. The main hall runs north and south, so that the rooms have east and west windows. The men's sitting room has a rusty stove and some old chairs for furniture; it is on the second floor.

The kitchen and pantry are small rooms, with no modern conveniences, not even running water. The dining room used by men and women is dark and gloomy; dark oil cloth is used on the table.

Washing is done in an out-building; water must be carried and all work is done by hand. The present superintendent's wife is a hard worker and she keeps the rooms clear, but they are so delapidated that her work does not show to advantage.

There are six inmates at present; one of them is a very sick consumptive; none of them are able to do much work.

PIATT COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

V. T. COLLE, *Superintendent*, Monticello.

The Piatt county almshouse is located about three and one-half miles from Monticello.

The home is a two-story building, which has a basement. The basement, fitted up with barred rooms, formerly used for the insane, is now used for male inmates when the building is crowded. These rooms are given to the

worst class of inmates as they are darker than those on the floor above.

The first floor is used for dining room. There are two tables and very little additional furniture in this room.

Bed rooms for men and women are on the second floor. The door between male and female departments is kept locked. The men's rooms were clean and free from vermin, at the time of inspection, as one crippled man was able to attend them. As the women do the cooking and are taken from their rooms a great part of the day, they were less tidy.

There should be a special attendant for sick. One woman was cared for by the female inmates. As all the women are either crippled, very old, or feeble-minded, it is needless to say that the sick woman was improperly cared for.

There is no fire protection.

The interior of the almshouse needs some attention. The roof has leaked in places and the walls are grimy.

The inmates say that they get plenty to eat. The building is well heated and ventilated.

PIKE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

G. W. MAIN, *Suprintendent*, Pittsfield.

The Pike county almshouse is well managed. The inmates are treated with great kindness and are kept busy helping with the sewing, ironing, gardening, etc. They are glad to help about and the matron likes to make them feel their usefulness, but the lack of modern conveniences makes the work extremely difficult for all of them.

There is no plumbing in the building, water must be heated in the laundry and carried to the bath-tubs. Water for all purposes must be carried in buckets, while the drinking water comes from a well situated a long distance from the house.

As there are no inside toilets,—the old people must go to closets, which are a good distance from the house, and in a very insanitary condition.

It is especially hard to care for the sick, as there is but one man employed as outside help; the lack of toilet and bath facilities renders it impossible to attend properly to inmates who are sick but could wait on themselves to some extent if these conveniences were provided.

The buildings are beautifully located on a rolling, grassy plot; shade trees abound. But when one gets inside, the ill-arrangement for light and air impresses him. The dining rooms are dark, as are many of the bed rooms. But the freshly painted walls, the oiled, hardwood floors, the clean beds, render the interior pleasant despite the obstacles.

Only coal oil lamps are used, the kitchen stove looks rusty, there are very few rockers—none in the men's sitting room—and no screens in most of the bed room windows. The stairs are steep and very hard for the women who live on the second floor, to climb.

There is nothing modern about the place save steam heat; the basement has a dirt floor.

The farm buildings are old and run down; the farm itself is very poor; very little food is raised for the inmates.

A great deal of money should be spent on improving the buildings and more money should be expended in securing attendance for the sick. The management is humane and competent.

POPE COUNTY—NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, *Contractor*, Golconda.

Pope county has no county farm. The county commissioners have a contract with Mr. Wm. Blanchard to feed, clothe, and care for any paupers they may send him at \$10.00 a month.

At present there are three men with Mr. Blanchard. One is paralyzed, the second is lame and paralyzed, and the third is an old man who spends about half his time at the farm and the rest of it with neighbors and friends.

At the time of inspection, the last mentioned man was away. The two paralyzed men shared a tumble-down, hard bed in an unheated room which was entirely unplastered. One could see through the cracks in various places and there was no heat in the room.

Most of the unfortunate people in Pope county are allowed small pensions to remain with relatives.

PULASKI COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

F. SCHWIEGER, *Superintendent*, Olmstead.

The Pulaski county farm is located about two miles from Olmstead. It contains about eighty acres of very poor land. The superintendent gets the use of the land and \$1.50 per week for each inmate's keep. He furnishes the food, clothing, funeral expenses and tobacco.

The inmates' house is a two-story frame building, without basement; it is in very bad shape. Many window panes are out, there are huge cracks in the floors and walls, affording opportunity to the rats and mice which overrun the place. As there is a stove only in the sitting room, which is also the dining room, and is used in common by all inmates, male or female, colored or white, the house is fearfully cold in the winter. The inmates eat from the bare, wooden tables. Only four of the seven inmates are able to do any work about the place.

All of the four male inmates are colored, one woman is colored. There are two white women.

This county makes a practice of giving people about a dollar a week or of giving them fare elsewhere as the people do not like to go to the county farm. The county clerk thus administers a good part of the poor relief.

The food at the farm is good and sufficient, but the inmates are not adequately cared for as many of them are helpless. The building was not clean at the time of inspection, but the bedding was being cleaned.

Two feeble-minded and one helpless filthy inmate require more attention than can be given them under present conditions.

PUTNAM COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 15, 1911.

JOHN R. WHITWELL, *Superintendent*, Hennepin.

The Putnam county almshouse is located upon a thirty acre farm, three miles from Hennepin. The farm house is a dingy, brown, two-story building; the land is very poor for farming.

At present, only two persons are kept at the almshouse; a man of eighty-eight years, who is insane, epileptic and blind; and a woman of seventy, who is badly crippled.

The rooms are old, barely furnished, there are no modern conveniences, but the bedding is clean and free from vermin. The place is not equipped to properly care for a helpless patient. As there are few rooms, it is often necessary for a sick man to occupy the same bed room with a man who is wholly helpless and insane.

The keeper rents the farm of the county for \$100.00. He is paid \$2.75 a week per inmate and \$1.00 a day additional for a helpless patient.

There is no fire protection. The old building is wholly unfit for the care of the class of people who must be sent to a county farm.

RANDOLPH COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 8, 1910.

ALBERT LOCHHEAD, *Superintendent*, Chester.

The Randolph county almshouse is beautifully located on an elevated site which naturally drains the buildings and renders them sanitary to that extent. The buildings are a two-story frame residence for the keeper's family; a two-story brick building for male inmates, and a one-story frame building for male and female inmates.

The north side of one frame building is occupied by women. A hall runs north and south and the rooms have outside windows, facing east and west. The bed-rooms are bare, poorly plastered, but freshly painted. There is a little closet, with no ventilation, which is provided with a tin bath-tub.

The men are on the south side of the building and their rooms, like those of the women, would get air from east and west windows were they opened. The building is clean and most of the rooms are clean. Much of the inmates' clothing was very ragged.

The dining room extends east and west, getting the southern sunlight. Men and women eat together from tables covered with dark oil cloth. The kitchen, adjoining the dining-room, is a large well-kept room.

Rats are bad throughout the building but there are no bed bugs.

The two-story brick building is in a better state of repair and each room has an opening in the wall, with a shaft to the ceiling, for vessels. The walls and floors are freshly painted, but the rooms are bare and unfurnished. The stairs are very steep.

The inmates almost never get any fresh meat. Salt pork is used the year round; coffee is given three times a day and between meals.

The women have no light at night. The men have coal oil lamps.

The laundry and bakery are combined in an old frame building; the smoke house is a poorly constructed building, so damp that the meat has molded.

The present superintendent gets but \$400.00 a year.

RICHLAND COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

S. P. BOWERS, *Superintendent*, Olney.

The Richland county almshouse is a two-story frame building, situated about four miles from Olney. The house is an old, poorly constructed building; the interior is very unpleasant.

The walls are full of holes, the floors sag, the furniture is worn and meagre.

A partition, half-board and half-screen, separates men from women. Most of the bed rooms have several beds. As the walls are filled with vermin, the beds are not free from bugs. The rooms are clean, the bedding and clothes are clean. Inmates, who have no control of themselves, have their beds changed daily, the ticks washed and refilled with straw twice a week. There are no unpleasant odors in the rooms, as special attention is given by the keeper to the opening of windows.

A two-story pest-house has been recently built.

The keeper receives \$1.25 a week for the board and care of each inmate. The county provides clothing, furniture, medical care, etc. Inmates say they get plenty to eat, but as the food is cooked by inmates, it is not always wholesome. Three feeble-minded women are the cooks.

Richland county has neglected the poor farm. The building is poorly constructed and wretchedly run down.

No person, without additional help, could care adequately for twelve persons, all of whom were feeble-minded, crippled, aged, deaf, and blind. One woman of eighty-four, who is crippled, begs to be taken down stairs, but all inmates' rooms are on the second floor, and are approached by steep stairs. There is no fire protection.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY FARM—JULY 12, 1911.

F. W. WYLIE, *Superintendent*, Coal Valley.

The Rock Island county infirmary is located on a good farm of about 172 acres near Coal Valley. The building and grounds are ample and well kept.

The keeper's family occupies a house detached from the inmates' building.

The main building is an attractive three-story brick, extending north and south. Most of the rooms are arranged on either side of central halls, so that they have east or west windows. Doors are locked between the departments for men and women.

The bed rooms are clean, there are curtains and screens for all windows and there is a chair and a table in almost every room. The beds are dressed in white and are free from vermin, although there are bed bugs in the walls.

The walls throughout the building have been freshly whitewashed, the woodwork has been recently painted. Pictures have been hung in the halls and in many rooms.

The dining room is in the basement. Men and women eat at separate tables, which are kept very clean. The kitchen is also in the basement. Most of the cooking is done by steam; hoods have been provided, so that the kitchen is free from odors.

At present, coal oil lamps are used; hall lights are burned throughout the night. Electric lights will soon be installed.

Nine bath tubs are provided; wash bowls, with running water, are placed in the halls.

A two-story frame building is used for aged men. Some of the men are locked in cells, provided with iron bars, to keep them from wandering about at night.

Adequate lavatory facilities are provided in this building, as in the larger one. It is darker and less pleasant to live in, but it is kept as clean and as well furnished as is the brick building.

A good supply of books is furnished the inmates by the Rock Island Public Library.

There is a small hospital building for men, but none for women.

The superintendent of the infirmary makes a semi-annual report to the supervisors. The infirmary committee of the board of supervisors makes an annual report, giving an invoice of all personal property.

There are seventy-nine men, twenty women and one baby of five months at the Rock Island infirmary. Twenty-five of this number are so old as to be helpless. Eleven are badly crippled, two are blind, ten are feeble-minded and one has epileptic spells. Yet, the only help provided for inmates is one assistant and a cook paid by the superintendent from his salary of \$1,800.00 a year.

SALINE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

JOHN DOUGLAS, *Superintendent*, Harrisburg.

The Saline county farm is located about two miles from Harrisburg.

The farm—123 acres—is very poor land. The superintendent pays \$250.00 for the use of the land and keeps the inmates at \$115.00 per head, for a

year. He clothes, feeds, furnishes fuel, bedding, light, funeral expenses, and what medical attendance they receive for that price. The county doctor does not attend paupers at the county farm.

The inmates and the keeper live in the same house; inmates occupy the rooms, without classification. During the inspection, while the ages were being ascertained in the keeper's parlor, many of the inmates were in the room.

The building is a two-story brick with a basement. The basement is damp and insanitary. An old, blind soldier who receives a pension lives in the furnace room which is absolutely unaired. He gets \$12.00 a month pension; the county farm keeper has been appointed his conservator and gets the entire amount. He keeps the man in this dark corner because he has no control of himself and is filthy. The result is that an odor permeates the house which is noticeable all through the building. The inmates—men and women—eat in a room adjoining this same furnace room. It is lighted by two small windows which are always closed.

Men and women are not separated in any way. One feeble-minded woman became pregnant over a year ago through intercourse with an inmate who had a bad case of asthma. They went away and were married. In less than four months they were both back. A child was born. It is now one year old and the woman is again pregnant. The man and woman occupy the same room.

Another woman is at the farm with an illegitimate child of one year.

At the time of inspection, one girl of twenty-five, who had a bad case of consumption, occupied a room with her mother and the father. The father is crippled on account of work in the mines.

The bed bugs are still plentiful.

The keeper says all of the inmates get mad and refuse to work part of the time. He has been superintendent at the farm for eighteen years, with the exception of an eighteen months' departure.

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SANGAMON COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 24, 1910.

J. O. OSENTON, *Superintendent*, Buffalo.

The Sangamon county almshouse is a brick building, with basement, first and second floors. It is about fifty years old and has not been painted in years. The wainscoting, doors, etc., are rotten. The walls are so old that the paint peels from them, and the stairs are warped. A fire would spread rapidly, as there is no protection save about 100 feet of cheap cotton hose. The old boiler in the basement adds to the danger. A new part has been added, which is fireproof. There are no screens in the windows, and the buckets for refuse breed many flies.

Opposite the ill-smelling laundry in the basement, on the west side of the house, a number of insane women are locked in cells. The ventilation is wretched and their chances for care are meager. Ten insane men were caged in the basement on the east side of the house.

The kitchen is in the basement; it is very dark and cheerless. All the rooms are bare. Each room has several cots. An insane man shared a room with a man who was sick in bed. An insane woman shared a room with a feeble-minded woman and a sane woman. A man with palsy, who is entirely helpless, lay in bed in a filthy condition; and, as his whole body shook, he moaned that the bugs made him sick when they bit him. Opposite him in an adjoining room is a deaf, dumb and insane boy, who is constantly attended by one of the inmates.

There is no night watchman. The bath tubs are used by all kinds of patients with communicable diseases and by the other inmates who are especially susceptible to such diseases because of their low vitality.

When I made the inspection it was very warm, but many windows were down because the old people got cold sitting with nothing to do. There is no provision made for artificial ventilation.

The presence of nineteen insane at the almshouse is to be deplored.

SCHUYLER COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 8, 1911.

J. R. LEARY, *Superintendent*, Rushville.

The Schuyler county almshouse is located about one and one-half miles from Rushville, on a good farm of 310 acres. Enough produce is raised so that during the year ending September, 1910, the total running expense of the almshouse was \$1,690.57, a sum which included \$271.72 for permanent improvements.

The superintendent of the farm lives in a detached frame building. Inmates occupy a two-story brick, which extends east and west, facing the south. Women live in the east and men in the west section.

The women's sitting room and parlor are both homelike rooms, cheerfully papered and carpeted, decorated with pictures and furnished with an organ, rockers, lounges and tables. The bed rooms are good-sized rooms, either carpeted or covered with rugs, papered and furnished with white-dressed beds, bureaus, tables and chairs. Their dining room is sunny; the table has a white oil cloth cover. The hall floors in this section of the building are to be freshly painted in a few days.

The men's section has been remodelled. Hardwood floors have been laid, the board walls replaced with plastered ones and partitions torn out to convert small dark rooms into sunny dining and sitting rooms. Transoms are placed over the doors; they are not found in the women's section. The bed rooms for men are less homelike than those for women, but they are clean and comfortably furnished with chairs and tables. The beds are dressed with colored sheets and pillow slips. There are no vermin in either section.

A one-story brick building is at present being used, but as it is difficult to oversee the cleaning of the rooms for the helpless inmates placed here, the superintendent intends to move them to the main building.

The basement has a dirt floor, which is well ventilated, but becomes very damp during the rainy season.

The inmates say that they get plenty to eat; the food is cooked by female inmates, but as there happens to be a mute inmate who is an excellent cook, the need of a special cook is not felt at present.

Bath tubs, inside toilets, and wash bowls, with running water, are accessible to men and women. The water is forced into a tank by a hand-pump. A gasoline engine should be installed as it is difficult to keep the tank supplied.

There is no fire protection; as the interior construction is wholly of wood, adequate means of fighting fire should be provided, especially as the electric wires have not been placed in iron conduit.

No help is supplied to care for the nineteen inmates, many of whom are wholly helpless. A nurse or trained attendant is needed.

The almshouse is made clean and homelike by the superintendent and his wife, who are constantly planning and making improvements.

SCOTT COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 2, 1910.

N. L. HAMILTON, *Superintendent*, Winchester.

The Scott county almshouse is a beautifully located, two-story brick building. There is a good basement, with concrete floor.

The men's sitting room is in the basement. It is dark and bare. All inmates eat in the basement, which is dark and insufficiently heated. Dark oil cloth is used on the table and tin cups are used for drinking.

Men live on the second floor, women, on the first. There is no separation of sexes as the doors are not locked and all eat in the same dining room. The female, insane inmates have adjoining rooms and do not get along. One of the insane men quarrels with another insane man continuously.

Some of the bedding is clean, but part of it is very dirty. The inmates do most of the washing.

Many of the rooms are dirty; there are bed bugs, cob-webs, etc. An old blind man lives and sleeps in the basement.

All the evils of the contract system are evident at this farm. The superintendent and his wife are kind to the inmates and are liked by them but there is insufficient help to give adequate care to the inmates. Thirty cents a day will not pay for food and washing, cleaning, and doctoring ten inmates, most of whom are helpless. The superintendent and his wife are exceptionally kind and conscientious in their work.

One child of thirteen is kept at the farm. His father is in the insane asylum and his mother is dead. The keeper is kind to the lad, who should however, be placed where he can become a self-supporting citizen.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 6, 1910.

W. G. HILL, *Superintendent*, Belleville.

The St. Clair county farm is located about one mile from the center of Belleville. Forty acres of good land compose the farm.

The main building is a two-story brick structure, with the residence in the center. The men occupy the south wing, the women, the north wing. There is an additional two-story brick building for men, a hospital with the first floor for women and the second for men, a one-story brick building for insane patients, a building for contagious diseases.

The inmates occupy wards. Cots, with wire springs and thin cotton mattresses, are used for the beds, which are covered with white spreads for women but colored spreads for men. The whole building is very bare and comfortless. Most of the rooms are fairly clean but the calaboose, which is used for men, and the extra building for men, are very untidy and dirty.

There are bath-rooms and toilet rooms on every floor. The same towels and washbowls are used by all inmates of a common ward. There is no classification of inmates. Feeble-minded women, insane, epileptic and feeble occupy a common sitting room. No rockers are provided. Men and women eat in adjoining dining-rooms. The food is well cooked. The baker makes seventy three-pound loaves of bread a day.

There are few bed bugs, but many rats.

The temperature in some of the rooms was sixty degrees but in most of the rooms between seventy and seventy-five.

At the time of inspection there were one hundred and thirty-seven inmates, one hundred and seven men and thirty women. Forty-two of these inmates were crippled; thirty-one, senile; four, epileptic; thirteen, feeble-minded; three, blind; eleven, old; the remainder were afflicted with various diseases, mainly asthma. Seven men and eight women were colored.

The superintendent gets \$75.00 a month and the matron \$25.00.

An insane girl had been locked up for ten days awaiting adjudgment. She had torn up all her bedding in that time. She is locked across the hall from a girl of fifteen, who has epileptic spells.

There are seven hired girls, one baker, a driver, two attendants for men, two hospital attendants, a night man, and a grave-digger, employed on the farm.

There is no trained nurse and no night attendant for insane. The doctor comes every morning, he pays additional visits, if called.

The inmates are comfortably dressed but their surroundings are cheerless. There is no decoration, the floors are bare, there is little furniture, the food is very simple and scant. Nothing is provided for the amusement of the inmates. The few who can read may have papers or books.

The hospital had many men and women who were crippled. Many inmates of the main building were just as badly crippled. Only twenty-eight of the hundred and thirty-seven inmates were able to do anything.

STARK COUNTY FARM—AUGUST 31, 1910.

F. A. FLEMING, *Superintendent*, Toulon.

The Stark county farm is located about three and one-half miles south of Toulon. The farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, is a good one; enough vegetables and fruits are raised to supply the inmates.

The superintendent resides in the front part of the main building, the inmates, in the rear. This building is in good repair. There is no artificial ventilation, but there are a sufficient number of outside windows. Men occupy rooms on the second floor and bathe in the basement.

Women reside on the first floor. Their sitting room is light and pleasant.

A room, formerly used for insane, is now used to punish unruly inmates. A woman who has "insane spells" is occasionally locked in this room.

A four-room, detached cottage is used for a hospital, but no regular attendant is provided. Two sick men occupied separate rooms in this building at the time of inspection. The windows were closed, and as both patients were suffering with cancers, the air was foul.

There were four male and four female inmates at the time of inspection. They were clean and sufficiently clothed and their rooms were in good condition.

Insufficient fire protection is provided.

STEPHENSON COUNTY FARM—JULY 18, 1911.

J. A. EELLS, *Superintendent*, Freeport.

Stephenson county owns a 298-acre tract of good farming land, about two and one-half miles from Freeport, upon which is located the county infirmary.

The keeper lives in a detached frame house. The county dependents occupy two buildings. The larger building is a stone structure of three stories, which faces the south; there is a two-story annex, attached at the western end, which extends north and south.

The bed rooms for women are on the north. The beds are dressed in white, are clean and free from vermin. The windows have shades and screens. Each room has artificial ventilation and at least one outside window. Although the rooms are large, but one or two beds occupy a room on the women's side.

Men have the rooms south of the central hallway on the first, second and third floors. The hall is lighted by a skylight. Their beds are clean and well kept as are those for women, but the rooms are more scantily furnished. Several beds are placed in many of the rooms for men.

The kitchen and dining rooms are on the first floor. The tables, floors, and stoves are clean. The floors are oiled and the tables are covered with cloths. Men dine on the south, women on the north side.

The basement is cemented. The laundry is in the basement; washing is done by steam. Milk is kept in the basement.

There is a fire escape across the east end of the building, which is convenient to both men and women from the eastern ends of their respective wards. Doors are always locked between the men's and women's departments.

The stone building is in excellent sanitary condition—is light, well aired, and clean. The walls need some repairing.

The other building occupied by inmates of the Stephenson county farm is a two-story brick, extending east and west, with a north and south wing. The bed rooms in this building are insane cells, whose windows and doors are protected with bars. Men are on the first floor, women on the second.

Each room has a toilet. Excelsior mattresses are used on the beds, and, in most cases, rubber blankets are tied over them. Part of the men are insane, part are sick. There are few rockers in this department, but the keeper is planning to get more in a few days.

On the second floor are kept some cases which do not belong to an almshouse. There is an insane woman who raves most of the time; she is taken out and exercised by the attendant, but never allowed out of her cell unaccompanied. As she is violent, she occupies a room without bed, chair or other furniture. Another insane woman is not locked in her room, although she is a violent patient. She has a bed and blankets, but no mattress.

A helpless epileptic girl of fifteen is placed in a room near these insane patients.

The keeper realizes that he is not equipped for caring for this class of patients, but he has been unable to secure their removal.

Although this building for insane was clean, at the time of inspection, it is a dismal home for sick and helpless old people who must be kept in cells near those of raving insane.

There are seventy inmates; about half of them are able to do some work around the institution. One attendant is expected to adequately care for the remainder, who are, in the main, insane, sick and helpless, night and day. The keeper, a cook and a farm hand are the only additional paid helpers at the county farm.

The buildings are protected from fire by numerous extinguishers and hose, which can be attached to five hydrants. There is an elevated tank supplied with 600 barrels of water.

TAZEWELL COUNTY FARM—JUNE 16, 1911.

J. M. BUTLER, *Superintendent*, Tremont.

The Tazewell county farm is located about seven miles from Pekin. The main building is of brick; it has three stories, an attic and a basement. The main wing extends north and south; it has a wide central corridor with bed rooms on either side. As two or three cots are placed in most of the bed rooms, one window, which is the average number for each room, does not furnish a sufficient amount of air. Open transoms above the doors allow the air to circulate.

Men occupy the three floors of the main wing. Their cots are provided with colored sheets and colored pillow slips. Old clothes hang in the rooms. As each man is expected to clean his own room, unless he is completely incapacitated, in which case another inmate is assigned the work, the apartments are not all clean, and a few of the beds have vermin.

There is an electric light in each room, electric light and coal oil lamps in the hall. At the north end of the corridor is an iron fire escape. Each hall is provided with a hose reel.

A short wing west of the main wing has a wide central hall with bed rooms on the north and south sides. The rooms on all three floors are used for men. Each wing is adequately provided with bath tub, toilet room and wash bowls.

The men, who are badly crippled, occupy the first floor rooms.

Women occupy an eastern wing, which corresponds to the western wing for men. As the doors leading to the main hall from the women's quarters are locked, the women do not have access to the fire escape.

The women's beds have white sheets and spreads. They are kept clean and free from vermin, owing to the careful supervision of the superintendent's wife. There is a dining room on the third floor for women who are unable to go up and down stairs.

The kitchen is north of the main wing; it is tended by the female inmates who do all the cooking. They are not able to keep it in first-class condition.

The wash room is equipped entirely with hand machines.

A smoking room for men is barely furnished and little used during the summer.

The clothes' room, on the first floor, is so damp during the rainy season that the clothes mildew.

The basement has a brick floor; it is damp and insanitary. The kiln is in the basement; as the kitchen is on the first floor, this is a very inconvenient arrangement. The heating plant is also in the basement.

The men's dining room adjoins the kitchen. It is a dark room. The tables are covered with colored oil cloth.

The women have a separate dining room, which is pleasanter than the men's.

The superintendent lives in an old, two-story frame building, which has been condemned. A few men occupy rooms in this building. Plans are already made for the construction of a hospital and a superintendent's residence to replace this structure.

The immediate need of this institution is help provided by the county. The superintendent's wife cannot be expected to keep her own house clean and cook for fifty-one inmates. There is no salaried matron.

UNION COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

ALVIN MENEES, *Superintendent*, Anna.

The Union county farm is a small farm of about sixty acres, situated about two miles from Anna. There are three frame buildings on the farm, each of them a small, one-story building, with no basement. The superintendent's family occupies one building, the men occupy one, and the women the third building. There are three rooms in the men's building. Only one of them is being used at present. Two men—one a feeble-minded young man, and the other an old man who is sick and almost deaf and blind—live in this room, which is furnished with benches, one old rocker, two beds, an old stand and a few old chairs. The plastering is in very bad shape; although a recent attempt has been made at whitewashing, the walls are badly streaked. The floors are rough and bare. The wash pan, which originally had a white lining, is black with dirt. The stove is rusty.

The women's house has three rooms, only two of which are used. Two women sleep in one of the rooms. They keep their bedding fairly clean, but the floors and windows are dirty. The walls are in wretched shape; the doors and windows are so loose that the old stove barely keeps the room comfortable. Four women occupy another room in this building; one of them is a woman who has been in bed two years. The female inmates care for her, but at the time of inspection she was suffering with bed sores.

A feeble-minded woman, one who has epileptic spells, and a crippled woman are the only women able to care for this bed-ridden inmate. These same women help with the cooking, clean their rooms and do their washing and ironing.

The inmates all eat together, in the residence kitchen, from a dirty, dark oil cloth covered table.

The superintendent gets but \$150.00 a year for farming the land and caring for inmates.

There are two old tin bath tubs in the wash house, which are rarely used, as water must be heated and carried.

Two women, one feeble-minded and the other epileptic, were sent to Anna, but were returned in about a month and are at present inmates.

There are six women and two men at present on the farm. Only four of these are able to help to any extent; all are handicapped by lameness, epilepsy or weakness of mind.

VERMILION COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

R. A. LAMAR, *Superintendent*, Catlin.

The Vermilion county almshouse is in bad shape, but a new one is almost completed, which will be entirely modern.

There are no insane in the almshouse. One woman came there three weeks ago to give birth to a child; she is feeble-minded and her child will be placed in an orphans' home.

Many of the inmates are very sick. The matron cares for the women constantly; a warden cares for the men. They seem to have more attention and better food than inmates of many almshouses. The food is wholesome and plentiful.

The hot-air furnace, in the basement, is dangerous, as the building is very old and dry. Everything is kept clean and the air is as fresh as it could be unless artificial ventilation were applied.

The superintendent and his wife are kind and reasonable. A few of the inmates are treated severely but they are given adequate care.

Men and women are not separated. Doors are left unlocked at night.

The existing evils will be soon remedied, as the modern almshouse is about ready for occupation.

WABASH COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 28, 1910.

JOSEPH POHL, *Superintendent*, Mount Carmel.

The Wabash county farm covers 100 acres of very poor land.

The present superintendent boards the inmates for \$1.75, furnishes fuel, tobacco, funeral expenses, light, and gets the use of the farm for \$200.00 a year. Care of the inmates is no part of the written contract but he and his wife give them as much attention as possible.

The buildings are in very bad shape.

The inmates' house is a one-story delapidated frame building, without basement. Men and women are confined there.

A boy of eight and an old, blind man occupy a room together. They have a stove but the cracks admit rather too much cold air for winter. The room, at the time of inspection, was dirty. The bedding was dirty and the bedding comfortless.

Another blind man and a man with locomotor ataxia were all the inmates. They ate in a sort of old shed which was also used as kitchen and laundry room.

The mice and bed bugs were very thick. Baths were very infrequent and almost impossible during the winter months.

A new building is being erected, which will soon be occupied.

The child has one blind eye. He is a delicate looking child who ran away from home because of a cruel step-mother.

THE WARREN COUNTY FARM—OCTOBER 26, 1910.

J. MOWER, *Superintendent*, Monmouth.

The Warren county almshouse is a two-story brick, with a deep basement, which has a concrete floor and stone walls. The residence is in the center

of the building and faces the south extending 117 feet east and west. The wings at either side of the residence are 87 feet long and extend north and south.

The women occupy the east wing. The sleeping rooms are about seven feet wide and ten feet long; the floors are oiled and strips of carpet are placed by the beds. The walls are freshly painted with pale green. Nearly every room has a bureau or a little table; all the rooms have chairs. Each hallway has an extension, in the center, with large windows, which is fitted up as a sitting room. The light and flowers in the windows make all the rooms attractive.

The men's wing is like the women's but the floors are bare; some of them are unoccupied and there is less furniture in the rooms. Each room is supplied with openings, which extend to the roof—for ventilation. There are openings in the center of the bed rooms and openings with wire coverings for transoms. The fresh white spreads used on the women's beds are lacking in the men's rooms.

The building is modern in every way; it is equipped with electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold running water.

The men and women are entirely separate, using dining rooms and separate yards during the day and having their outside doors locked at night.

There are six children in the almshouse. They live in the basement, which is the least pleasant part of the house, in the women's wing. The walls are dirty in the basement and the floors are bare. The children are locked in their rooms at night. One is an epileptic. As he cannot go to school, he spends most of his time tormenting the old men and an idiot of twenty years.

The almshouse is well cared for; the children are well treated. The superintendent feels keenly the hardship of having idiots, epileptics, feeble-minded, cripples and paupers treated in the same way.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARM—DECEMBER 3, 1910.

D. W. SCHERER, *Superintendent*, Nashville.

The Washington county farm is a good one, located about three miles from Nashville. It covers about eighty acres. The keeper gets a yearly salary of \$500.00 for running the farm and caring for the inmates.

The house is a two-story brick, with a good cemented basement. As there is no drainage, the basement gets filled with water during the rainy weather. The male inmates occupy the first floor. There are two small rooms, one ward with seven beds, a dining hall, a men's sitting room and one residence room on the first floor.

The women have their sitting room and their sleeping rooms on the second floor. Most of the keepers' rooms are on the second floor. Most of the bed rooms are provided with stoves.

The kitchen is in the basement. There is a tin bath tub in the basement, but as the room is unheated it is not used during the winter.

There is no toilet room; the ward where men sleep at night is provided with seven buckets, most of them uncovered.

The inmates are well fed with good wholesome food. Their rooms are kept clean and the sick are not neglected. A consumptive died at the farm yesterday. He was very ill and required a great deal of care.

There are eleven inmates at the farm—five crippled men, one senile man, one able-bodied man, two old men, one crippled woman, and one feeble-minded woman.

An insane woman fell down stairs not long ago and killed herself. The superintendent had tried to have them take her to a hospital.

There are no rockers and few decent chairs for the inmates. The walls are freshly painted and clean.

Both the keeper and his wife are good, conscientious people. They are exceptionally kind to inmates.

WAYNE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

W. L. ANDERSON, *Superintendent*, Fairfield.

The Wayne county farm consists of about two hundred and forty acres of good land. The superintendent bids for the care of the county farm. The present keeper gets \$600.00 for tending the farm and the inmates. He contracts for a year; no hired help is provided.

The residence building adjoins the main building for inmates and is a two-story frame house. The boards are warped, the plastering is crumbling off, there are great cracks in the walls and so many window panes are out that rag carpets are hung over the windows to keep out the cold. The bed rooms are unheated but several people occupy beds in the sitting room which has a stove. The beds are old and there are no springs.

The kitchen and dining room are combined. The inmates do their own cooking; both men and women eat from a dark, greasy, old cloth covered table.

An old, two-story delapidated frame building has so many large cracks that it is used only for wood in the winter, but for men in the summer. During the winter, the male inmates occupy an old one-story frame building, with iron-bar cells, formerly used for insane.

An epileptic lad of fifteen sleeps in one of these cells, next to an old man with paralysis, on the one side, and a man with syphilis, on the other side.

Three crippled men, one crippled woman, the epileptic boy, two feeble-minded men, and one feeble-minded woman, one blind man, an old married couple and a man with venereal disease were all the inmates at the time of inspection.

The present keeper's wife is very careful about washing the bedding, cleaning the rooms, superintending the cooking, etc., but one woman cannot satisfactorily care for twelve people, many of whom are as helpless as small children.

WHITE COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 28, 1910.

R. M. MILLER, *Superintendent*, Carmi.

The White county farm is provided with one, old frame building for inmates and keeper. There is no basement, the walls are badly cracked many window panes are out, and great holes between the boards let in draughts of air.

I inspected the farm on a dark winter's evening. The men were around the stove in their hall sitting room, without any light.

There are ten children at the farm. One mother has five children there, ranging from one to twelve years, her husband deserted her. Another woman has two children; she is divorced. One woman has an illegitimate child of one year. One boy of seven is being cared for at the farm by his grandmother. His mother deserted him and his father is dead. Every child is bright and seems quite normal.

These children are crowded in with feeble-minded inmates day and night.

The keeper gets the use of thirty-seven and one-half acres of poor land for nothing and feeds each inmate at eighteen cents a day.

The present superintendent whips unruly children when they are hard to manage.

A new county almshouse will soon be ready for occupancy.

WHITESIDE COUNTY FARM—JULY 14, 1911.

S. D. COLLINS, *Superintendent*, Round Grove.

The Whiteside county almshouse is located about four miles from Morris, on a large well-kept lawn. The inmates and the keeper reside in one

large two-story brick building. The west end, occupied by the superintendent, and male inmates, is about forty-one years old, and the east end, occupied by men and women, is about twenty-seven years old. Both sections have deep basements, which extend only a few feet below ground level.

The women are on the first floor of the section formerly used for insane. A large iron cage with cells, ventilated by means of bar doors and bar transoms in the backs, is surrounded by a narrow hallway which the women use as a sitting room.

Each cell has a toilet, a bed, and usually a table where trinkets are kept. Clothes hang in most of the rooms. The beds are clean, but not wholly free from bed bugs.

Men occupy a cage on a second floor, like that of the women. Spreads are not used on the men's beds.

The windows are screened and are shaded with clean white curtains.

The basement has a good cemented floor. The laundry, in the basement, is supplied with a washer, run by a gasoline engine. The boiler is in the basement.

The kitchen and dining rooms are in the basement of the older portion of the building. These rooms are dark.

The building is lighted by gasoline gas; the plant is in the basement, but the gasoline is outside.

The first and second floors of this portion of the building are occupied by men, and by the keeper's family, in the front. The men's sitting room is bare. Many of the hall floors are rough. The bed rooms in this section have no screens; the men complained of both flies and mosquitoes.

Excellent toilet and lavatory facilities are provided. The beds are kept very clean as the straw is changed often; ticks and blankets are washed frequently.

A few rooms have gas lights which the men turn off as they please, but in most of the rooms, there are no lights and the hall lights are not left on at night.

There is no adequate fire protection, as no water pressure is provided.

The inmates have wholesome food cooked by a woman hired for the purpose.

Of the forty-one inmates, nine are crippled, seventeen so old as to be helpless, one is epileptic, one is blind, and one is feeble-minded. The remaining twelve help care for the disabled. They also help with the cooking, the housework, and the farming.

WILL COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 9, 1910.

CHARLES POST, *Superintendent*, Joliet.

The Will county almshouse is seventeen years old. There are three buildings used for inmates, the largest one housing the superintendent's family and most of the inmates. In the basement, men and women eat their meals together. The dining room is bare and cheerless.

The men occupy the section east of the superintendent's residence, and the women are on the west side. The ones who are least able to care for themselves are on the second floor. One colored woman, one epileptic, and a lame woman, were shut off in this part of the house; the odor was vile.

On each floor there is a large, bare, sitting room, provided with kerosene lamps, a table and a few chairs. Some of the men play cards. The women have nothing to do. Most of them cannot read.

As the average age of the inmates is sixty-three years, and as all of them, except five, are reported by the superintendent as unable to work, it seems hard to compel them to climb very steep stairs several times a day.

Will county looks after its paupers through township supervision. Each township pays for its own poor and, in the words of the superintendent, "each township sees to it that its people don't become any expense and if we had township organization everywhere, it would not be long before we wouldn't have any paupers."

WILLIAMSON COUNTY FARM—NOVEMBER 21, 1910.

J. F. QUINN, *Superintendent*, Marion.

The Williamson county farm is very poor. It consists of about eighty acres and the present keeper rents it at \$100.00 per year. He feeds the inmates at eight and one-third cents per meal each. The county is supposed to furnish bedding, clothing, etc., but at the time of inspection, although it was cold, many of the men wore their summer overalls and many beds were not supplied with sufficient covering.

The inmates' building is an old one. Men and women live together. The men have a room on one side of the house which is used as sitting room and five beds are crowded into it. Some of the men sleep, two in a bed. The women's sitting room has three beds. There is a sick room for each sex. A consumptive man occupies the men's sick room. Grate fires furnish the heat. The dining room, at the time of inspection, was unheated although the day was a cold one, but there is a grate for fire in the winter.

There were nine inmates, seven men and two women. Both women were cripples. Three men were cripples, one was consumptive, two were blind, and one had rheumatism.

The present keeper and his wife are kind to the inmates. They clean the house for these helpless old people and feed them plenty of good, wholesome food. They regret that they have no better opportunity to make life comfortable for the unfortunate charges.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FARM—JULY 25, 1911.

G. W. SMITH, *Superintendent*, Rockford.

The Winnebago county almshouse is located about four miles from Rockford, on a beautiful site overlooking Rock river.

The building is a large, attractive looking brick building, with two stories and a deep basement which extends very little below the ground.

Separate rooms are provided for inmates which are arranged on either side of intersecting corridors. Women occupy the first and second floors of the south wing. The rooms are very small, but all have outside windows and transoms over the doors for ventilation.

The walls are painted so that they can be washed frequently. The floors are oiled. All the rooms in the women's section are clean; they are scantily furnished.

Men have bed rooms on the first and second floors of the north wing. The untidy men are placed on the first floor, as they lie in bed with their clothes on and do not keep clean enough to enable the keeper to free their rooms from vermin.

The second floor of a wing extending east and west has a sun room for tuberculosis patients; the sun floods this room, which is occupied at present by one man.

A hospital ward is located on the second floor of this wing. The rooms on the south are large, sunny and well ventilated.

The first floor of this eastern wing has cells, formerly used for insane, now occupied by men. Each cell has a stool which is not flushed and which the keeper does not wish to have used. Many of them are in most insanitary condition; I am told that they will be removed in a few days.

The basement floor has separate dining rooms for men and women and a large kitchen with a good range protected with a hood.

There are several old insane cells in the basement which are used for male inmates. The most filthy inmates are placed here. Straw ticks are used on their beds, which are renewed each day.

There are fifty-one inmates, only eleven of whom are able to do any work. Three hired girls and one hired man are paid by the county to assist the superintendent. A nurse is hired for special cases.

The plumbing is at present in bad shape; the bath tubs, wash bowls and toilets are old and insanitary, but the superintendent of the farm has already made arrangements for new bath rooms throughout the building. When this work is completed, the Winnebago county almshouse will be in good sanitary condition.

The building is protected from fire by extinguishers, rubber hose, an elevated tank and a fire pump. A gas engine is also provided for pumping water.

The inmates' clothing is clean, as are the rooms in all but the cases of a few occupied by feeble-minded and filthy men. A special attendant would be required to keep these men clean. Separate towels are allowed all inmates.

There are four insane in the almshouse. One woman is locked in her room frequently, as she becomes unmanageable. The insane are kept clean and show no signs of injury.

WOODFORD COUNTY FARM—SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

FRANK R. MURRAY, *Superintendent*, Metamora.

The Woodford county almshouse, located about three miles from Metamora, is a two-story brick building with a deep basement and an attic.

A small, two-story brick building, formerly used for insane, is now used for untidy men.

The main building faces east; the superintendent's family occupies the eastern, inmates the western, part of this building.

The basement, which extends about three feet below ground level, has a cement floor. The dining rooms, kitchen and sitting rooms are in the basement. These rooms are dark and barely furnished.

The women's bed rooms are on the first floor. A few of the rooms are pleasantly furnished, but many of them are bare. The woodwork needs painting, the walls need repairing and the floors would be much improved by paint, oil or varnish.

The second floor has bed rooms, which are occupied by men. One woman has a room on this floor.

Indoor bathing and lavatory facilities are accessible to men and women, but their arrangement is inconvenient.

Men occupy a ward in the attic. The ceiling is low, the air close. The bath and toilet room for this ward is on the second floor below the attic. The beds are iron cots, without springs, straw ticks and comforts.

The small building, formerly occupied by insane, now used for the most untidy men, is also barely furnished.

At the time of inspection, there were forty-one inmates. As there was but one hired girl, it is necessary to say that the rooms of inmates unable to care for themselves were in many cases unclean.

That the keeper and his wife are doing the best that can be done with so little assistance is indicated by the fact that no vermin could be found on the beds or clothing.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF OAK FOREST INFIRMARY, COOK COUNTY, ON APRIL 15, 17, 18, 19 AND MAY 6, 1911, BY MISS VELLA MARTIN, INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION.

The Oak Forest Infirmary, April 15, 17, 18, 19 and May 6, 1911.—The Oak Forest infirmary or Cook county almshouse is located about twenty miles out of Chicago in the midst of a beautiful grove. The grounds have not yet recovered from the effect of the excavating necessary for building. Ugly clay humps surround the infirmary.

The building is of fireproof construction, reinforced concrete with brick facing. The various wings are arranged as cottages, but they are all connected by large corridors which are laid out as evenly as streets, thoroughly lighted and aired by means of large outside windows. The floors are of small glazed stones.

The general offices, the offices of superintendent, matron and medical officers are located in the Administration building. East of this building is the Receiving building, where inmates are taken, examined, bathed and reclothed, their own clothing being sterilized and placed in lockers. A few rooms of the second floor in this building are used as an isolation hospital.

North of the Receiving building is a group of eight wards for men.

South of the Receiving building is a group of seven wards for women and one for children.

The Aged Couples' home is located south of the female wards.

The hospital is west of the Administration building. East of the Receiving building is the chapel, which will seat 260 people. Further east is the large dining room with an area of 8,500 square feet, kitchen and bakery. The general bath rooms, the laundry and the workshop form the extreme eastern boundary of the building. The power house is detached from the main building.

North of the kitchen and dining room is a group of eight male wards. East of this group are the two irresponsible male wards.

Two wards for men, south of the laundry, complete the present equipment for housing inmates.

DETAILED REPORT OF OAK FOREST.

Administration Building—To the right of the main entrance in the Administration building is the general office, where a record of each inmate is kept, which shows the name, domestic conditions, age, religion, color, sex, nativity, education, occupation, date of admission, last residence, length of time in county, previous admission, death, friends and addresses. A duplicate of this record for each inmate is placed upon the ward to which he is assigned. No special record is kept of physical condition save for inmates of the hospital.

Receiving Building—Men and women are received in a building directly east of the Administration building on any day except Thursday. There is an examination room, a bath room and a sterilizing room. The men are bathed, shaved and sent to a receiving ward on the second floor. They are put to bed and their clothing is fumigated.

On the men's receiving ward the hospital method is carried out. A special diet, ordered by the physician and O. K'd by the nurse will be furnished by the steward. There are thirteen men in the ward. All beds are filled. The women's receiving ward is in the group for females.

Isolation—On the second floor of this building is located the isolation ward. There is one day and one night nurse. Four women and six men, all victims of erysipelas, were confined there at the time of inspection.

Wards for Men—A group of eight wards for men is located north of the receiving building.

The dormitory for C 1 is on the west side of the large corridor and windows upon all sides except the one adjoining the corridor. Across the hall is the day room for this ward where the men who do not work play cards, smoke, etc. One male attendant has charge of the entire group of eight wards. Each separate ward has a "ward boss" chosen from the inmates, who keeps the keys to the lockers where the inmates have their clothes and exercises general oversight of the ward. He has a sparat small room.

A bath tub, toilet room and wash room serves for this and an adjoining ward.

Towels are placed there for general washing at five o'clock in the morning. Two clean towels are supplied twice each week.

C 2 adjoins C 1. The dormitory is not used during the day. The beds are kept in an orderly condition.

C 3 and C 4 are like C 1 and C 2 and are on the second floor.

D 1 has fifty-two inmates. Some beds are placed in the sitting room. The men sit in straight back chairs at the heads of their beds.

D 2 is arranged in the same manner as C 2 and adjoins D 1 on the first floor. There is a barber shop on this ward where all inmates are shaved free of charge.

D 3 and D 4 are above D 1 and D 2. Beds are placed in the sitting rooms on both these wards. D 4 has seventy-nine men; fifty-eight of them are inmates who work at night and sleep during the day. Several men who sleep nights were distributed about upon the ward where the night men slept. No night clothes are furnished for men.

There are porches on the east for every two wards.

Female Wards—South of the receiving building are the wards for women and children.

The dormitory for A 1 is west of the corridor so that there are windows on the north, south and west. As there are transoms over all the windows many of which are kept open during the day, the room is well aired. There are forty cots all but two of which are filled. At the head of each bed is a small straight backed chair which many of the women occupy part of the day. The rockers in the room belong properly to the sitting room, but the sitting room across the hall for this ward has been converted into dining room for children and cripples.

The dormitory seems quite perfect from a standpoint of sanitation and ventilation but it is not homelike. The walls are white, the plaster which has not been painted is grimy. The brown concrete pillars are spattered with plaster. The hard stone floors are bare. There is no decoration except an occasional flower which some inmate has brought with her.

Many of the inmates have nothing to read. If they can buy reading matter or have friends to send some, it is delivered from the general post office but no books, magazines or papers are furnished by the institution.

There is a ward for working women.

The dining room across the hall has several bare tables. Tin cups are used for the most idiotic children.

The bath room, toilet and wash room for this and the adjoining ward, lies between the wards. There is a shower in the bath room. The bath rooms are very small and very inconveniently arranged. The tub is at the extreme end of the room and so partitioned off that it is difficult for an attendant to get a helpless patient in and out of it. Two uncovered radiators in the small bath rooms are a danger to crippled inmates.

Children—A 2. The playroom for children is east of the corridor. It is a sunny room but a few red paper balls are the old decoration. Some of the children's methods and other inmates play with and care for the children during the day. A few of the defective children are tied to chairs.

The children's dormitory is west of the corridor. Enough transoms are open to admit of free air circulation as there are windows on the north, south and west. There are twenty-four cribs and twenty-four beds. There are no pictures on the walls. A few bells and balls decorate the room. As towels are scarce, sheets were used on this ward as they were on nearly all the women's wards during the days of inspection. About twenty-four of the children are imbeciles who must be fed and cared for in every way. A few mothers live on the ward; they are given their own separate towels.

A 3 and A 4 are directly over A 1 and A 2. A 3 is used for helpless, blind, crippled women. They eat in a dining room on the ward. Many of them are too helpless to get up and down stairs so their exercise consists in going out upon the porch.

A 4 is now used as a receiving ward for women. Records are kept of temperature, etc., just as they are in the hospital for inmates whose physical condition is uncertain.

The lounging room for B 1 ward is on the east side. A dining table is placed in the room for the use of women who are unable to go to the general dining room.

The ward across the hall has thirty-eight women.

There were no towels in the bath room. I was told that sheets were placed there on bath day.

B 2 has forty inmates. A few women have fancy work and sewing to do. The materials are given them by friends and relatives.

Irresponsible Female Wards—B 3 and B 4. The second floor of the B cottage is used for eighty-nine irresponsible females. One inmate sits at the gate and unlocks it only when the nurse orders. One epileptic girl, ten years of age, lives in this ward. There is one nurse for the ward.

The ward sitting room is on the east side. It is barely furnished. The dormitory adjoining this room has forty-two beds; some patients are kept in bed. Others sit in chairs at the heads of their beds.

One bath tub, one shower and a toilet room serve for the eighty-nine women on this ward. Common sheets are used for towels.

The dining room for the ward is on the east side and is exactly like the ward sitting room on the floor below. Tin cups and bowls are used for drinking.

The dormitory adjoining the dining room has forty-five beds. Many of the inmates are cripples who never get out as they are unable to get up and down stairs. Several women on the ward are insane, many are feeble-minded. The epileptic girl should not be kept with this class of women. There are also a few helpless cripples who seem sane and for whom removal to a first floor where they could be moved out of doors occasionally would be a benefit.

The aged couples' home south of the female wards has twelve bed rooms on the first floor, fifteen on the second. Only three rooms are occupied by aged couples, the others are used by employés and single inmates.

The old people are allowed to use any furniture they may have. Most of the couples have strips of rag carpets, old bureaus, rockers, etc. There are two bath tubs, two showers, and two toilet rooms on the first floor. The second floor is like the first. The room intended for an aged couples' sitting room is used for a sitting room for inmates who can sew.

The hospital is west of the administration building. The two first floors are used as a general hospital. The third floor is a sun room with large windows on all sides but as no toilet facilities have been provided it has never been used. There is a large elevator to carry patients from floor to floor.

H 1 is a female ward on the first floor. It has windows on the south, east and west. The hospital wards are all connected with fans run by electricity which change the air every fifteen minutes.

There is one day nurse on this ward. One nurse tends to the entire hospital at night. The doctor visits each ward two or three times a day. The records kept for the patients show only the medicine given. All cases on the ward are chronic cases, all these patients are fed in bed. All are bathed once a week.

A small room adjoins this ward. It has only south windows. At the time of inspection there were six patients; the air supply is evidently insufficient for that number as the odor was very unpleasant.

There is a drug store on the first floor of the hospital where all prescriptions are filled.

H 2 is a ward for men. There are twenty-four patients. H 3 has twenty-seven men. One nurse has charge of the two wards. Most of the cases on these two wards are chronic cases. For the acute cases, a record of nourishment, temperature, etc., is kept.

Each patient is bathed once a week.

Rubber sheets are used on the beds. Gowns are changed three times a week.

The small room annexed to this ward has six patients. The air smells foul.

There are twenty-four women on ward H 4, three in the annex and two in the small room adjoining the ward. Most of these are chronic cases. The general diet is used in the main.

H 5 is on the second floor. There are thirty-three men in the ward, annex and two small rooms. One nurse has charge. There are both chronic and acute cases on this ward. A complete record of temperature, respiration, bowel movement, urine, nourishment, etc., is kept for the acute cases.

There are two men with very bad cancers in one of the small rooms.

H 6 is a ward for males. There is one attendant for the ward, including four patients in the annex. There are chronic and surgical cases on this ward. Each patient is given a separate towel twice a week.

When the patients are well enough to be moved as soon as the space they occupy is needed, no record is kept of their condition.

The operating room is on the second floor on the north side of the corridor. It is equipped with sterilizers, movable carts and surgical instruments.

Ward 7 is a female ward, there are twenty-four patients on the main ward and three in the annex.

H 8 has thirty-one male patients.

The hospital main wards are all light and well ventilated. Each ward is connected with an electric fan which changes the air every fifteen minutes. The small rooms are in some cases so crowded as to overexhaust the air supply.

One small room is allowed for serving food to two wards. The space is insufficient and there is no way of reheating food. As all eatables are carried from the general kitchen, it is often necessary to serve food which has become cold.

In addition to the three light general meals per day each hospital patient is given beef tea or milk at about nine o'clock. Egg nog and milk are served at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A part of the patients get the extra food one day. The remainder wait until next day as there is not enough usually for all hospital patients.

North of the dining room is a group of eight male wards.

F 1 and F 2 are male wards with the day rooms on the east side of the corridor and the dormitories on the west. There are no beds in the sitting room.

F 3 and F 4 are on the second floor. There are beds in the sitting rooms of both wards. F 3 had two very dirty towels in the bath room at the time of inspection.

E 1 and E 2 have the dormitories on the west side. The blind men are most of them in E 1.

E 3 and E 4 on the second floor are like the wards below. There are a number of cripples on this floor, among them a boy of twelve years, for whom it is very hard to get up and down stairs.

East of this group of wards are the wards for irresponsible males.

G 1 and G 2. There are ten boys on this ward, imbeciles and epileptics. Most of the boys and men have to be fed. There is a ward dining room on the east side. Many of these inmates are filthy.

There are two dormitories on the west side and two day rooms opposite them. Many inmates lie in bed all the time.

Male Ward—There are two wards for men south of the laundry.

K 1 and K 2 wards were intended for female irresponsibles, but are used for men who can't work. Most of them have locomotor ataxia. There are two epileptic boys on the ward. One of them—Kenneth Jackson—is nine years old. The other—John Dwyer—is eleven years old. He has seizures very often and is continually hurting himself from falls on the hard concrete floor. As the radiators are unprotected, there is great danger of his being burned, as he was by falling on a radiator at the county hospital before he came to Oak Forest.

The dining room is a large room with an area of about 8,500 square feet. It is well lighted and is ventilated by electric fans in addition to the windows and transoms.

Long, smooth tables are used without covers. Five hundred are served and then 300 come in for a second sitting. The large kitchen adjoins. In connection with it is a vegetable cooking room. The kitchen is equipped with six roasters, five boilers, two steamers. Hoods conduct the steam from the room which is ventilated by large electric fans. Opposite the kitchen is the bakery where 1,500 one and one-half pound loaves of bread are made each day. A refrigerator for the daily meat is near the kitchen.

The officers and employés have separate dining rooms across the hall from the large dining room.

The basement has twelve storage rooms for vegetables and the general store room. There is a large refrigerator for keeping meats in the basement. About half a car load of meat is brought in each week. Each day a supply is sent to the refrigerator near the kitchen. There is a steamfitter's shop and a carpenter shop in the basement.

On the first floor is the laundry, which is equipped with washers, mangles, driers and electric irons. Inmates wash and iron every day, but the system of sorting seems to be incomplete. Many complaints are made that towels, etc. sent to the laundry do not return to the proper wards. Inmates' wearing-apparel is not ironed.

On the first floor is the tailor's shop where the inmates do general sewing and mending. There is also a broom shop, where inmates make brooms to supply Oak Forest and Dunning. Whisk brooms are also made. There is also a shoe repair shop.

The power house is detached from the main building. One section contains the engines, pumps, etc., the other contains the boilers, coal hoppers, etc. The plant provides heat, light and water for the entire institutions.

The water tower is 133½ feet high. It encloses a steel tank 15 feet in diameter.

There are two artesian wells. An additional one is being driven.

There is one cistern, with a capacity of 22,000 gallons.

The smoke stack is 213 feet high. The external diameter is 18 feet at the breeching and 11 feet at the top.

The chapel is barely furnished. There are benches seating 250 people. English, Lutheran, Swedish, Catholic and Episcopal services are held on Sundays at regular intervals.

The men's bath room has been placed on the main floor south of the irresponsible ward. It is equipped with dressing rooms, eight shower baths, drying rooms and toilet rooms. All who are able bathe here once a week.

The superintendent's residence is a cottage west of the main building. The first floor has an entrance hall, sewing room, dining room, kitchen and pantry. The second floor has four bed rooms and bath rooms. The cottage is not yet occupied.

The medical officers' residence is like the one provided for the superintendent.

The first floor of the nurses' home has twelve bed rooms, four bath rooms, two toilets and a recreation room. The second floor has four sitting rooms, two toilets, four bath rooms and seventeen bed rooms. The building is completely filled. Nurses' classes are conducted in this building. A three-years' course of training will be given at Oak Forest for nurses.

The morgue is a one-story building, containing a coffin and general store, office, dark room, laboratory and morgue.

About 100 acres of land are used for the farm. Most of it is poor land.

The Farm building is a two-story building. The basement has a cemented floor. The furnace room, fuel room and general store rooms are in the basement.

The first floor has sitting rooms, dining rooms, wash rooms and kitchens for the farmer's family and for inmates.

The second floor has three bed rooms for the farmer's family, with a bath room and four bed rooms with bath room for helpers.

The building is at present unoccupied. All who work here go to the general dining room for their meals.

At present the stock consists of eighteen hogs, eight horses, 100 chickens and ten roosters. There are three wagons, a pulverizer, a potato planter, a disc harrow and a drag.

Oak Forest is the Cook county home for men and women who are unable to provide for themselves. The board of county commissioners controls the institution. The president of the board appoints the superintendent and his assistant, the county civil service commission selects the employes and the superintendent of public service who buys and sells for the institution.

The superintendent and his assistant have general supervision of the institution. The assistant superintendent is business manager of the institution. The storekeeper, steward, housekeeper, chief engineer, firemen, check clerk, electrician, cooks, baker, laundrymen, gardener, policemen, plumber, steamfitter, morguekeeper, butcher and seamstress come under his direct supervision.

The storekeeper, Mr. Wolfe, receives all supplies. He keeps a permanent record of everything received and bills approved. Each month he sends a report to the superintendent of public service which shows goods received, issued and materials on hand. The various departments make requisitions, which are signed by the superintendent on the store.

The check clerk acts as a general distributor. He sends a book itemizing supplies needed to the storekeeper once each week. He keeps cloth, shoes, soap and general supplies in his office. Once each month he sends an invoice to the storekeeper's office.

The check clerk receives the towels and clothes. The ward bosses come here for their towels each week. The intention is to allow one towel a day for each ward. The clerk says it is the fault of the ward bosses if they do not get that number, as there are plenty of towels.

The check clerk marks all clothing of inmates with indelible ink. Clothes which are not used are sent to the wards and placed in lockers or to the general baggage room.

At the head of the medical staff is a senior physician—Dr. Foma—whose office is in the Administration building. There are two assistant physicians, a druggist, one head nurse, an assistant head nurse, a female supervisor, thirty attendants and nurses.

Each nurse sends in a daily written report showing complaints, epileptic seizures, etc. to the assistant head nurse's office located on the female wards. All serious complaints are sent directly to the head nurse's office in the Hospital building. All day and night reports are filed by the head nurse.

The assistant physicians are located in the Receiving building. Thus far there has not been enough help provided to enable the doctors to make a special record for each patient. During the day inmates who are able

come to this office. A medicine nurse is located in this building. She makes a list from the doctor's prescription orders and distributes the medicine to all the general wards.

There is a special medicine nurse for the hospital.

On male wards where there is no nurse or attendant, no day or night reports are made. Thus in K, where there is no nurse at present, no record is kept of the epileptic seizures which the two boys located on the ward have.

The female supervisor has her office on the female wards. She attends the women on receiving day, takes them to the receiving ward, cares for their clothing and orders all ward supplies each week from the storekeeper.

A three-years' course is given in the training school like that given in the Illinois Training School. There is at present no class for seniors. The juniors meet three times a week in a room at the nurses' home.

The chief clerk has charge of the records for the general office. The postoffice is located here.

A card showing the name, age, etc. of the inmate is made out in the receiving room when he first enters the institution. This card is sent to the general office and filed. A copy is sent to the ward to which the inmate is assigned. A complete copy of the card is also made in a permanent record book, which has an index. Every two months the cards on the wards are checked with the cards in the office.

A medical card is used for hospital patients.

A special card is filled out on each ward when a death occurs, which shows name, religion, age, color, sex, etc. These cards are copied into a permanent book for death records, which is indexed.

A daily record book shows all transfers from ward to ward, admissions, deaths and discharges. This record is made out by nurses on the various wards and sent to the office.

A census book shows admissions, births and deaths. Each day a statement of population is sent to the county agent.

A monthly report is made to the county commissioners, showing the movement of population.

A time register for employes is kept here which must be signed by all employes when they leave and re-enter the institution.

Passes for visiting friends or for going through the institution are issued here every day.

A record is kept of all valuables belonging to inmates. They are placed in an office safe.

SUMMARY.

The Oak Forest infirmary covers 256 acres of land, about 100 of which is used for the farm. Part of the land is in forest, a lake covers a portion of the acreage and about eighteen acres are occupied by buildings. At present the grounds are unattractive.

One building houses all inmates. Separate wings have been constructed to admit of classification, but as there have been more people than room was provided for, the classification has not been altogether satisfactory. Epileptics are found on nearly all wards and children are found on many of the wards.

There are 1,325 men, 419 women, twenty-six boys and eighteen girls, making a total of 1,798 inmates. The medical staff consists of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, one senior physician, two assistant physicians, one druggist, one head nurse, one assistant head nurse, one female supervisor, thirty attendants.

There are 232 patients at present in the general hospital. Accommodation was planned for 194 patients. Therefore the building is overcrowded to the extent of thirty-eight inmates.

No record is kept which shows whether an inmate is epileptic, imbecile, insane, etc. By going to the various ward bosses and the attendants I found

that there were fifty-six epileptics, forty-three men and thirteen women. Twenty-six of these afflicted inmates were distributed about on various wards and thirty of them were placed on the male and female irresponsible wards.

One woman on a general ward was reported by the nurse to have consumption.

Nine men and two women all on the irresponsible wards are idiotic.

Fourteen men and seventy women were reported as feeble-minded; all lived on the irresponsible wards, but as no record is kept it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy how many there are.

There are eight deaf mutes.

There are thirty-one blind men and seventeen blind women. Sixty men and thirty-three women on the irresponsible wards reported by the doctor as syphilitic. Thirty-five of these men are reclassified as insane, feeble-minded, etc.

Forty-seven men and eight women are reported insane. It is planned to have the judge come out to Oak Forest, adjudge them insane and have them transferred to Dunning.

This report probably does not include all epileptic, feeble-minded, etc., but all who have been reported belong to the classes assigned, as the names were given me in every case by the attendants in charge.

A cripple boy of eleven years lives on one of the men's wards. He has never been in school. There are a number of crippled men and women on the second floor who find it very difficult to get up and down stairs. Two epileptic boys, apparently bright, are found on one of the men's wards. One epileptic girl is on the female irresponsible ward. There are ten boys, epileptic and imbecilic on the male irresponsible ward.

About 486 male and sixty-three female inmates are employed about the institution. They work in the dining rooms, laundry, on the wards, in the various shops, sewing rooms and a few of them are employed on the farm.

In addition to being fireproof, the building is equipped with chemical fire extinguishers.

Excellent ventilation is naturally provided for as there are many large windows with transoms at the top. The transoms are not satisfactory, however, as many of them blow open so that the wards often become cold. Throughout the building air shafts connected with electric fans carry the foul air from the rooms. Several of the wards seemed too cool for inmates who were unable to work, but as there are no thermometers, it is difficult for the attendants to regulate the heat satisfactorily.

As yet no reading matter has been provided for inmates.

One of the men gets the newspapers from Chicago, sells them to the inmates who have money and pockets the profits. Many men and women at the infirmary have no money. Some reading materials should be provided for them.

Clothes, bedding and towels are scantily provided. One blanket is provided except in a few cases where two are allowed. On some wards I could find no towels. Only on the children's ward and in the hospital are separate towels allowed the inmates. Sheets are substituted for towels on many of the wards. Even on bath day many of the inmates use the same sheet. The women's dresses are not ironed. Many of them look particularly bad as a number of the dresses recently bought did not wash well. No night clothes are provided for men.

Water faucets are distributed through the corridors. The water is cooled. Common drinking cups are used.

The food is well prepared. Meat is furnished once a day. Salt meat twice a week, fresh meat three times a week, beans on Monday and codfish Friday.

Bill of fare, as given by the chef for the winter:

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday.	Oatmeal, bread, coffee.	Pork, beans, pickled beets, bread and butter, potatoes.	Farina, coffee, bread, tea, syrup.
Tuesday.	Cracked wheat, bread, coffee.	Beef stew, vegetables, pickled beets, bread, butter, coffee.	Stewed apples, bread, tea.
Wednesday.	Oatmeal, coffee, bread.	Boiled salt shoulder pork, sauer kraut, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Apricot sauce, bread, tea.
Thursday.	Oatmeal, bread, coffee.	Pea soup, boiled beef, gravy, pickled beets, bread, butter, coffee.	Stewed prunes, bread, tea.
Friday.	Boiled rice, bread, coffee.	Codfish in cream, pickled beets, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Farina, bread, tea, cheese, syrup.
Saturday.	Cracked wheat, bread, coffee.	Corn beef, sauer kraut, potatoes, coffee, bread.	Stewed prunes, bread, tea.
Sunday.	Boiled rice, bread, coffee.	Split pea soup, boiled beef, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, pickled beets, bread, butter.	Prunes, bread, tea.

Only the working inmates get oatmeal for breakfast. At night the workers often get meat. Three times a week, inmates unable to work, get meat. The remaining four days they get stew, bread, tea. The doctor considered it unwise to allow meat every day to non-working patients and recommended to the chef that it be given but three times a week.

Special food is prepared for the sick consisting of boiled eggs, boiled milk, egg nog, raw eggs, beef tea.

Children get bread, milk, oatmeal for breakfast. Bread and milk or soup and bread, sometimes potatoes for dinner. Bread and milk for supper. They are given milk to drink or bread to eat between meals if they wish it.

Entertainment is provided on Friday nights for the inmates. Music and dancing are the principal amusements. An entertainment is sometimes provided for Wednesday evening. The large dining room is used at present as no recreation hall has been constructed.

The walls throughout the building need painting as the plastered walls are streaked.



Statistics on the County Infirmaries of Illinois
Gathered for the Year 1911.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN COUNTY INFIRMARIES (EXCEPT COOK) AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION
ON NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

County.	Deaf.		Insane.		Epileptic.		Consumptive.		Blind.		Idiotic and feeble-minded.		Children.		Unclassified paupers.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams.....	1	1	1	4							9	9	2		20	10	33	24
Alexander.....															8	8	8	2
Bond.....												1			2	1	2	2
Boone.....											2	1			6	1	8	1
Brown.....											3	2			9	1	12	3
Bureau.....				1			1		1		3	4			27	5	32	11
Carroll.....				1							4	4			6	2	11	6
Cass.....			1								2	1			11	3	15	4
Champaign.....									2		6	5	1		17	6	26	11
Christian.....			1								1	1			6	2	8	4
Clark.....									3		6	1		1			6	1
Clay.....											1	1		1			2	2
Clinton.....			1								1	2		1	7	3	7	6
Coles.....			1	3						5	4					2	11	9
Cook (see 1).																		
Crawford.....				1							1	2			4		5	1
Cumberland.....									1		1	1			2	1	3	1
DeKalb.....	1		3						2		4	3			10	5	19	10
DeWitt.....															9	3	11	3
Douglas.....				1							1	3			4	1	5	6
Douglas.....									2		1				22	4	24	6
Edwards.....			1				1		2		1	1		2	7	2	11	7
Edwards.....																		
Elkhart.....									1						3	2	5	3
Evans.....											3	2			8	11	10	10
Fayette.....											3				5	3	8	4
Forbes.....			1				1									3	7	7
Franklin.....									1		2	2		1	13	6	20	8
Fulton.....				1							1	1		1	1	1	4	1
Gallatin.....									2			2		2	10	11	18	11
Greene.....	1		1								2				13	2	15	5
Grundy.....											1	1			1	1	2	
Hamilton.....															10	5	16	7
Hancock.....	1						2				5							

Number of Inmates—Concluded.

County.	Deaf.		Insane.		Epileptic.		Consumptive.		Blind.		Idiotic and feeble-minded.		Children.		Unclassified paupers.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hardin.....															2		2	1
Henry.....							1	1	1	12			4		4		4	26
Hughes.....	1						2		2	1	8				24	7	39	16
Jackson.....					1		1		1		5	8			15	5	23	5
Jasper.....											2				3		4	4
Jefferson.....							2				7	5	3	3		1	10	11
Jessie.....									1		1	1			3	2	5	4
Jones.....	3	1			1						10	6			14	5	14	6
Jo Daviess.....															21	4	21	6
Johnson.....												2						
Kane.....	26	13			1		1				6	5			45	14	80	33
Kankakee.....											6	5			21	2	27	4
Kendall.....											6	2						
Knox.....					2		1		1	3	4		1		40	23	49	26
Lake.....	7	5			1		1		1		2	5			23	8	33	10
LaSalle.....	12	20			1		1		1		12		1	7	102	13	130	40
Lawrence.....															3	1	3	2
Lee.....	6	6					1		2		2				14	2	25	9
Livingston.....	3	6					1		1	1	5	2			17	7	26	17
Logan.....															33	5	34	5
Macoupin.....															18	3	26	9
McHenry.....	1	1					1		2		1	4	2		19	6	26	18
McLean.....	1	1			2		1		4		4		2		53	15	65	21
Madison.....									1		1				24	13	27	13
Marion.....											2	1			12	3	20	7
Marshall.....	6	1			1		1								73	1	76	3
Mason.....	2	1					1		2	5	3	2			9	5	15	13
Massac.....	1				1										8	3	11	6
Menard.....															11	3	12	3
Merriam.....													1					
Monroe.....											2				18	5	20	3
Montgomery.....											4		6		9	3	20	10
Morgan.....															12	2	13	2
Moultrie.....												8			6		17	8
Ogle.....	1	1			3		1		1		1	1					11	5
					2				1		1	3			25	1	30	13

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (EXCLUDING COOK).

Year.	Deaf.		Insane.		Epileptic.		Consumptive.		Blind.		Idiotic and feeble-minded.		Children.		Unclassified paupers.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1908.....	17	16	201	164	54	44	36	9	69	36	213	203	29	29	1,581	565	2,234	1,006
1909.....	15	17	156	163	72	46	34	19	75	22	177	169	23	23	1,730	558	2,332	1,029
1911.....	14	16	110	102	36	49	22	5	61	46	239	200	31	31	1,757	433	2,075	873

ALMSHOUSES RUN ON CONTRACT OR SALARY BASIS.

County.	Contract basis.		Salary basis.	
	Superintendent's yearly farm rent.	Board rate.	Superintendent's yearly salary.	Matron's yearly salary.
Adams.....			\$1,000 00	\$360 00
Alexander.....			500 00	
Bond.....			365 00	
Boone*.....		\$1,100 00 year		
Brown.....			600 00	
Bureau.....			900 00	300 00
Carroll.....			1,000 00	
Cass.....			850 00	
Champaign.....			900 00	300 00
Christian.....			850 00	
Clark.....		2 00 week		
Clay.....		1 50 week		
Clinton.....		1 10 week		
Coles.....			600 00	
Crawford.....			792 00	
Cumberland.....	\$300 00	1 75 week		
DeKalb.....			1,200 00	
DeWitt.....			800 00	
Douglas.....			1,050 00	
DuPage.....			1,500 00	
Edgar.....			1,100 00	
Edwards.....			425 00	
Effingham.....	320 00	1 85 week		
Fayette.....			360 00	210 00
Ford.....			1,050 00	
Franklin.....		3 00 week		
Fulton.....			600 00	
Gallatin.....		3 00 week		
Greene.....			800 00	
Grundy.....	320 00	2 25 week		
Hamilton.....		1 25 week		
Hancock.....			650 00	250 00
Hardin.....	200 00	2 00 week		
Henderson.....			800 00	
Henry.....			1,200 00	
Iroquois.....			1,000 00	
Jackson.....			600 00	
Jasper.....	300 00	1 50 week		
Jefferson.....		1 39 week		
Jersey.....			720 00	120 00
Jo Daviess.....			900 00	
Johnson.....	100 00	1 50 week		
Kane.....			1,642 50	912 50
Kankakee.....			1,200 00	
Kendall*.....				
Knox.....			800 00	300 00
Lake.....			800 00	
LaSalle.....			900 00	300 00
Lawrence.....		3 50 week		
Lee.....			900 00	300 00
Livingston.....			1,500 00	
Logan.....			800 00	150 00
McDonough.....			1,200 00	
McHenry.....			900 00	300 00
McLean.....			1,000 00	300 00

Almshouses Run on Contract or Salary Basis—Concluded.

County.	Contract basis.		Salary basis.	
	Superintendent's yearly farm rent.	Board rate.	Superintendent's yearly salary.	Matron's yearly salary.
Macon.....			\$1,400 00	
Macoupin.....			600 00	\$100 00
Madison.....			900 00	300 00
Marion.....			500 00	42 00
Marshall.....			720 00	
Mason.....			800 00	
Massac.....		\$2 62 week		
Menard.....	\$1,125 00	1 50 week		
Mercer.....			1,200 00	
Monroe.....		2 45 week		
Montgomery.....			600 00	
Morgan.....			700 00	300 00
Moultrie.....			600 00	300 00
Ogle.....			1,200 00	360 00
Peoria.....			1,200 00	840 00
Perry.....			300 00	
Piatt.....			720 00	
Pike.....			600 00	100 00
Pope.....		3 20 year		
Pulaski.....		1 50 week		
Putnam.....	100 00	2 75 week		
Randolph.....			400 00	
Richland.....		1 25 week		
Rock Island.....			1,800 00	
Saline.....	250 00	2 24 week		
Sangamon.....			900 00	600 00
Schuyler.....			1,200 00	
Scott.....	400 00	2 10 week		
Shelby.....			600 00	300 00
St. Clair.....			900 00	300 00
Stark.....			900 00	
Stephenson.....			1,000 00	
Tazewell.....			1,800 00	
Union.....			450 00	
Vermilion.....			900 00	
Wabash.....	200 00	1 75 week		
Warren.....			1,600 00	
Washington.....			600 00	
Wayne.....			650 00	
White.....		1 26 week		
Whiteside.....			1,200 00	
Will.....			1,500 00	
Williamson.....		1 75 week		
Winnebago.....			900 00	
Woodford.....			1,000 00	

* No almshouses.

Twenty-seven contract.

Seventy-two salaried superintendents.

Twenty-four salaried matrons.

TEXTURE OF OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF COUNTY ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

County.	Ap- pointed for—Year.	County.	Ap- pointed for—Year.
Adams.....	1	Livingston.....	3
Alexander.....	1	Logan.....	1
Bond.....	1	McDonough.....	1
Boone.....	1	McHenry.....	1
Brown.....	1	McLean.....	5
Bureau.....	1	Macon.....	1
Carroll.....	1	Macoupin.....	2
Cass.....	1	Madison.....	1
Champaign.....	1	Marion.....	1
Christian.....	1	Marshall.....	1
Clark.....	1	Mason.....	1
Clay.....	1	Massac.....	3
Clinton.....	1	Menard.....	1
Coles.....	1	Mercer.....	1
Crawford.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Cumberland.....	1	Montgomery.....	2
DeKalb.....	1	Morgan.....	1
DeWitt.....	1	Moultrie.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Ogle.....	1
DuPage.....	1	Peoria.....	1
Edgar.....	1	Perry.....	1
Edwards.....	2	Piatt.....	1
Effingham.....	1	Pike.....	1
Fayette.....	2	Pope.....	1
Ford.....	1	Pulaski.....	1
Franklin.....	2	Putnam.....	1
Fulton.....	1	Randolph.....	1
Gallatin.....	1	Richland.....	1
Greene.....	1	Rock Island.....	1
Grundy.....	1	Saline.....	5
Hamilton.....	2	Sangamon.....	1
Hancock.....	1	Schuyler.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Scott.....	1
Henderson.....	1	Shelby.....	1
Henry.....	1	St. Clair.....	1
Iroquois.....	1	Stark.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Stephenson.....	1
Jasper.....	3	Tazewell.....	1
Jefferson.....	2	Union.....	1
Jersey.....	1	Vermilion.....	1
Jo Daviess.....	1	Wabash.....	1
Johnson.....	3	Warren.....	1
Kane.....	1	Washington.....	1
Kankakee.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Kendall.....	1	White.....	2
Knox.....	1	Whiteside.....	1
Lake.....	1	Will.....	1
LaSalle.....	2	Williamson.....	1
Lawrence.....	1	Winnebago.....	1
Lee.....	1	Woodford.....	1

PROVISIONS FOR SICK AT ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

PEST-HOUSE AT COUNTY FARM.

Adams.....	Madison.....
*Bureau.....	Montgomery.....
Cass.....	Moultrie.....
Champaign.....	Perry.....
Fayette.....	Pike.....
Greene.....	Richland.....
Iroquois.....	Sangamon.....
Jefferson.....	St. Clair.....
Knox.....	Vermilion.....
LaSalle.....	Warren.....
Livingston.....	Williamson.....
*McLean.....	Winnebago.....

* Buildings in process of construction.

HOSPITAL AT COUNTY FARM.

*Bureau.....	Madison.....
Carroll.....	Peoria.....
Champaign.....	Rock Island.....
Clinton.....	Sangamon.....
Ford.....	St. Clair.....
Iroquois.....	Stark.....
Kane.....	Stephenson.....
Knox.....	Vermilion.....
LaSalle.....	Wabash.....
Livingston.....	Warren.....
Logan.....	Williamson.....
*McLean.....	Winnebago.....

* Buildings in process of construction.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

of the

STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION

OF ILLINOIS

to

HON. CHARLES S. DENEEN, GOVERNOR.

FOR THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED TWELVE

COMMISSIONERS

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A. L. BOWEN,
Executive Secretary.



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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 31, 1912.

TO CHARLES S. DENEEN, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

SIR:—This is the Third Annual Report of the State Charities Commission. We desire in the first place to make certain recommendations and suggestions, some of which have been made in preceding reports, and to present them all in as brief a space as possible for the consideration of a new Administration and General Assembly, to whom we trust they will be of some value.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

We recommend the development in Illinois of the psychopathic hospital in the larger centers of population for the treatment of distinctly acute cases of mental diseases and the farm colony institution for the care, custody and re-education of the chronic insane.

There is pressing need for a psychopathic hospital in Chicago under the control of the State. It should take the place of what is now known as the detention hospital. To it should be taken all cases of suspected mental disease. Commitment to it should be by court direction for brief periods. The present law should be modified so as to encourage voluntary admission of patients in the very earliest stages of their trouble.

Such a hospital should be equipped with the most modern means for research and study. Its staff should be adequate to keep pace with the admissions, to make all records and presentations promptly and to apply all the known remedies for restoration of mental health. It should have the facilities to study the life of the patient before he entered and to get all the facts in his career, some of which may be vital in determining his psychosis.

EQUIPPED FOR AFTER CARE

It should likewise be equipped with the facilities for "after care" to the end that the discharged patient may be supervised in the proper environment in which to recuperate. Similar hospitals, under the control of the State should be located in the large cities down State. Their establishment will assist in breaking down the prejudice against the

insane hospital. It will encourage early treatment. It will provide better facilities and better methods of care and treatment. It will insure the recovery of a larger per cent than are now cured because aversion for the insane hospital keeps many away until they are beyond hope.

RE-EDUCATION OF THE CHRONIC INSANE

The present State hospitals for the insane, relieved of the acute wards by these psychopathic hospitals, could devote all their energies to the care of the chronic class—who make up from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of their population, but who, under present conditions, receive the smaller part of attention. Comparatively speaking, little has so far been done towards the perfection of a system of re-education. Superintendent and staff have not the means or the training to do this work. While great advances in recent years have been made in teaching and employing chronic insane, so much yet remains to be done. Some remarkable results have been secured by patient, enduring experimentation with insane men and women to discover the avenue through which they might be reached and their attention secured. Much more work of this kind should be done, but it can not be done until the acute and chronic services are more distinctly separated.

COMPULSORY PSYCHIATRY AND OPEN CLINICS

Psychopathic hospitals in the cities or centers of population carry with them two corollaries; first, compulsory psychiatry in the medical schools as a condition to graduation and subsequent practice; and, second, the clinic in mental and nervous diseases for the members of the medical profession living in the vicinity of the State hospital.

There are today no afflictions more common, more serious in their consequences and more wasteful of human energy than those of the nervous and mental system. We believe that all medical schools should have courses in psychiatry and that all students for a degree and a license to practice medicine should be as thoroughly educated in this as in any other branch of medical science.

Much of the advance which medicine and surgery have made in recent years has been due to the general hospitals in which members of the profession have been able to study the work and methods of each other and through which the discoveries of all nations have traveled with incredible swiftness from the discoverer to the daily practitioner.

AN UNWARRANTED PREJUDICE

An unwarranted prejudice has existed against giving the medical profession the same opportunities to study the mentally sick as it has had among the physically sick. Such prejudice has been founded upon false premises and untruth. It has discouraged and delayed the investigation of insanity and mental defectiveness both as to causative, curative, and preventive processes. It has kept the public ignorant of many facts, which, if fully known, would have in themselves saved some from the fate of the insane hospital.

The methods of treating mental and nervous diseases must more nearly approach in character the methods which have been so successful

in the attack upon physical disease, and until these methods are put into practice insanity with all its distress must continue to increase and to impose continually growing burdens upon the home and State. Hence our recommendation that the medical profession be admitted to our hospitals for insane, for bedside observation and study of mental and nervous cases.

TO MOVE THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE

One of the duties of this Commission is, we believe, the removal of this prejudice and the establishment in the public mind of the correct attitude toward the insane, and all forms of mental and nervous impairment. As steps in the accomplishment of this purpose we have made these recommendations to which we desire to add another which follows in natural sequence.

The State Psychopathic Institute is now located upon the grounds of the Kankakee State Hospital. Since its creation the State has taken over the Cook County Hospital for the insane, known as Dunning, and has named it the "Chicago State Hospital." It is our opinion that the State Psychopathic Institute should be located on the grounds of the Chicago State Hospital. The reasons are these: First, Chicago is accessible to all the State hospitals for insane, insuring means of rapid transportation for members of staffs and institute instructors to pass back and forth. Second, the Chicago State Hospital is one of the world's greatest clinics in mental and nervous diseases. The admissions there for several years, we understand, have run in the vicinity of one hundred per month. Third, the general hospitals in Chicago and the detention hospital afford a field for research and observation not found anywhere else in Illinois. The presence of extensive libraries, finely equipped laboratories and the facilities of great schools within easy reach, affording the physicians and members of staffs opportunities to get the latest literature promptly, to see the most recent discoveries demonstrated and to hear the best of lectures are a consideration of the utmost importance.

The cost of moving the Institute will be very small. There is a building on the grounds of the Chicago State Hospital which can be utilized to even better advantage than the building at Kankakee. It contains an amphitheater, a number of laboratories and as the work develops can easily be added to without much expense.

INCREASE THE SIZE OF MEDICAL STAFFS

Along this line we recommend an increase in the size of medical staffs. As now constituted they are not large enough to permit the absence of even one member to attend the Institute for an annual thirty or sixty day course of training, as was contemplated in its establishment. Its director has made the best of the situation by visiting the hospitals more frequently and remaining at each one longer, but this system does not give the young practitioner the advantage of laboratory experience and class work.

There has been some criticism at times during the year that it has been impossible to keep the staffs up to a numerical maximum. It has not been infrequent that inspection of the hospitals by this Commission

has discovered a staff here and there short of men. The demand for these positions, strange to say, has not been pressing. Notwithstanding the very fair compensation the State pays and the wonderful opportunities afforded the young physician to study and specialize in nervous and mental diseases, young men and women have not sought this service.

The civil service examinations have been rigid and the boards of examiners composed of men of high rank. It is possible that the ordeal of passing an examination, such as the young physician believes such boards would give has deterred many from entering. The consequence has been that the service has gone outside Illinois to secure men, and, with almost no exception, the State has gotten good men and women.

It is highly essential to the efficient administration of these hospitals that the ranks of the staffs be always full. Unless they are, they must deteriorate, they must fall behind in their clinical work; their records must lag, and, within a very short time, they are behind with their presentations. Meanwhile the wards receive only scant service and attention. When an assistant physician, as has been the case frequently in one State hospital, has had to do his clinical work and, in addition, twice daily visit wards populated by 1000 patients, he manifestly cannot render such service as the State should have or should expect.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

We recommend the early commencement of work upon the new hospital for insane, created by the Forty-seventh General Assembly. This institution is needed to relieve the exceedingly crowded hospitals for insane. There are hundreds sleeping in rooms and dormitories almost as crowded as the lodging houses of Chicago, where the State health laws fix a minimum of air and ventilation for each lodger. This minimum was long ago discarded in many wards throughout Illinois hospitals for insane.

If the new hospital, with its full capacity of 1500, were opened today and the excess population of existing hospitals were removed to it, there would be enough to fill it. With the net normal increase of insane per year ranging from 300 to 400 the necessity for prompt action in getting this new institution under way is clear. It likewise throws a strong light upon the serious problem this State faces to provide adequate facilities for its insane.

THE MENACE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

The rapid increase in the number of feeble-minded is appalling. Dr. Henry Goddard, one of the world's authorities on feeble-mindedness, addressing the last State Conference of Charities, said that if the prevailing ratio in other States and countries is applicable to this State, we have not less than 20,000 feeble-minded in our population.

Racial self preservation demands action. The public must be educated to the dangers of the feeble-minded in the pollution of the racial stream. *Legislation that will segregate them and prevent their procreation is essential.* Preparatory to such legislation there must be laid a broad foundation of public sentiment favorable to it. The recognized

facts concerning mental defectiveness are not known to the average man and woman. Some of the conceded causative forces are still the secret of the professional circle. What the feeble-minded cost the State in dollars and cents has not been estimated, but it must be an enormous sum. No accurate compilation has been made of the crime which may justly be laid to the mental inferiority of its perpetrators. The mental defective is a positive, aggressive enemy of society whether it be through a large progeny or criminal activities or both.

THE CONGLOMERATE STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

The Lincoln State School and Colony has a capacity for 1500 feeble-minded. It is a conglomerate mass that has accumulated there. Some of them are old men and women. They were children when they entered. Their friends and relatives have either forgotten them or left them in the care of the State. From old age, down to the files of young children the gradation is perfect in this institution. Among them are epileptics of all ages. The time has come when there should be a reorganization of our institutional care of these classes. Either Lincoln State School and Colony should be kept primarily for the young and higher types of feeble-minded children or a new institution should be created for them. The older "children" should be by themselves. To a very efficient degree there is segregation at this institution, but upon limited grounds and with an unsystematic development of housing facilities it can not be all it should be. The epileptics should be removed to a State colony, which we shall discuss later.

Commitment to this institution should be by court and for the rest of the period of reproductiveness. Drastic laws prohibiting the marriage of people of such inferior mentality that they fall within the clearly prescribed lines of feeble-mindedness should be enforced.

ENGLAND AROUSED BY THE MENACE

The menace of the feeble-minded has become so terrible that the English Parliament, during the last year, has been making extensive investigations with a view to adopting comprehensive legislation to stamp it out as a plague that threatens the existence of the nation. No subject before that legislative body has received more earnest attention and consideration than the mental deficiency bill and when it finally becomes a law it will probably be a fit example for other countries to follow.

A STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS

We have in former reports recommended the establishment of a State Industrial Colony for Epileptics. Public sentiment has rapidly and clearly crystallized upon this subject during the last year. Various organizations representing large influential elements in the State's citizenship have endorsed the colony and demanded its creation. Among these have been the State Medical Society; the State Association of Mayors; the State Conference of Charities and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The need of such an institution is now well understood. A committee of fifty, including citizens from all sections of the State, has recently issued a

booklet upon the subject. This committee asks the General Assembly to authorize the purchase of at least two thousand acres of low cost land. It advocates such land for two reasons: First, it will be less expensive to the State, and, second, it will furnish to the epileptic just that sort of work which he can with safety do; namely, clearing land, fertilizing it and developing it into productiveness, either of farm crops or garden truck and small fruit.

The first two or three hundred admitted should be males of the improvable class, able bodied and strong enough to enter into the active constructive work of the colony. They will be benefited in every respect by such employment and the cost of preparing the institution may be materially reduced.

The Committee suggests the construction of inexpensive cottages and buildings that shall be substantial and safe with durable, modern plumbing, plenty of light and air, not more than two floors high and they joined by inclines rather than steps. The colony idea includes equipment and facilities for scientific investigation and research into the nature and cause of epilepsy. Accompanying this booklet is a pamphlet containing the suggestions of Dr. William T. Shanahan, Medical Superintendent of Craig Colony for Epileptics in New York, as to the character of land, buildings and segregation that are most desirable in the colony plan. He believes that all types of epileptics can be cared for in the one colony, but there should be effective and wide separation of the ages and conditions.

SEGREGATION OF THE INSANE EPILEPTIC

There are so many reasons for the colony method of caring for the epileptic, we will not here attempt to enumerate them. We join in the request from all good citizens throughout Illinois for the passage of a new law creating a State Colony for Epileptics, drawn upon the knowledge and experience gained by other States, and an adequate appropriation for the purchase of the land and the commencement of work of construction.

At the same time provision should be made for the segregation of all the insane epileptics now in the State hospitals, either on the grounds of the proposed colony or in specially planned buildings, located at two of the State Hospitals for Insane. The presence of this class of patients among the non-epileptic insane is inhumane and distressing to both. The insane epileptic is dangerous to himself and all other patients, for in his convulsions he is likely to attack or be attacked, jeopardizing the safety of others and increasing the seriousness of whatever injury he himself may sustain by his fall. For the preservation of order, the safety and the general comfort of all the insane, the insane epileptic should be segregated.

RESPECTING THE DEPENDENT CHILD

In the second report of this Commission, certain recommendations were made respecting children, especially the purely dependent class. We desire to renew these recommendations and to urge upon the General Assembly the passage of better laws for their protection. The dependent

is sure to become the delinquent unless some strong arm is interposed early in his career. As a delinquent he will cost the State infinitely more than he can ever cost it as a dependent. The delinquent is a perpetual liability, the dependent is a potential asset. Putting it upon the ground of dollars and cents, it is the State's duty to care for the normal dependent child. We are of the opinion now, as we were then, that the State has been neglecting an opportunity along a line where constructive, effective work can be done with certain good results guaranteed in advance.

A CHILDREN'S BUREAU SUGGESTED

We recommend the establishment of a children's bureau with greater and broader powers than are now exercised by the State Board of Administration through its department of visitation. There should be stricter laws governing the organization of home finding and home placing institutions, laws guaranteeing closer supervision of children placed out, laws making the penalties more severe and more certain for the abuse of any such dependent child by any person or agency, while the punishment for contributing to his delinquency should be greater than it is for similar offense against children properly protected in their own homes.

Such new laws will demand new and additional machinery to place them in operation and keep them going.

We believe the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal can accommodate two or three hundred more children without undue crowding. The per capita could be reduced by increasing the number of children and the excellent school facilities there could be thrown open to many dependents who otherwise must be cast upon the mercy of private agencies.

EXTEND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC.

We favor the proposal to extend the operations of the State Psychological clinic at the Lincoln State School and Colony to include the children of all the schools in institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Administration.

The testing and classifying of these children by the Binet-Simon system will be of incalculable benefit in their education and training. Some work has already been done by the State psychologist with favorable results, justifying the extension of the service. All children entering these schools should be tested on admission and graded accordingly and thereafter given that attention which the tests show they require.

VITAL STATISTICS LAW.

At the foundation of any system of effective work among dependent and delinquent children, as indeed among other classes of the population over whom the State must exercise supervision, must be intelligent, comprehensive information. Progress in this work has been seriously handicapped in the past by the lack of adequate and correct information. It will continue to be handicapped so long as this condition prevails.

Knowledge of essentials, such as heredity, the time, place and conditions of birth, the extent and character of environment and education and finally record of death of our people must be had before we can say whether

our racial stock is improving or deteriorating, whether remedial legislation and social reforms are producing the effects that they were designed to produce and whether further acts are necessary to curb evil or promote good.

We therefore favor the enactment of a comprehensive birth and death—vital statistics—registration law in Illinois. As a part of this system provision should be made for a quadrennial census by tax assessors of all the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb living in their homes. Township assessors could secure this information and transmit it to the county clerk of their county, by whom it could be compiled and classified and forwarded to the State bureau of vital statistics.

THE STATE SERVICE AS A WHOLE.

Relating to the service in the State institutions as a whole, we recall our recommendation of our last report, that close study of kitchen and dining room management be followed to insure the serving of food in more palatable and appetizing form. Superintendents have been making an effort throughout the year to improve this service but the most serious obstacle to overcome is defective organization in the kitchens.

In our last report we recommended the employment of a State supervising chef whose duty it would be to visit the institutions, to hold schools of instruction for cooks, to install methods of preparing foods and serving them and to plan a system whereby check might be had on waste. Some superintendents have suggested a modification of this recommendation. They say that there should be a chef in each of the larger institutions with authority over all its kitchens, dining rooms and their employees. It is argued that such a chef, being an experienced and trained cook, could lay out the meals each day and give directions for the preparation of the food. The suggestion has value and is worthy of consideration. We are of the opinion that the food served in these institutions can be improved greatly. As we stated in our last report, no fault can be found with the food in its raw state, but that much of it is rendered unappetizing and unpalatable in the kitchen there is no doubt. With the variety of food furnished the institutions, a greater variety of forms in which to serve it might just as well be had by the employment of competent head cooks. Take canned corn for example. The easiest way to serve canned corn is to heat it and that is the way in which canned corn reaches the patients day after day. Yet there are from six to ten or twelve different ways in which canned corn may be prepared. Patients grow tired of corn as it is served, whereas, if it were served in different form from time to time it would continue to be attractive. The same is true of peas and beans and other vegetables.

COMPLAINT AIMED AT FOOD.

Much of the complaint heard in these institutions is aimed at the food and our inspections warrant us in urging these recommendations. Through the employment of a head cook for an entire institution some evils as are found too often could be prevented, such as, for instance, removal of hot meat from the kettles two hours before meal time and its subsequent evaporation upon the back of a range until it has become insipid and unpalatable.

MORE ELASTICITY IN CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

For the general improvement of the service we believe, the civil service law, or the regulations of the civil service commission, as the case may be, should be made more elastic in the employment of men and women in the lower grades such as attendants in the hospitals for the insane and domestics and the like in all institutions. At the present time the wards of the insane hospitals are almost continuously short of help. There is no demand for these positions. We believe they should remain under civil service protection, but we believe that the method of examination and employment can be liberalized to insure a steadier supply. The problem is a serious one and not easy to solve. We intend no criticism of the civil service commission in these remarks, but that something must be done to insure sufficient forces of attendants, especially in the hospitals for insane, will not be denied.

THE VITAL ATTENDANT FORCE.

The attendant force in any hospital must be efficient. It must be alert. It must have mature judgment. It must have patience. It must exercise forethought. It must be loyal to the patient and the State. It is, in fact, one of the main cogs in the big machine. If it is crippled the whole service suffers extensive damage. More authority can be given to the superintendent and staff in selecting these employees than is given to them. Owing to the fact that there is often no list from which to make selections, we believe that the superintendent, chief nurse and assistant superintendent of each hospital for the insane might very properly be an examining board. When an applicant for this character of work applies let him present himself to this board and undergo at once an examination equivalent to that now given by the civil service commission. Such examination can be both written and oral. The applicant stands there before the three highest employees in the institution. No one can form a better opinion of him from his physical bearing. In filling out his application and in answering oral questions, the applicant would be in fact undergoing the same examination that he would take before the civil service commission. The difference is this: under the present arrangement there are examinations at certain places at certain times in the year. In the aggregate a large number take the examination at the same time and pass. They do not know when they will be called upon to report and they go out to secure other employment. When their services are needed they probably have a job that suits them and they refuse to report to the institution. This happens in hundreds of cases and hundreds of good employees are lost. If they could be taken when they are idle and put to work when they apply the State would be the gainer.

The examination is a bug-a-boo to many deserving and competent young people. It involves an expense and an exaction that many will not submit to. The notarial oath and the fee are deterrents.

THE CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL

During the year the State has come into full possession of the Cook County Hospital for insane, familiarly known as Dunning. In a report of an inspection of this institution, made on September 14, 1912, by the

Executive Secretary of this Commission and printed in the December 31, 1912, number of the Institution Quarterly, there is a statement of the condition of the physical plant.

It is apparent that a large sum of money will be necessary to bring it up to a standard where it may be utilized as a modern hospital for insane. We urge upon the General Assembly therefore, that liberal appropriations be made for its rehabilitation. As it stands today it is costly to administer. The improvements proposed will reduce the cost of operation and afford the patient proper care and treatment.

We recommend the early removal of the walks which now skirt the main building so close that they bring pedestrians within a few feet of the patients. We urge also that the grounds be kept closed to idle curiosity seekers who have no friends or relatives within. It has been customary to permit the public without discrimination to visit this institution and on Sundays and holidays, to make it the objective of picnic parties and excursion sightseers. A hospital for the insane should be freely open to the friends and relatives of patients, and all others who have a legitimate object in desiring admission, but to gratify the morbid curiosity of the gaping crowds it should never be opened.

THE JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES

Leaving now the State institutions and coming to those of the county and city we beg to offer the following recommendations touching jails and almshouses. There should be lodged with some central State authority the power to order changes or improvements in the diet, sanitation, ventilation and management of these institutions, and to close them and prevent their further occupancy upon the failure of local authorities to comply with the reasonable orders of such authority. We believe that there should be authority which can compel officials in charge of these institutions to obey the laws already on the statutes, relating to segregation of prisoners, according to age, sex, disposition and previous record.

ABOLISH JAIL FEES AND SYSTEM OF FEEDING

We are in favor of abolishing all fees attached to the sheriff's office in so far as they touch the prisoner in his charge. The system of feeding prisoners now in vogue throughout Illinois under the sanction of State law is vicious and leads to some of the most serious jail problems. This method of feeding should be abolished in the interests of decency, humanity and public economy.

Prisoners should be employed at useful, gainful occupations. Idleness breeds crime in jail as surely as it does outside jail. The penal colony idea meets with favor. It places in the proper environment the man who has been sentenced to serve time for a misdemeanor and separates him from the daily ebb and flow of jail population. The proposition to place such colonies in the country where prisoners may be given a variety of employment has many advocates.

Righteous complaint comes to this Commission of a practice common in many sections of the State of keeping men locked up a long time awaiting action of the grand jury. Sometimes men who may be innocent and may never be indicted or tried are held pending grand jury action for a

period longer than the maximum term for which they might be sentenced, if convicted.

OPPOSED TO SYSTEM OF FINING.

We are opposed to the system of fining as practiced throughout Illinois. We believe it is wrong to fine the head of a family for a misdemeanor or petty infraction and take from him that which should go to his family for its support. Such punishment degrades him through enforced idleness and enforced association with classes which may be infinitely worse and reduces his family to pauperism and dependency, entailing heavy burdens upon the public. Fines levied against such misdemeanants should be collected and paid over to his family for its support and when he is held prisoner as punishment he should be compelled to work and his earnings delivered to his family.

This principle is meeting with favor throughout the country. There is just demand that it be applied in the State prisons in which are many whose families have been left to be humiliated and then pauperized by public charity.

IMPROVEMENT IN JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES

So far as the almshouse is concerned, it has been easier to arouse public interest in its behalf. The removal of the insane has been followed by general improvement in the physical property and the inmates remaining. The State's next duty is to remove from it the blind, deaf and dumb, the idiotic and the epileptic, leaving it, in fact as well as in name, a "County Home" for the unfortunate aged.

The improvement among the almshouses is steady and marked, due largely to the creation of a wholesome public sentiment.

Improvement in the jails proceeds at snail's pace. Rigid investigation and inspection by this Commission, followed by the publication of the facts as revealed, have worked changes for the better, especially in the matter of cleanliness and sanitation. There is developing more public interest in the construction of jails and among the new ones recently authorized by vote of the people we are hopeful many good ideas may be worked out, which other counties may follow. One great difficulty found in discussing the jail problem is the almost total absence of what might be called good jail plans.

We believe that some of the ideas State Architect W. C. Zimmerman has expressed in his plans for the new State prison at Joliet can be adapted to jail construction. If the State can erect a prison to hold its convicts and at the same time give to each cell toilet facilities, an outside window and at some hour of the day sun light, and its occupant absolute privacy and seclusion, there seems to be no reason why counties may not erect jails to give equal advantages and privileges to their inmates.

We renew our suggestions for optional laws which will give two or more adjoining counties power to erect and administer central or district jails and almshouses.

We commend to the consideration of the larger counties, the Cooley Farm Colony, at Cleveland, Ohio, and suggest that before they spend more money on their local institutions they visit and study its operations and advantages.

PUBLIC OUT DOOR RELIEF

Our severe criticisms in our 1911 report of our system of out door relief, together with a general revival of local interest, throughout the larger counties at least, in this subject have brought results.

The facts set out in that report opened the eyes of many public spirited citizens in those counties where it was shown that public money was being expended indiscriminately and sometimes almost criminally in so-called relief. The lack of respect for the plain terms of the law governing out door relief and the existence of as many different systems of dispensing and recording it as there are counties, furnished a strong indictment against the officials charged with the expenditure of this money or with supervision over.

We are gratified to see that the reform of this system has been made a part of the political and legislative program of many of the leaders of the next General Assembly.

A Commission appointed by the last General Assembly to consider the question of county and town government has been impressed by our findings as to out door relief and the administration of county institutions and will present to the coming legislature recommendations for improvement and corrections. We have no doubt these recommendations will be worthy of our support. Whatever will tend to unify and systematize the records, insure supervision of the expenditures, the auditing of accounts and investigation of the needs of those applying for help and co-operation between public and private agencies so that there will be no overlapping, will receive our sanction and support.

AS TO PRIVATE CHARITIES

We make no recommendations for laws relative to private charities. We believe the reforms that are advisable in their operation can be accomplished through public sentiment more efficiently than through statutes. The evils that exist in private charity are there because the local public in which they prevail has been derelict to its duty and interest or else has erred on the side of liberality. Sentiment on the subject of charity is rapidly changing and assuming the correct form.

We believe that we have been justified, both by a liberal interpretation of the law creating this Commission and by the wants and needs of the public in taking as active an interest in local private charities and social welfare agencies as we have. We believe the results have been ample to justify our effort. Local charities are seeking the light. They desire to be better organized. They want to know the best methods of accomplishing the work for which they have organized. Municipal governments and the central agencies of local mercantile and manufacturing interests are combining with these charities to make their activities effective.

In Chicago the Association of Commerce has established a bureau whose sole duty it is to investigate charities applying to the public for support. It issues credentials to those which are found to be worthy and upon these credentials they may solicit. Such organizations as fail to produce such credentials must of necessity suffer.

In Springfield, the City Commission has gone to the assistance of the Associated Charities and the two are working together to protect the public against fraudulent societies and solicitors.

SHOULD BE OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The society or organization formed for some charitable purpose that is unwilling to open its books to public inspection and is unwilling to welcome and court investigation can no longer expect to receive support and should not receive it. The public is charitably inclined. It is willing to give and to help. It has been imposed upon, most outrageously. In the name of charity high offenses have been committed against the confidence, trust and the liberality of the people. These must stop. Law is not necessary to stop them. The locality can manage these affairs very nicely with the means at its disposal.

On the other hand there is a growing wish on the part of the people to understand that best conception of charity—that in its truest, broadest and most humane sense, it is social service. With the development of the term itself and a broadening of understanding of the responsibility it imposes upon us all, is coming a development of the system through which it must operate. Hence the need for the facts; hence the Social Survey idea which has taken hold in some of the large centers of population.

THE SURVEY IDEA TAKES ROOT

At the last State Conference of Charities, held in Springfield, the survey was prominent on the program. The interest of the people of Springfield was enlisted and they were urged to undertake a comprehensive survey of that city. It was pointed out to them that Springfield should take the lead and that if it did take the lead, other cities would surely follow. Public spirited men and women have caught the idea and the movement to survey Springfield in all its aspects is going to be a success. We have offered to assist in whatever way our facilities will permit. The survey, when made, will be under the guidance of an experienced director from the Russell Sage Foundation whose work at Pittsburgh is so well known.

This will afford our Commission an opportunity to prepare itself to be of public service in other municipalities. It is our plan to permit our inspector of institutions to learn and to equip herself so that she herself may hereafter undertake the direction of a survey in whatever community may desire it. Later, as this work grows, as it undoubtedly will, it will be practical to organize a bureau in the Commission for the special purpose of supervising social surveys throughout the State.

TEACHING THE PRINCIPLE OF PREVENTION

Until a community knows all the facts about itself, in short, knows itself, it cannot expect to place its charities and social welfare work on a practical, efficient and economic basis. From these agencies, when properly organized and equipped, will flow the information concerning the principles of prevention through which many of the problems of our social distress and disorder are to be solved. Correctly speaking the greatest

work that any private charity may perform is that of public education. All else is of a temporary character that passes with the beneficiary. The lasting good effect should be an indelible lesson that every case of distress or problem of social disorder should teach the whole public.

THE FRIEND OF THE INSANE

To our local charities are soon to be added societies for Mental Hygiene whose duty will be that of friendly aid to the insane. The Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene has already been organized in Chicago and is doing a fine work. It has adopted the true policy. While it directs its forces and energies towards the individual it understands that its great field is the public among whom it must spread correct information concerning the insane and insanity. It has undertaken not alone to insure the discharged patient a degree of "after care" that will aid his full restoration; but to educate the public to its true duty towards that patient is considered of far more importance. To remove from the public mind that prejudice that has existed against the hospital for insane; to secure through enlightened public sentiment that consideration for the mentally sick man that is so readily accorded to the physically sick man; to inform the public of those now known preventable causes of mental disease is a gigantic enterprise, but this association has undertaken it with the full realization that if it accomplishes its purpose it will be performing a service of such magnificent proportions, that words fail to describe it adequately. Such societies are needed in every large center of population. This Commission trusts that as the parent grows and demonstrates its usefulness many branches may spring from it.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF STATE CHARITIES

We endorse all honest efforts and organizations whose purpose it is to arouse the interest of the people in the wards of the State, and in the questions of social welfare.

The insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, defective and delinquent who are in our State institutions need the sympathy and encouragement of the great public. These classes appeal strongly to the humane instincts of every man and woman. The institutions in which they are held as wards of the State today stand on a par with those of New York and Massachusetts, whose standard is considered highest in this country.

Illinois hospitals and schools and homes are administered by men and women whose whole heart is centered in the performance of their duty. These men and women and the institutions they head are deserving of public support.

The growing confidence of the public in these institutions is fully justified. With public confidence behind them they can accomplish a hundred fold more and better work. All organizations and movements, therefore, which are formed in the interest of the State wards should be encouraged because we know that they will come into such close contact with the operation of the institutions, that they will know the truth about them and be a medium of public enlightenment, both upon the problems they are confronting, the character of the work they are doing and the confidence they are entitled to.

THE PRIVATE SANITARIUM AND GENERAL HOSPITAL

Two years of observation coupled with several complaints that have reached us, have raised the question in our mind whether or not the scores of private sanitariums operated by individuals, partnerships or corporations for pecuniary profit and the general hospitals with which every city and many of the smaller towns are now endowed, either as the result of public voluntary contribution or private philanthropy or a combination of both, should be supervised and inspected by a State authority. There can be little doubt such an institution conducted primarily and solely for pecuniary profit should come under State inspection.

Many of these are very worthy and are operated upon a high plane of efficiency with ample protection against the dangers of fire, with equipment that is modern, with well trained corps of nurses, and with strict observance of all the laws and demands of ventilation and sanitation. These would not be injured by the most strict inspection and supervision the State might exercise. They would, we believe, welcome the State's seal of approval.

But the sanitarium that is operating in a fire trap, that is short in equipment, whose nursing force is a farce, maintained more for the fees and the free services which may be secured from pupil nurses than for the benefit of patients, whose sanitation and ventilation is poor, whose diet is scanty and whose charges for an inferior service are exorbitant, of which kind there are many in Illinois; such as this should be under rigid control of the State in the full exercise of its powers to protect the health and general welfare of its citizens.

Some of these so-called sanitariums are immensely profitable. Many of them are loosely administered. Not only should they be compelled to incorporate under State laws, but they should be required to open their doors to State inspection and recommendation. There should be penalties for failure to adopt those recommendations which are designed to bring their service up to a standard commensurate with the demands of health and the size of their fees.

The general hospitals are usually free from these causes for criticism. Most of them are incorporated. Dependent upon the locality for their means of support, they naturally publish annual reports and conduct their financial affairs in a business like manner. As a rule they occupy buildings that are comparatively safe from fire and free from defects in sanitation and ventilation. With many people interested in them, by reason of their general appeal to the community for help, they are open continuously and evils in management and administration creep in slowly.

These institutions almost without exception would court inspection and recommendation. Where defects exist they exist largely because the eye has become accustomed to their sight and passes over them without receiving an impression. If attention were called to them by an outsider they would be readily removed.

If the State should assume any sort of control or jurisdiction over these institutions it should be of such a character as would insure those

improvements in the service which exercise of such powers should reveal to be necessary. To this end any act for the supervision and inspection of local general hospitals and private sanitariums should carry penalties for failure to comply with reasonable and just regulations.

WHAT THE COMMISSION HAS DONE.

It is now our duty to report to you in a general way what this Commission has done during the year 1912.

Through our Executive Secretary we have made two inspections of all the State Charitable Institutions and as many other visits as occasion has seemed to warrant. Reports of these inspections have been written, copies of them mailed to each member of the Commission and from time to time they have appeared in the *Institution Quarterly*.

All causes for criticism that each inspection has disclosed have been taken up by the Executive Secretary with the State Board of Administration, either verbally or in written reports. Throughout the year all complaints against the management or administration of these institutions, whether they have come to the Commission direct from those interested or indirect, as through newspaper reports, have been investigated thoroughly, and reports submitted including the testimony taken and the recommendations deemed worthy. These have been filed in the office of the Commission and copies transmitted to the Board of Administration and to your Excellency. In important cases they have been, or will be, published in the *Quarterly*.

Through its Executive Secretary the Commission has been represented and has participated in a number of meetings held to discuss questions concerning charitable institutions or social welfare.

The Commission has undertaken the active work of the publication of the *Institution Quarterly*. We have been preparing to undertake the foundation of a system of criminal statistics in Illinois that will be the model for all other States to adopt, inasmuch as this State is the pioneer in this line.

We have given our best service to the development of the State Conference of Charities, the last meeting held in Springfield being the largest in attendance, and probably the most successful, all viewpoints being considered, in the history of the organization.

We have prepared and circulated many thousand pamphlets on subjects in which this Commission and the State Charity Service are interested. Through our inspector of institutions we have visited the jails and almshouses of the State, keeping vigilant and sharp eye for those defects in them for which no excuse can be given.

Our library has been organized and catalogued and additions have been made until it is approaching that proportion when it may be of value to the service.

Through the aid of the newspapers, whose friendship has been markedly shown by liberal treatment, we have reached hundreds of thousands with the results of our investigations. Through them has been created a stronger interest in all the questions relating to both the State, the county and local charitable and correctional institutions.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS.

In addition to the regularly prescribed inspections of State institutions, jails and almshouses, by our Executive Secretary and the inspector of institutions, there have been many special investigations by these officials. Some of these have not warranted the writing of formal reports, but in every case the powers of the Commission were fully exhausted and its duty in the matter at issue fully performed. If it was a complaint for which there was found to be just grounds every effort was made to secure adjustment. If it were an injury of a patient or a ward of the State, every effort was made to secure the truth as to its cause and responsibility.

Among the cases specially investigated and reported upon may be mentioned the following:

Inspection of the Shelby County almshouse upon receipt of complaints from the Illinois Humane Society at Chicago.

Inspection of the Marion County jail upon complaint from prisoners as to their treatment and the condition of the building.

Investigation of a request for aid for a crippled girl at Benton, Illinois. This correspondence ran through several months, during which time the interest of surgeons and city institutions was enlisted. The child was finally operated on at St. Louis, after the Commission had made arrangements to have her treated in Chicago. Trace was then lost of the little one and we have not learned how she developed.

Investigation of the Matthews or Bethel home at Onarga, at the request of the State's Attorney of Iroquois County. This was one of the very interesting cases that have come before the Commission. For obvious reasons the report of this investigation has not been printed, but it is on file in the offices of the Charities Commission, the State Board of Administration and the State's Attorney of Iroquois County. Later this Commission will probably print it because of the intense human interest which the strange history of the home and its superintendent will arouse.

Investigation of the suicide of patient, Rosan Lorcher, at the Peoria State Hospital.

Investigation of the record of patient, Walter Hamilton, at the Elgin State Hospital.

Investigation of the question of the uniformity of restraint and seclusion in the hospitals for insane, developing wide differences of standards on which reports were being made. The Board of Administration has formulated a standard definition of each and has prepared blanks which give a daily account of every act that can possibly be construed to be seclusion or restraint. The report of the Board on this matter and a copy of the forms have been printed in the Institution Quarterly.

Investigation of the cases of Jessie Sharret and Katie Mees, two dependent children in the Orphans' Home at Normal. Both girls are suffering from serious defects of vision. Their cases were called to our attention and we urged that they be sent to the Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary for treatment. This was done and it was there found that the defects can not be removed. This case ran through several months and

presented some vexatious questions, but all concerned feel that everything has been done to aid these children.

Investigation of the charges preferred against the Chester State Hospital by Charles Breitske, a former patient. The full report in this case which was conducted by representatives of this Commission and the Board of Administration was printed in the September, 1912, number of the Institution Quarterly.

Investigation of the injuries of patient, John Malcom Brooks, at Kankakee State Hospital.

Investigation of the injuries of Allen Ringer at the Lincoln State School and Colony.

Investigation and report of death of Zoe Pridey and Sarah Kern, two girls of the State Training School at Geneva. This report appears in the December, 1912, Institution Quarterly.

Investigation of the allegation that certain employees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal had violated the rule against corporal punishment.

Investigation of the injuries received by patient Joseph Linskey at the Kankakee State Hospital.

Two special investigations at different times of the Sangamon County jail upon complaint of prisoners made to this Commission through letters to your excellency.

Special investigation of McLean County jail on complaint of a prisoner.

Special investigation of a complaint by a prisoner against the Douglas County jail.

Special investigation of complaint by an inmate against the Bond County jail.

Investigation of a complaint against the Morgan County jail.

Investigation of proposed plans for remodeling Adams County jail.

There have been many requests for information concerning patients or wards some of which have entailed a special trip to an institution. Others have necessitated investigation of records. In such cases no formal report has been made but the inquiries have been answered promptly.

There have been requests also that certain patients or wards be visited by the officers of the Commission. These requests have always been complied with and the friends informed of the results.

That this Commission is expected to do this work is not generally known. Anyone having a friend or relative in any of the State Institutions may have him or her visited regularly by members of the Commission or its Executive Officers as they make the rounds of inspection. This is a duty this Commission will gladly perform. In the few instances in which it has been asked we have found it has been gratefully acknowledged and has given friends and relatives considerable satisfaction, to know that one in authority, outside the institution, has taken the time to visit one in whom they are interested.

COMMISSION OFFICERS HAVE SPOKEN

During the year the officers of the Commission have been called upon to speak before organizations and meetings of many different characters.

The Executive Secretary has prepared and delivered addresses before the Illinois State Hospitals' Medical Association, composed of the members of the staffs of the various State hospitals, on the value of State hospital experience to the young practitioner; to the Illinois Mayors' Association on the epileptic; to the National Association of Poor Relief Officials on some problems of public outdoor relief; to the graduating class of the Peoria State Hospital training school; to the congregation of the East Cleveland, Ohio, Congregational church on the child; to the students of the Southern Illinois Normal on the State Charities; to the Williamson County Medical Society on some of the problems of the State Charities which the medical man may help to solve; to the Civics and Charity society of Carbondale on charity and its organization; to the State Conference of Charities, address of welcome on behalf of the State of Illinois.

Miss Vella Martin, inspector of institutions, addressed the State Convention of Supervisors and County Commissioners at Beardstown on jail administration and care of prisoners, and the Missouri State Conference of Charities on practical aspects of jails in Illinois.

In addition to these she appeared before many county boards as she happened to find them in session as she was making her inspections and to womens' clubs and similar organizations.

THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

At the special session of the Forty-seventh General Assembly the State Charities act of 1909 was repassed to quiet doubt that had been raised that its original passage in 1909 was not according to constitutional requirements.

To make the statute conform to new conditions, some changes in phraseology were necessary.

The law being thus opened up it was decided to make certain amendments relating to various subjects.

Prior to this time the Illinois Branch of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology had discussed at its annual meeting the necessity for criminal statistics in Illinois.

The Institute passed a strong resolution advocating the collection of such statistics and suggesting that the State Charities Commission was the proper authority to do this work.

The Charities act being open to amendment, as stated in the forgoing, the following section was offered and received the unanimous support of the committees in both houses and ultimately became a part of the law:

"The State Charities Commission shall establish a Bureau of Criminal Statistics of which its Executive Secretary shall be the director. It shall be the duty of said Bureau to collect and publish annually the statistics of Illinois relating to crime and it shall be the duty of all courts of Illinois, police magistrates, justices of the peace, clerks of the courts of record, sheriffs, keepers of lock-ups, workhouses and city prisons or other places of detention, holding men, women or children under convic-

tion for crime or misdemeanors or under charges of violation of the criminal statutes, to furnish to said Bureau annually such information on request, as it may require in compiling said statistics."

The Commission has since been studying this question. There are no systems of criminal statistics in this country after which we can pattern. There are few publications on the subject. We have secured what information we can from those who have given the subject thought and from the books and pamphlets on it.

It is our desire to lay a broad foundation on which a superstructure of many years may be erected. We have proceeded slowly in order that no mistake should be made in laying out the basis on which we are to start.

Mr. John Koren, of Boston, is probably the best authority on this subject in this country. He has been connected with the census department at Washington and has studied methods abroad.

Mr. Koren has been one of those most interested in what Illinois is proposing to do and he has been engaged to come to this State in February, 1913, to assist the Commission in formulating its plans and system. Mr. Koren is acquainted with the Illinois criminal code and its police, penal and reformatory organizations.

It is hoped that the plans may all be laid for the opening of the operations of the bureau of criminal statistics on July 1, 1913. In this work the Commission asks and seeks the coöperation of the courts and court officials whose assistance will be valuable, the police departments and the jail officials throughout Illinois.

THE INSTITUTION QUARTERLY

The death in January, 1912, of Dr. F. H. Wines deprived the State charity service of its editor and statistician.

Dr. Wines had been elected to the position of statistician of the Board of Administration soon after its organization.

The Board desiring to issue a publication to reflect the work of the State charitable institutions, gave him full liberty to establish it and edit it after his own ideals.

Dr. Wines did this. He called it the "Institution Quarterly," and made it distinctly and characteristically a reflection of his long experience and ripe judgment on these questions.

Soon after the present executive officer of this Commission was elected he suggested a joint publication by the Board and Commission.

The suggestion was received with favor. It was realized that it would be senseless for both to issue a publication and there appeared no reason why it might not be the joint work of the two.

The matter hung fire for several months. Some of the details could not be adjusted. Then came the sudden death of Dr. Wines.

The Board of Administration at once renewed the negotiations for a joint publication and arrangements were speedily made. Mr. Bowen, executive secretary of the Commission was by agreement of all interested, made the editor and general manager.

Dr. F. P. Norbury, representing the Board of Administration and Dr. H. Douglas Singer, director of the State Psychopathic Institute agreed to assist as associate editors.

The expense of issue is to be divided between the two Boards and the Quarterly is to appear as the representative of the State charity service primarily, with other questions, touching private charity, county and city charitable and correctional institutions, taking second place but entitled to all the space and consideration it is possible to give them.

This plan relieved the Board of Administration of the expense of engaging an editor for the Quarterly and left it free to employ a statistician to succeed Dr. Wines with only the one duty to perform.

With the number which bears the date of December 31, 1912, four issues have been put out under this plan. The form and general character of contents have been changed to meet the new conditions.

During two years considerable matter which should be preserved had accumulated and it has been our policy to put this in print as soon as possible. The real character of the Quarterly, as we have conceived it, therefore has not been fully revealed in these four numbers, but we expect during 1913 to establish it firmly upon the lines we have had in mind.

In August, 1912, the National Congress amended the postal laws so that publications such as this, may pass through the mails at second class rates.

The Quarterly has been admitted to the new classification and the September and December numbers have enjoyed the privileges of the new law.

Under the old law it cost five or six cents per copy for postage, aggregating about \$300 per issue of 6000. Under second class rates the same 6000 copies will cost the State about \$25. The State will save, when the maximum circulation of 7000 is reached, about \$1200 per annum in postage alone.

In securing the adoption of this amendment to the postal laws, this Commission and the Board of Administration took an active part and were among the leaders in the movement. The bill was handled by Hon. Mr. Raker of California.

The publication of this Quarterly has entailed upon the Commission and its officers a much greater amount of work and responsibility than was expected when it was assumed.

The mailing list in itself has required the attention of the Executive Secretary himself the equivalent of two months and a half time.

The list is now free from duplicates, and the names of men and women long since dead and of persons and organizations who have no interest whatsoever in it.

Our purpose is to circulate it in Illinois so far as possible.

We are sending it to all the libraries in the State, to the offices of the Associated Charities, to the members of the General Assembly, to county clerks, county and probate judges, superintendents of schools and of county farms, to state's attorneys and sheriffs, to medical publications and hospitals, to members of the staffs of the State institutions, to the newspapers and to individuals who are interested in the institutions or in the general questions of charity and social welfare.

Our list outside the State includes the best medical journals, the

leading medical colleges, the boards and commissions and charitable institutions of the leading States, and a few individuals who for obvious reasons should have it.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF PUBLIC CHARITY

At the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1912, there was organized the American Association of Officials of Public Charity.

This organization had been urged by our Commission for two years. The need for it had been apparent to all who are eligible to membership.

The object of this Association is to discuss the peculiar problems of State and county charities, outdoor relief and their relations to private or semi-public institutions.

All State officials of public charity, all superintendents of institutions, supported in whole or in part by public funds or that appeal to the public for money and all others who are interested in such institutions and their work are eligible.

It is the intention of the Association to meet each year at the time and place of the National Conference. It was formed as an aid to that organization and is in no way inimical to it or its purposes.

The 1913 National Conference will be held in Seattle. It was feared that many of those whom it is desired to enlist in the new association could not go that far away from home and inasmuch as much of its future depends upon the success of its first meeting, its officers and executive committee have selected Springfield, Illinois, as the place of the initial gathering. The dates chosen are June 24-25-26.

From this meeting those who desire can go on to Seattle to attend the National Conference, as many no doubt will do.

As this report is written the committee is making up the program for the Springfield meeting. It is hoped that Illinois will give the new association a warm welcome and its support. This organization we have a right to expect will grow to be one of the most influential and important in America.

From it great good will accrue to the cause of both public and private charity. Illinois did much to bring it into existence and it is hoped all our officials and people who are interested in its work will attend its meetings in June in Springfield and thereby assist in starting it upon its very important life.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION.

Early in 1912 we sent to the printer the copy for a large volume, covering our work for the year 1911. It contained the results of all our study of that year, the reports of inspections and investigations and our recommendations.

In order to get this copy into shape for the printer, employees of the Commission had to devote two months to preparation to the exclusion of all other matters. The report itself did not emerge from the printer and binder until late in 1912. The law limits its circulation to 4000.

Taking these things into consideration we have determined upon a different course in the future. The Institution Quarterly shall be the

medium of our reports. Our investigations, reports of inspections and recommendations will be printed in it as fast as they are ready. This method will insure a much quicker appearance in print; consequently a fresher atmosphere will characterize them.

The Quarterly has a circulation of 7,000, whereas, an annual report can have no more than 4,000. In many respects our annual report would overlap the contents of the Quarterly. There is the added consideration that the State will be saved a large sum of money by the abandonment of the publication of a voluminous annual report.

Henceforth the Institution Quarterly will be in fact the report of the State Charities Commission. At the end of each year the Commission will publish condensation of all its work and recommendations in form similar to this report. By binding the four Quarterlies at the end of the year they will preserve for the future complete account of all that this Commission has done and recommended.

JAILS, ALMSHOUSES AND RELIEF.

During 1912 the Inspector of Institutions has inspected one hundred jails, all the police stations in the larger cities, including forty in Chicago and some of the almshouses. Her report on these institutions is now in preparation and with all the statistics and information collected will be published later in the Institution Quarterly. Special attention, however, has been given by her to a more detailed study of public and private outdoor relief, the local charities, to the operation of the Mother's Pension and Adult Probation Laws, which she finds many counties have adopted.

In 1911 no effort was made to secure a list of the charitable and social welfare organizations in Cook County. This year a start was made on this task and the first list will be creditable, we believe, though we do not claim it will be complete.

The Inspector's report, covering as it will many new phases of our work, will be a valuable contribution to the literature and history of public and private charity and the work of social welfare.

THE COMMISSION'S LIBRARY.

The Commission's library has been arranged and indexed. A catalogue may now be published and during 1913 it is our plan to issue a list of such books and articles as we have.

Eighteen months ago we began clipping from the monthly and quarterly periodicals of this country and England all those articles, editorials and comments which in any way, direct or indirect, touch the subjects in which we as a Commission are interested.

We now have on file, carefully indexed and cross indexed, more than 3,000 such articles. Taking Salvansan for instance, which is of interest to this Commission, because of the great amount of insanity in our State institutions due to syphilis; we believe we have on file all the important articles upon it that have been published in periodicals during these last eighteen months. So with many other questions and subjects.

As soon as the catalogue of our library can be printed we hope to make it circulating, especially for the benefit of superintendents and members of staffs in the State institutions. We see no obstacle to the

successful circulation of all the books, pamphlets and clippings which we have collected, or will collect in the future.

Recently we began the filing of all newspaper clippings, relating to our State institutions, to local jail, almshouse and out door relief matters, and to the general subjects of State or private charity. These clippings are so filed that they can be easily located.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICE

During the year a number of changes have taken place in personnel of our office force. Mr. H. S. Moore, who has been in the State charity service for a number of years and who had been assistant secretary of the Commission since its organization, resigned in September to become superintendent of the James C. King Home for Old Men in Chicago. It was a most attractive offer that was made to him. An increase in salary and a responsibility that would appeal to any right-minded, ambitious man, left no room for him to doubt what he should do.

Mr. Moore has been a most faithful, efficient public servant, loyal to the State and its interest, placing it always first in his thoughts, ever ready to perform any duty, and withal intelligent and well informed in all matters pertaining to the department in which he was employed. The State lost a valuable employe but the cause of private philanthropy gained a conscientious, able and competent servant.

Mrs. Mable Nixon who had been employed as stenographer in the office of the Attorney General was transferred to this Commission as assistant secretary and stenographer.

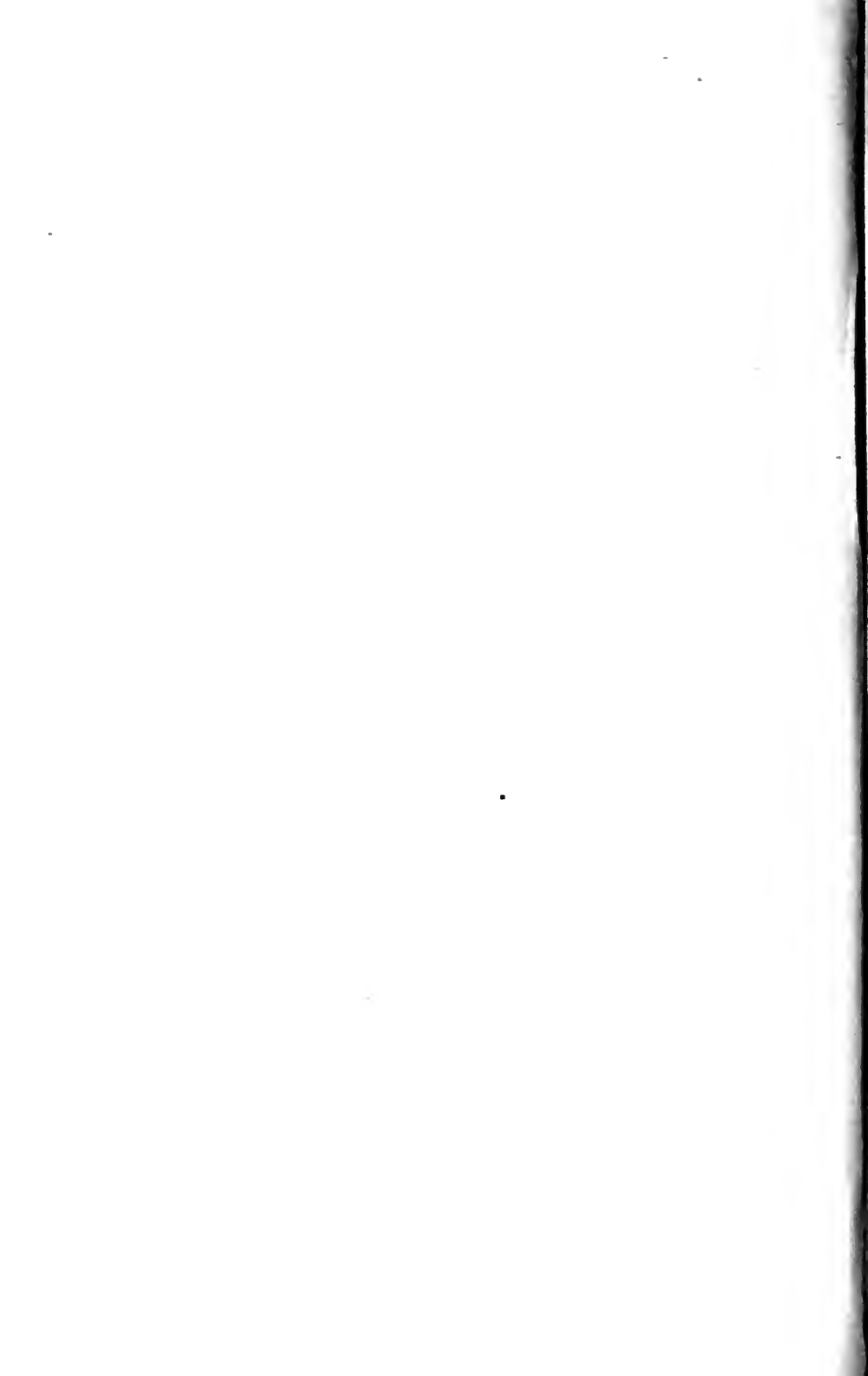
Miss Elizabeth Peel resigned her position in September to accept a position in the University of Illinois where an attractive opportunity such as she had been long hoping for presented itself. Miss Peel had been with the Commission about two years and had organized its system of filing, in addition to her other duties. She had proven herself to be a most efficient employee and it was with regret that we accepted her resignation.

To fill her place Miss Mae Holcomb of Springfield was taken from the civil service list of eligibles.



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